The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SUITS, &c.

"LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,"

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Will, to effect

"Quick and Positive Sales,"

Offer their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's

Stuff Suits,
Silk Suits,
Velvet Suits,
Plush Suits, etc.,

"At and Below Cost!"

In addition to this loss we will sacrifice nearly

"Two-Thirds"

The import cost on all

Imported Costumes,
Reception Dresses, etc.

Buyers will find it advantageous to call early.

State and Madison-sts.

NOTICE.

1882!

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

NOTICE.

After Jan. 1, and until March 1, our State and Madison-st. Store will close at 5:30 p. m. daily.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Meat, Bread, Milk, and Printing and Stationery for Cook County.

Sealed proposals will be received up to 12 m. Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1882, for all the meat, bread, milk, and printing and stationery required by Cook County for the year 1882.

Specifications will be furnished by the Clerk of the Board, Room 35 new Court House, on application.

All bids must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $1,000 with at least two sureties guaranteeing the acceptance of the contract if awarded to the bidder.

All proposals must be addressed Board of Commissioners Cook County, and indorsed for either (meat, bread, milk, printing and stationery) as the case may be. New Court House.

E. F. C. KLOKKE, Clerk.

NEW YEAR CARDS.

BROWN PETTIBONE & KELLY. 104 & 106 Dearborn-st. Honore Bl'k.

Stationers, Printers, Blank-Book Makers, and Engravers.

NEW YEAR'S CALLING CARDS.

Office and Pocket Diaries for 1882.

MINERAL WATER.

WAUKESHA. Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, and case. Quart and pint bottles carbonated, to druggists, hotels, bars, restaurants, and saloons. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis. Chicago office, 148 and 150 Madison-st.

CLOSING SALE.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Great Semi-Annual

CLOSING SALE.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS

AND

UNUSUAL BARGAINS

In Every Department.

Great Reductions IN SEAL CLOAKS

Fur-Lined Garments

Marked Down

Regardless of Cost or Value.

SILK DOLMANS

FUR-TRIMMED,

Marked at one-third off from former prices.

SUITS,

For Street and Reception Wear,

AT HALF ACTUAL COST.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS & DRESSES

Are reduced to make this the

GREATEST CLOSING-SALE ON RECORD.

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

Michigan-av. & Twenty-second-st.

PIANOS.

Hazelton Piano.

FOR THESE CELEBRATED PIANOS AT SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK GO TO

Root & Sons Music Co.,

156 STATE-ST.

SCARFS.

IN RICH VELVETS

The Best Scarf ever made.

THOMAS & HAYDEN, Wholesale Manufacturers, 254 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.,

MACHINISTS & MILLWRIGHTS, REMOVED TO

303 to 311 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

IMPROVED WATERPROOF LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, made of linen coated with celluloid, giving the pliability, durability, and appearance of fine linen, with the waterproof qualities of celluloid. Send for fashion-plate and price-list. BARNES & CO., 94 Madison-st.

NEW YEAR GOODS.

SEA

OFFERS FOR

New-Year's DECORATIONS

15,000 Yards OF EVERGREEN WREATHING

AT ONLY $2\frac{1}{2}$ CENTS PER YARD.

50,000 Fine NEW-YEAR'S CARDS,

In many Assorted Designs,

1 Ct.

WORTH TEN TIMES 1 Ct.

New-Year's China,
New-Year's Furnishings,
New-Year's Presents.

Buy of Sea.

FURNITURE.

$100,000 STOCK OF FURNITURE

To be CLOSED OUT before REMOVAL, if LOW PRICES will do it.

HOLTON & HILDRETH,

221 & 223 State-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ELY & CO. TAILORS.

From Dec. 5 to Jan. 1 next, all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT of TWENTY per cent.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.

The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

LEATHER GOODS.

FINE LEATHER CASES FOR SAMPLES

Made to order at low prices. WESTERN LEATHER M'F'G CO., 22 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at current rates.

MEAD & COE, 152 La Salle-st.

DRESSES.

"Parisian Suit Co."

We mean exactly what we say. We propose to offer our entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Suits, both imported and of our own manufacture, at exactly one-third less than the price they were marked last month. This offering, in a great many cases, means a great deal less than one-third off their real value, as customers will please take notice that all our imported Costumes have already been marked down far below the cost of importation. But the prices for this week's sale will be one-third less than they were last week.

To illustrate more fully, please read the following quotations:

Our $20 Dresses will be sold for $14.

Our $18 Dresses will be sold for $12.

Our $25 Dresses will be sold for $17.

Our $30 Dresses will be sold for $20.

Our $50 Dresses will be sold for $35.

Our $75 Dresses will be sold for $50.

Our $100 Dresses will be sold for $67.

Our $150 Dresses will be sold for $100.

Our $200 Dresses will be sold for $125.

Also the balance of our fine Imported Costumes, suitable for receptions, will be closed out at one-half their original value.

All our Children's Suits will be marked down in the same ratio.

An early call will secure the largest assortment to select from.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.,

Under Palmer House.

PIANOS.

PIANOS

PIANO

ORGANS

PIANOS

And ORGANS, the best in the world, at lower prices and easier payments than ever at the warerooms of

STORY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP

Style 57

A. REED & SON'S PIANO.

"An upright made and especially adapted to the Western climate."
"A combination of practical time-tried improvements."
"No patents, yet patent to all as being a Piano of great merit."
Sold on time. Catalogues free.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC

136 STATE-ST.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A Desirable Business Building.

The six-story stone building, numbered 10, 12, 14, and 16 East Washington-st., being a large portion of the premises now occupied by A. T. STEWART & CO.

A desirable location for a large wholesale dry goods or clothing business.

The building is fitted with elevators and steam-heating apparatus.

ISHAM & PRENTICE, 51 Dearborn-st.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Colder and clearing weather for the Upper Lake region today.

—Samuel Piercy, the well-known actor, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

—A heavy failure, which may be followed by others, has occurred at Bordeaux, France.

—The landowners and traders of Dublin have formed a branch of the Property Defense Association.

—Jesse George, who died recently at Philadelphia, left an estate worth $700,000 to various charities.

—The Indian Chief Arzate and thirty of his band have been captured and executed near Chihuahua, Mexico.

—One George A. Wood, who personated another party in a recent election-fraud trial, has been indicted for perjury.

—The Senate Committee charged with the investigation of the Treasury contingent fund has adjourned until Tuesday.

—The damage done to property in Warsaw recently after the riot growing out of the Holy Cross Church panic is said to be enormous.

—George Wesson, a negro, brutally murdered his wife at Hot Springs, Ark., Tuesday night. Mrs. Wesson had been unfaithful to her husband.

—Defalcations amounting to millions have been discovered in the custom-house at Taganrog, Russia. All the officials therein have been arrested.

—Capt. Cheyne, of the British navy, who proposes a trip to the North Pole in a balloon, has arrived at Toronto. He proposes lecturing in several Canadian cities.

—William A. Young, one of the Directors of the suspended banking house of Haskell, Harris & Co., of Hillsboro, Ill., was arrested at Litchfield, Ill., Tuesday.

—Joachim Krunn, a German immigrant aged 73, who was suffering from small-pox when he arrived, cut his throat in the hospital at New York yesterday morning.

—The John P. King Manufacturing Company organized yesterday at Augusta, Ga. The capital of this company is placed at $1,000,000. Mr. Charles Estes is President.

—The Rev. E. I. Galvin, who recently voluntarily resigned the pastorate of the Third Unitarian Church, is about to assume the superintendency of the Chicago Athenæum.

—A reception was given at Washington, D. C., Tuesday in honor of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, who on that day attained his 83d year. Many prominent public men were present.

—At the session of the Socialist Convention held yesterday the New York section of the society was censured for not holding a sympathy meeting on account of the death of President Garfield.

—The health authorities of New York discovered in a tenement house yesterday six persons down with small-pox. Other cases alleged to be of a similar character are being investigated.

—At a meeting of the Irish-American Club of Chicago held last evening resolutions denouncing the recent utterances of Col. W. P. Rend on the Irish question were unanimously adopted.

—It is generally believed that Mr. S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, will be appointed Public Printer to succeed Mr. Defrees. Frank Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster-General, is asserted to have stated so.

—Mayor Harrison, it is said, has offered the position of Commissioner of Public Works to H. J. Jones, the head of the Assessment Department, and Mr. Jones, it is alleged, has declined the place.

—Two wagon loads of colored people went to Macon, Ga., Tuesday from Van Horn's plantation, twenty miles distant. They became intoxicated, and on the way home quarreled. Two men were killed.

—Lon Moore, a clerk employed in a Boston store, shot his sweetheart, Miss Belle Cushman, a school-teacher, at her home in Biddeford, Me., yesterday, and then shot himself. It is believed he was jealous.

—Chief Secretary Forster has commanded five recently appointed stipendiary magistrates to report to the Lord-Lieutenant if in their opinion there is any need for additional police in their respective districts. Of course there is.

—Twelve colored prisoners escaped from the jail at Shreveport, La., Tuesday night. Three of them were under sentence of death, and were to be hanged in Mansfield, De Soto Parish, tomorrow. Three of the prisoners have been recaptured.

—An affray at Bellfont, Ala., forty-four miles from Chattanooga, resulted in the probably fatal shooting of W. D. Martin, his son John, and C. M. Fennell. The victims are merchants of Bellfont, and the shooting was caused by jealousy.

—Mrs. M. T. Coppage was killed at New Orleans Tuesday night while playing with her 4-year-old son. The mother was giving the child instructions in the use of a toy pistol. The child aimed and fired, and the ball entered the woman's brain.

—At Wadesboro, N. C., seven stores were burned yesterday. The owners are Parker & Williams, J. H. Horton, J. A. Boggan, G. P. Horton, Thomas C. Rawson, B. B. Horton, and A. G. Brewer. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The insurance is $9,000.

—The South Arklow (Wicklow) lightship has been run down by a four-masted vessel, said to be an American. The men belonging to the lightship were saved. Three steamers have left Queenstown in chase of the vessel which caused the accident.

—A young farmer named Jack William Gray interfered with a negro dance at Red Oak, Jones County, Ga., Monday night, and was fatally stabbed by three colored men, brothers. The three negroes were then fatally shot by Henry and Alx Jackson.

—Mr. Forster, the Irish Chief Secretary, replying to a recommendation of an English Radical (not Liberal, as stated in the cable dispatches) for the release of the Irish suspects, says that the state of Ireland would not justify any such course of procedure.

—Gen. William MacRae resigned the Superintendency of the Western & Atlantic Railroad yesterday, and Robert Anderson was elected to fill the vacancy. Joseph H. Brown, a son of Senator Brown, of Georgia, has been appointed General Freight Agent of the same road.

—At the meeting of the South Park Commissioners held yesterday letters of remonstrance against the action of the board in passing affirmatively on the bicycle question were read from Enos Ayres, Henry Sayrs, A. J. Averell, J. M. W. Jones, Henry E. Lowe, A. D. Lamb, and others. Mr. John G. Shortall represented the bicyclists, and made an argument in their favor, and presented a paper approving the board's action, signed by Murry Nelson, John M. Clark, John Mason Loomis, George L. Dunlap, William E. Strong, Edwin Lee Brown, and several others.

—Another step in the long and tedious case of Prince Albert Jones, who has been tried for murdering his brother something like two years ago, was reached yesterday. Judge Rogers heard arguments on the motion for a new trial, and announced that he would render his decision next week.

—Widow Terrell was shot dead in her own home at Gore, O., yesterday. The murderer was not recognized by Mrs. Terrell's daughters, who were in the house at the time. The victim was the mother of a young man now in the Ohio Penitentiary for the murder of the Weldon family near Gore four years ago.

—Mme. Patti had a splendid reception at Cincinnati yesterday. Every seat in the Music-Hall was occupied, as was also every inch of standing room. The receipts amounted to $30,000. Theodore Thomas presided over the orchestra, and Myron Whitney, Miss Annie Louise Cary, and M. Tòedt were the soloists.

—Miles Kehoe, at one time a Democratic State Senator, now a Republican revenue officer engaged in breaking up illicit distilleries in Georgia, writes to a friend of his in this city to say that in consequence of his good work the Georgians of the district which he has "worked" have had a quiet and dry Christmas.

—In a fight at Dabray, Upson County Ga., "Doc" Wilson killed Ed Johnson, his half-brother, and Brad Garland killed B. Harris. The fight was with knives. There was a third murder in the same town about a week ago. Elijah Whitehead was killed by Turner Sutton at Hawkinsville, Ga., Tuesday. Both were negroes.

—Henry C. Wentworth, for many years General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and one of the best known and ablest men in America in his department of the railroad business, died yesterday afternoon at his home in this city, aged 46. Mr. Wentworth had had a long and honorable career, and his death will be sincerely mourned and widely regretted.

—Miss Leonora Seligman, daughter of the American banker, was married yesterday to Dr. Wasserman, a young scientist of the French Capital, and of considerable promise. The ceremony took place in the synagog in the Rue de la Victoire, Paris. The Grand Rabbi of France, assisted by the Grand Rabbi of Paris, conducted the ceremony. Minister Morton, Ferdinand de Lesseps, Senator Wiertz, and Prof. Grimiard, of the Ecole Polytechnique, were witnesses.

—The ingenuity of meanness displayed by the British officials of Ireland in the case of the men employed in the office and around *United Ireland* has, perhaps, never been surpassed. They first arrested the editor, then the assistant-editor, then the reporters, next the cashier and bookkeeper, and yesterday they caused the arrest of the machinist. The foreman had been arrested. They will next cause the arrest of the printer's devil.

—Joel Johnston, a well-known citizen of Baldwin County, Alabama, was shot from behind a tree by a negro as he was returning home recently. He was stunned by the shot and fell from his horse, whereupon the assassin shot him twice. Though mortally wounded, Johnston managed to crawl to his house and told his brother of the assault. The brother started out, and in an encounter with the murderer was fatally shot. The murderer also received mortal wounds.

—It is now definitly stated that immediately after Vice-President Arthur was sworn in the members of President Garfield's Cabinet tendered their resignations, and that Gen. Arthur requested them to withhold the resignations until the regular meeting of Congress in December. When, afterwards, it became apparent that Secretary Windom would go back to the Senate, Secretary Blaine wrote to President Arthur to be relieved from the charge of the State Department, and the President again requested that he should remain for some time longer. Secretary Blaine consented, with the understanding that he was to retire in December. It is further stated that the relations between the President and Mr. Blaine have been quite friendly.

—Better late than never, may be said of the action of Judge Cox yesterday in ordering Guiteau to take his place in the prisoners' dock, the place to which he should have been assigned at the opening of the trial. The egregious vanity of the wretch has been fed long enough by special distinctions and privileges, and it was full time he was reduced to the level of a common criminal on trial for a fearful crime. He whined and pleaded in vain to be spared the infliction; the Court, spurred at last to just severity by his repeated abuse of the concessions he has heretofore enjoyed, compelled him to obey the order, and, shuddering with fear lest his life should be endangered by the isolation, he ruefully accepted his lot. The testimony of the medical experts yesterday told heavily against the defense, a number of physicians who have made insanity a study testifying positively that in their judgment Guiteau is now and was on the 2d of July entirely sane.

—The Socialists in convention at New York yesterday "demanded" the revision of the United States Constitution so that a number of citizens may propose a law, and that all bills before Congress shall be subject to a general vote if so demanded by a specified number of citizens. The convention also "demanded" political equality without regard to sex, creed, or race, the establishment of a National Department of Labor, which shall embrace a Bureau of Labor Statistics, eight hours' labor for a legal day's work, the entire restriction from labor of children under 14 years of age, universal compulsory education, election-day to be a legal holiday, and all ballots to be printed by the Government. Resolutions were also adopted sympathizing with the Russian Nihilists, and denouncing expressions of sympathy on the part of the United States with Russia as shameful and cowardly.

AN ORGY ON WHEELS.

Two Wagon-Loads of Drunken Negroes and Two Dead Men.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 28.—Two wagon-loads of negroes came to town yesterday from Van Horn's plantation, twenty miles from here. They were all intoxicated when they started for home. They had not gone very far when a general riot ensued, during which two men were killed. Their bodies were left on the road until discovered by a Justice of the Peace.

CUTLERY.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—The American Cutlery Association is holding its annual session here with closed doors. The principal manufacturers of the East and West are fully represented.

THE ASSASIN.

Removal of the Foul-Mouthed Murderer to His Dock.

Arguments of Counsel and Remarks of Judge Cox.

It Was Necessary to Decide Fairly as to Guiteau's Insanity.

The Experts Having So Decided, the Prisoner Can Now Be Considered Sane.

He, Therefore, Must Henceforth Be Restricted Within Narrower Limits.

The Assasin Whines About Going to the Dock, but Goes.

He Thereafter Makes the Best of It, and Anathematizes the Prosecution.

He Sits Near a Window, Where the Avengers Can Get a Shot at Him.

DOCKED.

PUT NEAR A WINDOW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Guiteau's abuse reached its culminating point today, and even the exceptional leniency of Judge Cox was not proof against it. Day after day since the trial began the foul tongue of the assasin has been allowed to wag with the utmost license, in spite of the protestations of counsel for the Government, but today the torrent of coarse and blasphemous abuse of the witnesses and the lawyers was so great that Judge Cox's disposition to be lenient was overborne, and, in response to protestations of counsel for the Government, Guiteau was ordered placed in

THE PRISONERS' DOCK.

The cowardly nature of the assasin, as well as his sanity, were fully revealed by this decided act on the part of the Court. The fear of being placed in the dock, where he would not be as well protected as in the situation he has held since the opening of the trial, took away from him all his braggadocio, stripped him of his impudent boldness, and, in a moment, transformed him into

A WHINING SUPPLIANT,

begging piteously for another chance. Judge Cox, however, having once made up his mind, was proof against Guiteau's appeals, and into his proper place in the dock the trembling assasin was sent. This dock is to the rear and the right of where Guiteau has been sitting, and next to a large window opening on the street. The fear of Guiteau and his counsel is that he may be picked off by some avenger from the street through this window, hence Guiteau's craven conduct and the protests of his counsel today. As on yesterday,

THE EXPERT TESTIMONY

today was decidedly damaging to the insanity and inspiration theory. Three physicians whose specialty is the treatment of the insane were examined, and all three avowed a positive belief in the sanity of the prisoner. They all believed he had been feigning insanity during the course of the trial. Among the points most damaging to the prisoner were those made by Dr. Callender, Superintendent of the Tennessee Insane Asylum. He disapproved the idea of hereditary insanity, of moral insanity, or of a moral monstrosity, and, toward the close of his direct examination,

KNOCKED AWAY THE SUPPORTS

of the inspiration theory with the following statement: "An insane delusion controls the person possessing it, and a person possessing it could not talk or act for any great length of time as a sane person. Insane persons betray their condition by their conduct. A man laboring under the delusion that he had been commanded by the Deity to take the life of a fellow man would readily betray his condition." He had noticed the actions of the prisoner while attending court, and thought him a sane man.

THE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Guiteau came into the court-room this morning looking paler than usual. He complained that he had not slept well. Last evening a man was placed in a cell near his who was suffering from the most violent type of mania caused by the excessive use of morphine, and during the whole night his shrieks rang through the jail. Guiteau was annoyed, and asked what was the occasion for such riot. The keeper replied: "We've got a crazy man on our hands tonight." "Well," said Guiteau, "why don't you choke him and make him keep quiet, and not let respectable people be disturbed in this way by a miserable lunatic."

DR. M'DONALD

again took the stand this morning, and was cross-examined by Mr. Scoville. The questions were directed mainly to the subject of temporary insanity, and the witness was asked if, in his practice, he had not met an instance of temporary insanity. He replied: "Yes, sir. I know of a man who was insane for twenty-four hours."

Scoville (eagerly)—And then he got well?

"No, sir. He died." [Laughter at Scoville's expense.]

The witness was asked what he meant yesterday by saying: "I think he (the prisoner) has been playing a part in court," and replied: "I believe he has been feigning what he believed to be insanity—not really insanity. I believe he has been

ATTEMPTING TO GIVE AN IMPRESSION

in court that he is insane, and with that idea has been acting a part."

Scoville soon became involved in a discussion with counsel on the pertinence of the question, when Guiteau shouted: "You had better let him go. You are making altogether too much of him. If you have not got sense enough to see it, I will have to tell you."

Allusion was made to the ax incident, when Guiteau commented, contemptuously: "Oh, nonsense, that ax story is the merest fiction. It's all rubbish," and shortly afterwards: "Doctor, just tell us something about Abraham, and we will let you go."

BOSS TWEED.

The witness was asked if he was not [illegible]

charged for granting a false certificate of health to William M. Tweed when the latter was in confinement in the penitentiary, and replied: "I never gave to Tweed a certificate of health or ill-health, and I never was discharged from any position in my life."

DR. RANDOLPH BARKSDALE,

Superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum, near Richmond, Va., visited the prisoner at the jail. He had also closely observed him in court, and from his personal examination and observation was of the opinion that he was sane. The witness also testified that he believed Guiteau had been feigning in court. The witness believed, taking as true the facts set forth in two hypothetical questions of the prosecution, that the prisoner was sane when he shot the President.

DR. JOHN H. COLLENDER,

of Nashville, Superintendent of the Tennessee State Asylum for the Insane, had given special attention to the study of insanity for the past twelve years, and had seen about 3,000 cases during his connection with the Tennessee asylum. The witness visited the prisoner in jail, and also closely observed the prisoner in court, and believed him perfectly sane.

The witness did not believe the Deity ever inspired a man to take the life of a fellow-creature; that if a person labored under the insane delusion that he was inspired to kill the President of the United States he would, even if he did not talk about it, disclose his purpose by his changed manner and conversation. The witness not having heard the hypothetical questions, they were read to him by Corkhill.

Guiteau prefaced the reading by saying: "Your whole question is

FULL OF FALSEHOODS AND MISSTATEMENTS.

I make this assertion now at the outset to avoid interrupting you as you go along."

The witness believed, taking the facts set forth to be true, that the prisoner was undoubtedly sane.

Guiteau again commented: "Two-thirds of that stuff is all bosh."

Scoville noted an exception to both questions and answers.

Upon cross-examination Scoville took up the hypothetical question, clause by clause, and questioned the witness closely as to the weight and bearing of each in the formation of his (witness') opinion.

Recess.

AFTER RECESS,

Scoville put a hypothetical question which embraced the clause: "Suppose the prisoner believed himself to be a partner with Jesus Christ?"

Judge Porter protested against the question as blasphemous, and said it would be a disgrace to a court of justice and to a Christian nation to allow it to be entertained for a moment.

Scoville replied that if no allusion could be made to what was claimed by the prisoner to be the actuating motive or influences that led to his act, then the whole defense would be wiped away at a single stroke.

Judge Porter proceeded to insist upon his view, and declared the time had come when, in the name of the American people and on behalf of the Government in a Federal court, he felt it his duty to demand that the prisoner be remanded to the dock.

Guiteau (spitefully)—Oh, you do,

YOU BIG-MOUTHED PORTER.

Court officials sitting behind the prisoner attempted to quiet him, when he whirled around and snarled at one of them: "Well, you mind your business or I'll slap you in the mouth, you fool, you."

Judge Porter continued his remarks, and Guiteau again interrupted him and shouted out: "Well, you had better mind your business."

Judge Porter—That is my business here today, and, your Honor, I must now insist upon my motion of Saturday, that the prisoner be placed in the dock.

Scoville arose to speak, when Judge Cox said: "Let me know, first, if the counsel desire to be heard upon the motion to remove the prisoner to the dock."

JUDGE DAVIDGE.

then proceeded to speak to the motion. He believed that the time had come when every one present was satisfied that the prisoner was perfectly sane in respect of his behavior, and amendable to the same rules as other prisoners. In the case of Gen. Sickles, who was tried in this court for murder, the Judge refused to deviate from the rule, although he was a distinguished lawyer and member of Congress at the time, and he sat in the prisoners' dock during his trial.

Mr. Scoville said he would assent to any proposition which might be deemed necessary. No one had suffered more than he had from the prisoner's behavior.

Guiteau (interrupting)—Well, it's

BECAUSE YOU ARE A JACKASS

on this case. If I had decent counsel I should not have any occasion for remarks. You are doing well enough on your theory, but your theory is altogether too narrow. You haven't got brains enough for this case.

Mr. Reed denied the assumption that the prisoner's sanity had been established. No human knowledge could fathom the workings of the insane mind, and humanity would dictate, if a reasonable doubt should exist, that leniency be extended toward him. He thought an admonition from the Court would suffice.

Mr. Corkhill insisted upon the removal of the prisoner to the dock, and the removal from around him of special policemen who were not regular attaches of the court; that he should be kept in the dock with no other special protection than is accorded any other prisoner.

GUITEAU, TREMBLING WITH ANGER

or apprehension, shouted out: "You want to shoot me, do you, Corkhill? You can't convict me, so you want to get me shot. You might just as well hang me up outside and tell the mob to shoot at me. I tell you (raising his voice almost to a shriek) God Almighty would curse you, sir, if I was put in that dock and shot. You miserable wretch, you."

Scoville, with much feeling, protested against the proposition of the District-Attorney, which could not be understood by any one as other than an invitation to all who heard it to shoot the prisoner if opportunity offered.

PORTER'S SPEECH.

Judge Porter, following Scoville, said: "The assassin of the President will assassinate no more forever, and the voice which is not silenced now will be as dumb as that of his victim when the end of the law is reached. [Applause.] No man, sane or insane, is permitted to say the arm of the law in his presence is nerveless. I have approved—I say it in view of the condemnation of the American people as represented by their papers, because they did not understand the situation as we did—I have approved and vindicated your Honor's course down to the time this prisoner proclaimed, with the acquiescence of his counsel, that he had been sane from the hour after he executed this foul, diabolical, and infamous murder. When I made this motion, I felt the time had come when it was due to the majesty of the law, to the vindication of American government, and, above all, to the vindication of the judiciary, that the step should be taken which I now indicate. You suspended your decision in hope that you might be able to extend to this sane criminal and homicide still further clemency. But, if it be extended, it will be at some peril—peril to the name of American jurisprudence, peril in respect of the indefinite continuation of the trial, which, without the interposition of the prisoner, would have terminated three weeks ago. The time has now come when the law must make its appearance in this court-room, and when he who claims to be a maniac shall no longer sit at the counsel-table and exercise the privileges which you would accord no member of the American bar."

The prisoner—A very nice speech, but not a word of truth in it.

DECISION OF THE JUDGE.

The Court then rendered his decision. It was hardly necessary to say that the conduct of the prisoner had been in persistent violation of order and decorum. In the beginning the only methods which could be resorted to to suppress this disorder were such as must infringe the constitutional rights of the prisoner, and that was a conclusive argument against them. Until Saturday last no other method had been proposed. Then this proposition (which he had already had in mind) was submitted. It had hitherto been an impression shared by the Court and counsel that the prisoner's conduct and language in court would afford the best indication of his mental and moral character, and contribute largely to the enlightenment of Court and jury on the question of his responsibility. It was, therefore, on the express desire of the District-Attorney that the Court had allowed such latitude of conduct in order to furnish the experts an opportunity of diagnosing the prisoner's case. As it now appeared, the opinions of the experts had been largely founded on the exhibitions which had taken place on the trial, and, if they had contributed to enable those experts to reach their conclusion, it would be a complete vindication of the view of the District-Attorney as to the proper course to be pursued. At this stage of the trial, however, this object seemed to have been accomplished. The trial was now approaching its close. The experts had had ample opportunity to make up their judgments and pronounce them before Court and jury. It was incumbent on the Court now to impose such restraint as the circumstances of the case admitted, and which would conduce to an orderly conduct of the case. The prisoner had a right to hear the testimony of the witnesses. He could not be gagged or sent out of court. The proper place for a prisoner on trial for a felony was the dock. He could only come within the bar to be arraigned and to receive sentence. If the Court granted him the privilege of sitting beside his counsel, it was a privilege which could be withdrawn summarily. While the prisoner had an undoubted right to act as his own counsel, or to appear by counsel, he could not exercise both rights simultaneously. Having accepted counsel, the prisoner had waived his own right to appear as such in person. On consideration of all the circumstances, the Court thought the motion would have to be granted, and that the prisoner should be placed in the dock, but he did not mean the prisoner should be exposed to any danger. He should have the fullest protection.

PUTTING THE ASSASIN IN THE DOCK.

The prisoner (speaking quietly, as though he dreaded being placed in the dock, which was filled at the time with spectators)—To settle the matter, I will sit quietly here. Will it not be satisfactory if I keep quiet and stay here? If I sit in the dock I may be worse.

The Court directed that the Marshal clear the dock and place the prisoner there. During the confusion and noise incident to this movement the prisoner exclaimed in a subdued tone: "I have no objection to going to the dock if your Honor says so."

The Court—I say so, simply in hopes of keeping you quiet.

The prisoner—I move the court-room be cleared. If I am going into the dock I want the court-room cleared.

The prisoner having been placed in the dock, and quiet having been restored, Judge Porter said: "It is to be borne in mind that the chimera which seems to haunt the prisoner has no foundation. He is in no danger except from the hangman's rope, and, so long as the officer of the law stands beside him, no man will imperil that officer in the discharge of his public duty by firing a shot at the prisoner." [Applause.]

The Court directed the Marshal to place the prisoner where he could have a full view of the witness.

CURSES.

The prisoner (from the dock)—I am doing very well here, if your Honor please. It is only a confession of the prosecution's weakness. I would not be afraid to go all over Washington alone, or New York, or Boston. Thunder that broadcast. God Almighty will curse the prosecution. Take your time on this, Corkhill. You are having your way for a few minutes, but God grinds slow but sure. You have got no case, and you know it.

The District Attorney, in reply to Scoville's speech, stated that he had been always opposed to having any extra guards around the prisoner. He believed in allowing him to stand his trial like any other man. No violence would come to him any more than to a criminal charged with a smaller offense. He did not wish any special protection around the prisoner, nor did he think it necessary. It was an indication that he was in danger. He (Corkhill) never thought he was in danger.

Mr. Scoville (sneeringly)—You must think that everybody is going to miss, like Bill Jones.

The prisoner here broke in with an expression of satisfaction with his present position, and thanking his Honor for moving him there.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION

was then resumed, and Porter's objection to Scoville's question assuming that Guiteau considered himself a brother of Jesus Christ on the ground it was irreverent and blasphemous was overruled by the Court.

Porter (solemnly)—As this case will be historical, as our exceptions are utterly unavailing, as we can in no case under the law appeal, in behalf of the American Government and those they represent I protest against this decision passing into a precedent.

The prisoner—Sit down, Porter, and rest for the afternoon.

Reed—There is evidence to sustain Mr. Scoville's question, produced by Judge Porter in a letter which Judge Porter himself read to the jury, written by the prisoner in 1865, and addressed to the Oneida Community. The prisoner made a claim that he was in the employ of Jesus Christ & Co.

Porter—Neither introduced nor read by me.

The witness (Collender) then replied that he should not consider it an insane delusion for a man to profess himself as "a member of the firm of Jesus Christ & Co." unless there were other evidences of disease.

A PLASTER CAST

of the prisoner's head was then handed to the witness, and he was asked whether there was any marked peculiarity in the head.

The prisoner—It looks like Humpty Dumpty.

The witness replied that the cast presented a more shapely and symmetrical head than he had expected it would, but he placed no importance on the shape of the head as indicating sanity or insanity.

On redirect examination the witness stated that he did not think the prisoner had been feigning insanity in the court-room. He had merely been exaggerating his characteristics of self-conceit, impudence, audacity, and insolence.

The prisoner—In other words, when I am assaulted I talk back. Porter expects to get $5,000 for hanging me. He sees his money slipping away because the American people don't want me hanged, and he is mad at me.

The court then adjourned.

The prisoner, as he was passing his counsel, expressed his contentment with his position in the dock as affording him more pure air.

SCOVILLE'S CARD.

HE COMPLAINS OF MARSHAL HENRY'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Scoville sent the following communication to the Post tonight:

My attention has been called to a published interview with Marshal Henry, and I desire to correct what may be a false impression in the public mind from the statements of the Marshal, as published. He says Mrs. Scoville got $200 for her witness fees, and put it down in her pocket, or words to that effect. The fact was she got $108, and that $2 only went down into her pocket. The balance was used to pay our board bills. As the Marshal has the figures in his office, his deputy having paid the money, it is hardly just he should make such a statement. It becomes material whether the "2" is placed on the right or left of the other figures when counting money, and we do not like to be prejudiced by any mistake in that respect. The Marshal also seemed to complain that the law of this District allows defendant's witnesses to be paid by the Government. The same law that allows the Marshal his compensation out of the public treasury allows payments of these witnesses' fees, and he has no more right to complain of it than I have to complain of his drawing his pay from the public treasury. I think the witnesses for the prosecution will cost the Government three times as much as those for the defense.

GEORGE W. SCOVILLE.

DAKOTA JUDICIAL.

Judge Edgerton, the New Chief Justice, Looking Over the Ground—Presentation to Judge Shannon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dak., Dec. 28.—Yesterday afternoon, when Judge Shannon pronounced sentence upon Harvey W. Knowlton, he supposed he had tried his last case as Chief Justice of Dakota; but, at the earnest solicitation of the Hon. A. J. Edgerton, his successor, he has consented to remain on the bench pending the trial of Brave-Bear, who has been indicted for the murder of Joe Johnson at Cheyenne Agency two years ago. This case will come up tomorrow. Judge Edgerton's commission has not yet come, and it is necessary that the court should either adjourn or that Judge Shannon should continue to preside. Judge Edgerton arrived at Yankton last night, and has spent the day in looking over the Capital of Dakota and in forming acquaintances of the statesmen, real and imaginary, who make their home here. The Yankton lawyers who so bitterly opposed Judge Shannon will most heartily welcome the new Judge, though unfortunately perhaps he too is said to have a mind of his own. He said this morning that it was his intention to treat Judge Shannon just as he himself would desire to be treated under the same circumstances. This morning a magnificent gold-headed ebony cane was presented to Judge Shannon by the petit jurors who are in attendance at this court. In thanking them, and in replying to the complimentary speech of C. B. Valentine, the Judge said that, during the nearly nine years of service as Chief Justice, he had always kept before him his oath of office; that now, in looking back over the past, he could stand up before the people whose servant he had been like a true man; that, making due allowance for weaknesses common to all men, he had always done his duty, regardless of friend or foe; and that, though as it seems he had made enemies, he retired from the Bench without the least malice or resentment in his heart toward any one. He spoke for twenty minutes with great feeling, and closed by saying to all good citizens of Dakota that henceforth he was merely one of themselves, and that he would continue to live and eventually die in this grand Territory.

BLANEY'S WILL.

It Is Still in the Courts of Massachusetts, and Involves a Big Stake.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—The great Blaney will case, which is claimed to involve real estate in Salem valued at from $600,000 to $700,000, is the well-worn suit of "Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce" repeated. The property to which a title is claimed under the will of Abijah Estes, deceased in 1790, is the Timothy Ropes estate, on Essex street. Years ago, before some of the litigants in the present suit came upon the scene, the Salem heirs of Estes fought the case, and were worsted in every contest. On the site of this property Abijah Estes in 1790 owned a homestead, consisting of a mansion, a dwelling known as the "Sugar-House," and an outbuilding, with the land under and adjoining. The entire estate was valued in the inventory at $400. This property he left by will, June 7, 1790, to his three widowed daughters, Mary Blaney, Hannah S. Hawthorn, and Elizabeth Grant, in equal portions, and Mary Blaney was the executrix. For forty years after her nearest kindred were dead an aged descendant of Abijah Estes occupied the premises with a lady named Mrs. Grant, her housekeeper. She was more than 90 years of age at her death, and, with no immediate kith or kin, she devised the homestead to the said Mrs. Grant. Upon her right to dispose of the property the whole matter hinges, for in the will of the original testator is a clause that Mary J. Blaney, his daughter, may dispose of the property by will, but not by sale, and subsequently that after her death the whole property should be divided between the testator's son, Nathaniel Estes, his daughters, Hannah Hawthorn and Elizabeth Saunders, or their heirs. The Estes heirs fought this point thoroughly, but Mrs. Grant, through the agency of an able son-in-law named King, an attorney, succeeded in establishing the will giving her the estate and cutting off the claimants, who for years have been again pressing the suit.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIOT.

Close of the Case of the State Against Will Vance, at Meridian.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Dec. 28.—The State closed its case today against Will Vance. Dr. J. A. Burnett deposed as to the dying declaration of Bob Brown (colored), an alleged accomplice to the murder, his declaration being to the effect that Brown was told by Ed Vance the morning of the election that he must go to the election armed. John Bailey (white) testified that he saw ten or fifteen negroes at Ed Vance's house early the morning of the election. J. C. Casteel, clerk at Prostauer & Co.'s, testified that a short time before election Ed Vance requested him to walk back to the rear of the store, and whispered in his ear that he wanted to buy a good pistol. The witness showed him one. Vance objected to the price, and said his son Will, the defendant, had just bought one cheaper at Joseph Baum's. J. E. Hot testified that the day before election he and the defendant had a conversation in which the defendant said the negroes had never had a fair chance at the elections, but he thought they would have a fair showing next day. Sheriff Henderson testified that he went to Vance's the evening after the riot with a posse. While negotiating with the defendants for a surrender, he was shot at by a negro in the yard. C. P. Dement swore that John Vance attempted to shoot towards him the moment he was shot and killed. Calhoun Kinard (white) testified that he heard a voice during the disturbance at Marion which he took to be the voice of the defendant, call out: "Stand up to them, boys. God damn them! Shoot them!" J. M. T. Hamilton deposed that he was of the Sheriff's posse at Vance's. On ordering a surrender the reply came: "Go to hell! you God damn sons of ——!" Afterwards the posse fired. The testimony for the defense begins tomorrow.

A FAITHLESS WIFE.

Her Death at the Hands of an Angry Husband.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 28.—There is much excitement over the brutal murder committed here yesterday by the negro George Wesson, whose wife has since died from the effects of the wound. A TRIBUNE representative has carefully examined the details of the act, and the true particulars are as follows: Some weeks ago Wesson's wife eloped with another man and went to Texas, where it appears the woman was finally deserted. She thereupon wrote to Wesson asking forgiveness, and promising to return home if money was sent her. This was done, and she rejoined her family several days ago. Yesterday Wesson's faith in his wife again became lessened, and he accordingly approached her on this subject, and in the midst of hot words seized his shotgun and emptied one barrel into the abdomen of the woman. He then lay beside the dying woman and deliberately cut a large gash on his face and neck with a razor. The wounds inflicted upon himself, though painful, are not likely to prove fatal. Wesson has made a statement, in which he says he intended to kill also his four children. This would have probably occurred had not the children been absent. There is considerable feeling against Wesson, who, though deformed, crippled, and wounded, will in all probability live to expiate his hellish deed upon the gallows.

DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 28.—At a meeting of citizens tonight to elect delegates to the Fargo convention Jan. 4 to consider a division of Dakota, C. A. Townsberry, C. A. Williams, William Honnorrusiex, and McKenzie were chosen, with John A. McLean as alternate. Resolutions were adopted favoring the division, entering the southern half as a State, leaving North Dakota a Territory nearly twice the size of New York. The action of Senator Windom and Delegate Pettigrew were complimented, and a copy of the resolutions forwarded. The universal feeling of North Dakota is that the Territory should be divided.

WASHINGTON.

About Forty Female Clerks Presently to Be Discharged.

They Have Influence Which They Are Just Now Vigorously Applying.

The Older Clerks Are the Appointees of Great Men of the Past.

Report that Chandler, Having Quarreled with Blaine, Is Likely to Get a Place.

Mullett, the So-Called Architect, in High Favor Just Now.

Chili's Relations with Peru—The Election Contests, and Other Notes.

THE LAPSE FUND.

INFLUENCE OF "FRESH BLOOD."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The Secretary of the Treasury has before him a difficult problem in dealing with the question of what to do in the cases of Treasury employés who have been carried on the "lapse-fund" roll, but who are now marked for official decapitation, owing to the running out of the fund from which they are paid. This "lapse fund" is made up from the excess of appropriations for any one division, brought about by the death, resignation, or removal of clerks in that division. A certain sum is appropriated yearly for each division. If, during the year, a clerk should die, resign, or be removed, and his place should not be filled for a month, or two or three months, the amount of his salary would go to make up the "lapse fund." Sometimes this fund reaches to considerable proportions, but at present it is exhausted, and the clerks borne on the roll,

SOME FORTY IN NUMBER,

are marked for discharge at the end of the current month. There is one peculiarity about the appointment of the clerks on this roll which, however, promises to make trouble. This is that they are all of what is known in official parlance as "fresh blood." They are recent appointees, and the influence which secured their appointment is of the present day. They have appealed to this influence, and now the Appointing Clerk and the Secretary are besieged by Congressmen and others of influence to retain these people, and let others go who have been in office for years, and who can no longer command the influence which appointed them.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY IN THE CASE

is that the employés borne on this "lapse-fund" roll, with four exceptions, are females, all of them deserving, and a dismissal in any of their cases would entail a great hardship; consequently the Secretary is anxious to avoid such a course, if possible. Several plans have been spoken of to afford relief. One is to split up the salaries of other clerks with these employés; another to endeavor to secure an additional appropriation which will allow of their being carried; and the third to have a conference of the heads of the various departments find out all cases where more than one member of a family is in the Government service, and by striking these off the list find room for the "lapse-fund" employés. This latter plan is receiving earnest consideration, and may yet be adopted.

CHANDLER

AS SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—There is considerable gossip connected with the report that William E. Chandler is likely to be nominated as Secretary of the Navy. This has been considered by some as a possible indication that President Arthur intended to give full recognition to the Blaine element, in the person of one of its most prominent representatives. There are some, however, among the friends of Mr. Blaine who are saying privately that, if the appointment is made, it will be mainly due to the belief that Mr. Chandler no longer feels himself under any obligation to Secretary Blaine, and that he is not disposed to contribute any further to the success of his political fortunes.

MULLETT.

JUST AS GOOD AS THOUGH GRANT WERE IN.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 27.—Four weeks ago your correspondent stated that A. B. Mullett, once Supervising Architect of the Treasury, who left his office with an unsavory record, and who has since devoted his energies principally to blackguarding Senator Sherman and the present honest and efficient Supervising Architect of the Treasury, J. G. Hill, was making strenuous efforts to oust Hill, place his partner, Steinmetz, in Hill's position, and secure for himself the general superintendency of all public buildings in course of erection throughout the country at a large salary. Mullett's denial, in the most vigorous language possible, promptly followed this assertion. If any credulous person accepts his denial as true, a formal application filed by him in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday for the position of General Superintendent of public buildings in course of erection ought to reverse their judgment.

MULLETT'S APPOINTMENT

to this position, which involves, of course, as a consequence, the displacement of Hill and the appointment of Steinmetz in his place, does not seem possible, but he is not a fool, and would not file an application for a position if he did not believe that it was attainable. He has strong Stalwart influence behind him, but it is believed by friends of Secretary Folger that he will never for one moment consent to the appointment of such a man to any position in his department. If Mullett should be appointed to this position, whose existence is not recognized by law, he would be paid fees to come out of the building fund of every public building in course of erection all over the country. His salary might be made to amount to anywhere from $10,000 to $50,000 a year, should the erection of no more buildings be authorized. The belief is that the erection of many, if not all, of the ninety-six new public buildings asked for in the bills now pending in Congress will be authorized this session and the next. Should this be done, and should Mr. Mullett be General Superintendent of all the new buildings, his emoluments would be correspondingly increased. His application ought to be thoroughly discussed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILI'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS PERU.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 27.—In a communication recently forwarded to the Department of State, Señor Martinez, Chilian Minister, after saying that as soon as the belligerent Peruvians find out that the United States has no intention to interfere to shield Peru from the consequences of her acts armed opposition to Chili will end, but that so long as Peru or any Peruvian of influence believes that the intervention of the United States to secure peace without cession of territory is possible peace is impossible, he says:

I have some reasons for believing that some communications sent from Lima to the Department of State insist on saying that the indemnity which Chili demands exceeds the limits of justice, and that the authorities in Lima have acted very cruelly towards the Peruvians. This information is entirely erroneous. As to indemnity, I will only say that those who think the claims of Chili are exaggerated, entitled as she is by perfect right of the actual situation, are under a mistake, for those demands are moderate and equitable. They will doubtless be shown to be in conformity with the requirements of international law when the time comes to make them practicable. Those who think otherwise do it either out of dislike or want of knowledge in the matter, being incapable of judging of business matters that do not concern them. As for the charge made that the Chilians have acted cruelly, we can state that, if any virtue is to be attributed to the Chilians, it is that of not being sanguinary. It is the fact that during the space of eight years not more than three or four capital executions occur in Chili. When the Chilian army occupied Lima the General-in-Chief invited the Peruvian tribunals to continue their functions, and they absolutely refused. It was necessary to establish a military tribunal, governed under martial law, in order to maintain public peace. In a country greatly demoralized and given up to anarchy, like Peru, it was necessary to give examples of rigor, yet, nevertheless, there have been but few condemned to death, and those for acts of unheard-of cruelty. Meanwhile, society in Lima rests quietly under the auspices of peace and order guaranteed by the Chilians.

BLAINE.

HIS RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The following statement has been furnished for publication:

On the 22d of September, immediately after President Arthur had taken the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, a full meeting of the Cabinet was held in the Vice-President's room in the Capitol. At this meeting every member of the Cabinet tendered his resignation in writing. On receiving the several letters President Arthur said it would be agreeable to him to have the Cabinet remain in position until after the regular meeting of Congress in December. Three weeks afterwards Mr. Blaine addressed

THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT:

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 12, 1881.—MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: When I put my resignation in your hands on the 22d of September, you intimated your wish that all the members of the Cabinet should retain their places until the meeting of Congress in December. As Secretary Windom's expected return to the Senate may precipitate a vacancy in the Treasury Department in a few days, I have thought it might also render an earlier reconstruction of your Cabinet desirable to you. In that event I trust you will not be embarrassed, at least so far as I am concerned, by your previous assignment of a date for the withdrawal. It will be entirely agreeable to me to turn over the department to my successor on any day that will prove most desirable and convenient for yourself. I intended to say this to you yesterday, but from pressure of other things forgot it. Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

IN AN INTERVIEW FOLLOWING

this letter, the President repeated the request that Blaine should remain until December. There was never at any time the slightest misunderstanding between the President and Blaine about the latter's retirement, and their personal relations continue, as they have always been, entirely friendly and cordial.

NOTES.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The Elections Committee of the House has so far advanced with its work as to have assigned the cases likely to come before it to sub-committees. It is impossible, according to Chairman Calkins, of this committee, to say which case will come up for consideration first, that point being dependent upon the order in which the briefs in the cases are printed. It seems likely that the unimportant cases having the smallest amount of testimony to be printed, will thus come up for disposal first.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—It is announced with much positiveness that the President has decided to appoint Mr. Rounds, of Chicago, Public Printer. This assurance, it is said, was given Frank Hatton before leaving for the West. The information comes from an intimate friend of the President.

AT THE PRESENTATION

of the Chinese Minister to the President next Saturday all communication will be through an interpreter, as Chang Tsao Ju does not speak or understand English.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Stephens, of Georgia, announces himself in favor of chartering the Nicaraguan Canal.

ILLINOIS.

Census figures show that Illinois is steadily coming to the position of third in the country in point of population. Ohio now holds the third place, and Illinois is a few thousand behind, but the percentage of gain by Illinois has been greater than Ohio, and Illinois may soon expect to lead the Buckeye State. Illinois' per cent of gain was 21; Iowa, 36; Wisconsin, 25; Ohio but 20.

REWARDED.

Judge Riley, ex-Consul to Zanzibar, who was recently given $25,000 in the will of Col. Preston, of the British army, because he saved Preston's child from drowning, is now clerk in the Agricultural Department here.

POSTAGE.

The abolition of the franking privilege on private matter to members causes the payment of postage due at the House Post-Office of about $5 per day.

A LETTER

was received at the Dead-Letter Office yesterday, addressed to "Mr. Santa Claus, Behind the Moon, Heaven County, Clouds," and asking for a variety of toys. It came from an Iowa post-office.

RECEPTION.

Senators, Representatives, and prominent citizens participated last evening in the reception given in honor of W. W. Corcoran having attained his 83d birthday.

GONE HOME.

The Japanese Minister and suite left this morning for San Francisco en route for Japan.

THE TREASURY EXPENDITURES.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, investigating the Treasury Contingent Fund, adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE ASHLAND TRAGEDY.

No Clew to the Murderer's Whereabouts—Mrs. Gibbons' Testimony Strengthening the Theory Already Advanced.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

ASHLAND, Ky., Dec. 27.—J. W. Gibbons, the man suspected of having murdered his two children and Miss Emma Thomas, has not been heard of. The theory of suicide on his part is gaining ground. Detective Norris has been at work all day investigating every other theory that has been advanced to account for the murder, but they have all been exploded, and the detective tonight is all the more convinced that he is right in his opinion that Gibbons is the man wanted.

Additional points have been obtained today to support the husband theory, among others being the testimony of his wife that he was subject to spells of temporary insanity, or, at least, frequently acted like a lunatic. Every effort is being made to find Gibbons, but not much hope is entertained that he will ever be found alive. The interest in the case seems to grow daily as time advances. The fact that Gibbons is known to be in the habit of reading with avidity every newspaper he gets hold of would indicate that he certainly has heard of the tragedy, if alive, even if he had nothing to do with it, and therefore his continued silence and absence point to his guilt and suicide.

Among the statements made by Mrs. Gibbons today were that her husband was in the habit of kicking the chairs out of the house, and frequently threatened to burn the house and all of the inmates. He also threatened to kill his family by cutting their heads off with a hatchet. He told his wife one time that he wished she and he were both in hell, and that he was heaping coals on her. She said that she had lived in constant dread of her husband for years, fearing that he would murder her. He spoke once of drowning himself in a pond that is in the cemetery back of the site of the Gibbons cottage, and the pond in question will be dragged tomorrow.

Mrs. Gibbons said the children were afraid of their father. He was so stern that when the children were sitting around the fire they would talk in whispers for fear of their father. When Gibbons had plenty of money he was always in good humor, and boasted of his good wife, and claimed to have the best children in the world. But when he was broke he would get so violent that he was considered dangerous. Mrs. Gibbons and her little boy, Sterling, will be taken care of by relatives here and in other cities.

The Ohio River is not far from the scene of the slaughter, and if Gibbons drowned himself in that stream it will be quite a while before he is found, but it will not be many hours before he is arrested if he is alive, because Norris has a strong force of men searching for him.

EDUCATIONAL.

Illinois Teachers in Session at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—Representatives' Hall at the State-House was tolerably well filled with teachers this morning at the opening session of the Illinois State Teachers' Association's twenty-eighth annual meeting. But few preliminaries preceded the first paper, which was upon the much-mooted question of "The Township System: Its Advantages and Disadvantages," and was presented by Prof. A. R. Sabin, of Lake County. Though considering a question not especially entertaining, Mr. Sabin held the close attention of his hearers, and enlivened his argument with occasional happy hits.

Next came a song by the Chicago Quartet, which has been engaged to furnish music for the meetings, and appeared to afford unbounded satisfaction to those in attendance.

Prof. Sabin's paper was discussed by Father Roots of Tamaroa, W. H. Brydges of Lockport, D. R. A. Thorp of Ottawa, and F. R. Feitshans of Springfield.

Dr. Newton Bateman, the venerable and well-known educator, opened the next topic with a paper upon the proposition that "Teachers Should Be Students." It was not to be questioned, he thought, that teaching was a laborious and wearing profession, taxing the mind and body. That at least had been his experience since he entered the ranks in 1843. Teachers may well feel that they cannot be students, because they have neither time nor strength for outside reading and culture. To this plea of inability he entered an explicit denial. Teachers must be students, or die—as teachers. It requires method, perseverance, courage. There are many fragments of time in every one's life which should be gathered up, that nothing be lost. It is in turning the corners, in the transitions from one duty or employment to another, that many precious moments are irretrievably lost. When one foots up the amount of these moments for a year or a life, the aggregate result is incredible and appalling. It is well to heed the frequent warnings against attempting too much, but the main trouble is in lack of method and system in making the most of one's time. All teachers, he maintained, can be teachers. As to the teachers' obligation to be students, the speaker held that they owed it to themselves as men. The inherent and immortal dignity of the man must never be subordinated to the accident of his calling. We look through the work to the workman. We look beyond the office to the officer. Whoever is no more than a doctor or a politician is not much of either. Teachers should be students because they were men before they were teachers. The more we are as men, the speaker believed, the more we shall be as instructors. The higher we ascend in the scale of mental and moral being, the greater our force as teachers. But the first and supreme reason why teachers should be students, is not that they will be stronger and better teachers, though they will be, but because they will be stronger and better men. The teachers should, as far as possible, lead the community in general intelligence. As citizens teachers should be students. Again, they owe it to the profession to which they belong. They should feel the obligation to make their calling respectable by making it respected. This can only be done by the most determined and most heroic efforts at self-culture. Incentives to self-culture must come mainly from the profession itself. It is of incalculable importance to the teacher himself that his knowledge of what he teaches should be thorough and complete, and his power to communicate it enlarged and increased.

No one felt competent to discuss Dr. B. Bateman's strong and eloquent argument, and those assigned to that duty by the program excused themselves.

The afternoon meeting was mainly occupied with a general discussion of the following question:

Resolved, That the courses of study in our graded schools below the high school should be limited to the common English branches.

Homer Bevans, of Englewood, opened the formal debate for the affirmative, and Charles J. Parker, of Oakland, replied in the negative, after which the discussion became general. This evening the Hon. Benjamin F. Taylor, of Cleveland, lectured before the association and a large audience of Springfield people—subject, "How to Tell It."

Wisconsin Educators in Session.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 28.—The Wisconsin Teachers' Association convened Tuesday evening at the Senate Chamber, with an excellent attendance from all parts of the State, and listened to a lecture by the Rev. K. C. Anderson, of Oshkosh, in which modern philosophy was made the occasion for some conclusions as to school needs that are not well defined in the minds of any body of men. The Academy of Arts met with the association Wednesday morning. The association was intensely interested in the discussion of papers, one read by A. A. Miller, of Waukesha, treating of ungraded departments, and one read by O. T. Bright, of Chicago, on methods for English language, the paper being reinforced by a class exercise given through an actual class of children, and exemplifying Mr. Bright's doctrine. Rarely in the association has rejection of the doctrine of Senatorial courtesy led to more perfectly formulated views on these two questions. The discussions exhibited more than a suspicion that instruction in language has no existence in many schools, and that the schoolmaster is not successful in dealing with bad boys. During the afternoon the association met with the County Superintendents, who considered the State Superintendent's paper on school-houses and school-grounds, the Superintendent having prepared a valuable pamphlet upon school architecture. The convention also had under consideration the report of a committee on proposed legislation, which was recommitted for elimination of very unpractical recommendations. Several questions were discussed with little interest. The convention adjourned.

Michigan Teachers' Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 28.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Michigan Teachers' Association commenced this forenoon in Representative Hall. Between 200 and 300 educators are present—a larger number than has ever before been present the first day. Various papers interesting and instructive to those present were read today, and this evening the association is being addressed by the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, of Detroit, on "The Genius of Industry." Last evening Gov. Jerome and wife, assisted by Superintendent-of-Public-Instruction Cochran and the President of the association, gave a formal reception to the teachers at the Executive Department. The meeting will adjourn Tuesday night.

A LOVER'S CRIME.

Leon Moore, at Biddeford, Me., Killed His Affianced and Then Killed Himself.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 28.—Leon Moore, of this place, employed as a clerk in a Boston store, came here a few days ago to spend Christmas. This afternoon he called upon his affianced, Miss Belle Cushman, an estimable young lady, and a teacher in the public school. Shortly after his arrival the occupants of the house were startled by the reports of a pistol in the room occupied by the young couple, and, on rushing to the apartment, found Miss Cushman dead and Moore just alive. Miss Cushman had apparently been shot while sitting in a chair near the window, the ball entering her head just back of the ear. Moore was lying near the middle of the room with a bullet-hole under the eye. He expired a few moments after the occupants of the house had entered the room. It is supposed that, actuated by jealousy, he first shot Miss Cushman and then took his own life. They were both 21 years of age. Their families were highly respectable, and are nearly distracted by the tragedy.

A WOMAN ASSASINATED.

The Mother of a Murderer Killed by an Unknown "Avenger."

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.—A special to the *State Journal* from Gore says: "An unknown man opened the door of the residence of Mary Terrell, a widow living near that place, tonight, and shot her through the head with a revolver, killing her instantly. Two daughters in the room at the time failed to recognize the murderer. A vigilance committee was organized, and is now scouring the country. The murdered woman was the mother of Terrell, now serving a term in the Ohio Penitentiary for the murder of the Weldon family near that place four years ago."

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Arrived, the Iowa, from Boston.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Arrived, the Gallia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The steamship Gellert, Capt. Kahlewein, from New York Dec. 15, for Hamburg, ran ashore today during a fog off Cuxhaven. Six tugs were sent to her assistance, and a steamer to take off the passengers if necessary.

LYNCHING EXTRAORDINARY.

A Mexican Robber and Thirty of His Men Hanged.

He Had Been Long the Terror of Presidio Del Norte.

The Hanging, as Large as That at Mankato, Done Near Chihuahua.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 28.—The capture and execution of Chief Arzate, long the terror of Presidio del Norte and vicinity, and thirty of his band near Chihuahua is confirmed.

CASUALTIES.

A Defective Elevator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 28.—At noon today the elevator in Abernathy's furniture-factory fell with terrific force from the second story to the bottom of the building, by reason of the slipping of the belt from the main wheel onto the pully. Two employés—Charles Reese and Mr. Vertz—fell with it, and both were dangerously injured. Medical aid was at once summoned, and it was found that Vertz had been badly hurt internally, and was suffering from concussion of the brain, so that the worst is feared. Reese is in great pain from his back, and it is feared that he too is internally injured. The elevator had no break, hence it could not be stopped when started.

The Great Explosion Which Killed Nineteen.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28.—The injured in the explosion on board the steamer West Point are all so badly burned that they are not able to give a clew to the disaster. Bohannan, quartermaster, running the donkey-engine at the time of the explosion, was sent to Baltimore today. His injuries are very serious, but it is believed he will recover. Three bodies without heads, legs, or arms, and with burned trunks were recovered. The shores of both sides of the river are being searched for the bodies of victims. The hull of the vessel is a complete wreck and valueless, except as old iron.

Mr. S. G. Pratt, the Pianist, Severely Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 28.—Mr. S. G. Pratt, the composer and pianist, met with a severe though not dangerous accident last evening while jumping on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne lightning express at Sixteenth street crossing, mistaking it for the Joliet accommodation. The right limb above the knee was badly bruised by a switch stand; also a bruise near the ankle. He was driven to the house of his parents and attended by Dr. William Richards.

A Misunderstanding of Orders.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 28.—A collision occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Road at Bellton, forty miles east of this city, this morning, between the Chicago express and an engine. The shock threw passengers out of their seats and created some confusion, but all escaped without injury. Postal-Clerk Samuel Jackson, of Fairmont, was badly injured, and Hayden, fireman on the express, had several fingers broken. The cause of the accident was a misunderstanding of orders by the engineer of the engine.

A Farmer Killed by a Freight-Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 28.—A farmer named Timothy Kane, living a few miles south of Seneca, was run over by a freight-train on the Rock Island Road at that station last night and instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled. He was aged 38 years, and unmarried.

Teaching the Young Idea How to Shoot.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—Mrs. M. T. Conege was killed last night by a pistol with which her 4-year-old child was playing. The mother had been giving the child instructions how to aim, and sat down to play with him, when he aimed and fired. The ball entered the woman's brain. No one knew the pistol was loaded.

A Coroner's Opinion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—In the case of the Taylor mills disaster of last week, the Coroner today concluded a long investigation, giving his opinion from the evidence that there was not sufficient water in the boiler which resulted with the fatal result.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Tale of Assassination, the Murder of an Officer, and the Death of the Criminal in a Swamp.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 28.—Particulars have reached here of a horrible tragedy in Baldwin County, near Sibley's Mill, opposite Mobile. Joel Johnston, a well-known citizen of that neighborhood, was riding along the public road when he was shot from behind a tree by a negro. The first shot struck Johnston in the head, stunning him and causing him to fall from his horse. While on the ground the assassin shot him twice again in the wrist and side, and then dragged him 200 yards and put him in a pond, thinking him dead. The negro then mounted the victim's horse and rode off to a party in the neighborhood. During the night Johnston revived, and dragged himself home, a distance of half a mile. He told his brother, Abe Johnston, of the assault. Abe, as Deputy Sheriff, determined to arrest the negro. He found him at Jim Malone's. As he made the arrest the negro drew his pistol. Abe Johnston then shot him, whereupon the negro shot Abe Johnston through the breast and then ran. Johnston ran a little way after and fired at him, but the negro ran on. Johnston fell and died in fifteen minutes. A crowd soon collected and started in search of the negro, who was found dead, shot through the breast and wrist. He had run about half a mile down the creek and fell in the edge of a swamp.

THE BIBLE.

The New Version and the American Bible Society.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 27.—The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Racine County (auxiliary) Bible Society held this afternoon was quite a spirited one. Among its proceedings was the adoption of the following resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. Corwin, by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That as officers and Directors of the Racine County Bible Society we earnestly recommend to the American Bible Society to make such changes in the constitution of that society as shall at a very early date enable them to enter upon the work of publishing the revised New Testament, already issued, and the Old Testament when it shall have been revised, since we believe it to be the duty of a society administering the funds of the American churches for such a purpose to print and publish the Word of God in the best and purest form. If any constituents of the society wedded to ancient forms and infelicitous phraseology still demand that the society continue to issue the defective King James' edition, we consider it a matter of Christian courtesy and business honesty that the great public demand for a better and truer version of the Sacred Word shall be met by the issuing of some editions of the revised Scriptures.

MURDEROUS REED.

Horrible and Fatal Beating of John King at Sandyville, O.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Dec. 27.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Sandyville, this county, last night, the particulars of which, as near as we can learn, are as follows: John King, a laborer on the Valley Railroad, went into a saloon kept by Mrs. Reed and her son, and asked for some beer. After drinking he went out the back way, when Mrs. Reed locked the door on him. King, wishing to return, rapped on the window, and in doing so accidentally rattled some glass out of the old frame. This enraged young Reed so much that he hurled a shoe-hammer through the window, breaking King's jaw. The latter started to run, when the Reeds took after him, catching him in an alley. Here a terrible encounter ensued. King was knocked down with the butt end of a gun and horribly beaten—his skull crushed and his head and body pounded to a jelly. The gun was broken into a dozen pieces over his body. It is reported tonight that he has died from his injuries. The Reeds were arrested this morning. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood over the affair.

A JUDGE'S VALEDICTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—Judge Small, of the Circuit Court, today delivered a valedictory address covering a period of twelve years during which he acted as Circuit Judge. The address was somewhat personal, attacking several members of the bar, and was the subject of much criticism.

MILWAUKEE BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—The review of building operations in this city for 1881 shows that the amount of building done aggregated [illegible], against [illegible] the previous year—an increase of [illegible].

THE SCOURGE.

Condition of New York and Suburbs in Regard to Small-Pox.

The Disease Still Under the Control of the Health Officers.

All Indications, However, Point to an Early Spread of the Contagion.

Deaths from Scarlet-Fever Increasing at an Alarmingly Rapid Rate.

The Whole Western and Northwestern Country Suffering from the Small-Pox Visitation.

The Small-Pox Scourge in New York and Its Suburbs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The fact that the dread scourge small-pox has been more than ordinarily virulent during the present winter has caused a feeling of anxiety generally through the city. New York has been so singularly free from the disease for years that what might under different circumstances be regarded as a matter of very little concern is considered by the average citizen as amounting to an epidemic. When it is remembered that during 1880 there were only sixty-seven cases reported, against 1,334 up to Dec. 28, of 1881, there might appear to be ground for alarm; yet the Board of Health does not regard the matter as very serious, and feels perfectly able to successfully cope with a very great increase over the present proportions of the disease. The area of the disease this year is very general. No better idea can be formed of its extent than by reading the names of

STREETS WHERE IT HAS BEEN MOST PREVALENT.

On the East Side there are Mulberry, Rivington, Second, Elm, Bowery, Pike, Fifty-second, Thirty-ninth (where a whole colony of cigar-makers were working at their trade with the disease), Forty-eighth street, and College avenue; on the West Side, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Greenwich, Thirteenth, and Bleecker streets. Eight new cases were discovered by the doctors of the vaccinating corps today, making nineteen cases since last Saturday. Six of those discovered today comprised the entire family of Charles E. Forrest, an expressman living at No. 309 Bleecker street. All were found sick with the disease in its various stages. The whole family were taken to the Riverside Hospital. Another case reported today was that of a woman who was found at No. 904 East Fourth street, sick with confluent small-pox. She was removed to the reception hospital. The house in which she was found contains eight families. This house, and the one at 309 Bleecker street, have been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, and the inhabitants will be kept

UNDER STRICT OBSERVATION

for the next two weeks. The board finds its greatest foe in the cases that are concealed by interested parties, physicians and otherwise. The authorities are met with unnecessary obstacles on every hand. The cases of concealment by physicians are also numerous and annoying. In 1880 there were sixty-seven cases of small-pox reported. In 1881, to Dec. 28, 1,334 cases. From August, 1877, to March, 1879, there was not one case in the city. This fact is considered unprecedented in the history of large cities. In 1879 there were only a few cases in Bohemian tenement-houses, and they were easily controlled. In 1880 there were only thirty-one fatal cases reported in this city. Thus far there have been nearly 450.

THE RECORD OF EACH WEEK

this year is curious as showing a mysterious alternating process. Where one week has shown many cases, the next has almost invariably shown few. For instance, beginning at the week ending June 4 of this year, forty-three cases are found recorded, which is the highest number of any one week of 1881. The weeks of June follow with almost as many cases. After that month the rate was as follows: Week ending July 2, 11 cases; July 9, 30 cases; July 16, 16 cases; July 23, 23 cases; July 30, 13 cases; Aug. 6, 25 cases; Aug. 13, 15 cases; Aug. 20, 23 cases; Aug. 27, 5 cases; Sept. 10, 13 cases; Sept. 17, 8 cases; Sept. 24, 13 cases; Oct. 1, 9 cases; Oct. 8, 10 cases; Oct. 15, 4 cases; Oct. 22, 10 cases; Oct. 29, 22 cases; Nov. 5, 14 cases; Nov. 12, 28 cases; Nov. 19, 13 cases; Nov. 26, 7 cases; Dec. 3, 32 cases; Dec. 10, 17 cases; Dec. 17, 28 cases; Dec. 24, 24 cases; Dec. 28, 19 cases. There is a good deal of fear and trepidation among the residents of East New York owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the village. About three or four weeks ago the first case appeared, and now there are

NINE WELL-AUTHENTICATED CASES,

and Dr. Beckett, who reported a new case yesterday, said he expected an increase of the dreaded disease. The Health Officer is sick, but not with this plague. When questioned on the subject the town officials at first said that there were fifteen families afflicted with the disease, but the Secretary of the Board of Health of the Town of New Lots which the Village of East New York constitutes the most important part, declares that only nine cases had been reported thus far, including that reported by Dr. Beckett. These cases are, for the chief part, confined to one district, and are found among Polish immigrants who have lately arrived.

There were eight cases of small-pox and one death from the disease reported in Brooklyn to the health authorities for the past week. The week previous there were nine cases and no deaths.

THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT

says he does not anticipate any general prevalence of the malady this winter, but, as the burden of all scientific research and observation is so preponderously in favor of vaccination as a preventive measure, he would strongly advocate that it be generally resorted to.

Despite the efforts of the Health Inspector and the County Physician, the disease is spreading in Jersey City, and, with the limited powers they have, they claim that it is impossible to check it. They cannot take a patient to the small-pox hospital. It is impossible to quarantine the patients and their families thoroughly. The man who helped to carry to the Second Precinct Station the body of James McAlear, who dropped dead of the disease on Grove street on Monday, was arraigned in the Police Court today, and wore the same clothing which he had on when he carried the festering corpse to the station. Ten more cases and two deaths have been reported within the past twenty-four hours. A fatal case occurred on a canal-boat at the foot of Third street. A child 2½ years old was taken sick last week, and the father called in a Brooklyn doctor to attend the child, so as to evade the Jersey City ordinance, which punishes physicians who fail to report cases. Matthew Nolan died of the disease in Paterson yesterday, and the doctors there announce that the disease is spreading.

THE RAVAGES OF SCARLET-FEVER

still continue in New York City, and fifty-three cases of the disease were reported to the Sanitary Bureau today, making 177 cases since Saturday. This will probably bring the number of cases for the current week up to 300. The sanitary authorities are at a loss to account for this sudden increase in scarlet-fever.

The steamer Rhenania, which arrived from Hamburg at 6 a. m. last Sunday, is still detained at quarantine, the health officer having discovered that there was scarlet-fever on board. It was reported at a meeting of the Board of Pilots that the officers of the steamer permitted bedding supposed to have been used by the sick to be thrown overboard. The matter will be investigated. The officers of the steamer have been summoned to appear at the next meeting of the commission.

Ravages of Small-Pox at Pittsburg and McKeesport, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—The small-pox has taken a fresh hold, twenty-eight new cases being reported yesterday and nearly as many today. It has broken out in McKeesport, where it is feared it will be very fatal, owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the authorities. The health officers here are doing everything they can to eradicate the disease, but the outcome of their labor is far from encouraging. The vaccination law is being rigidly enforced. The plague is propagated in various ways. Patients sometimes evade their keepers and wander through the streets for hours before they are discovered. A family was lately detected selling the bed upon which a small-pox patient had died, a second-hand furniture dealer being the purchaser. The disease is confined to no particular district or locality, and all classes, the rich as well as the poor, are numbered among its victims.

Excitement in a Couple of Wisconsin Towns at the Outbreak of Small-Pox.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENOMONEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—Great excitement was caused in the Towns of Rusk and Red Cedar by the Town Supervisors of both towns issuing a notice of quarantining against small-pox. A week ago Monday a young child of John O'Connell, a farmer in the Town of Rusk, died of what was supposed to be a fever, and friends of the family in both towns attended the funeral. Saturday O'Connell himself and another child 8 years old were prostrated with what is pronounced by the doctors to be small-pox. The Supervisors have therefore availed themselves of the authority as health officers, and given all who went to the funeral of the child notice not to leave their homes until they have a certificate from a physician that they are not infected. Special Constables have been stationed on the roads leading into the Village of Rusk to arrest all persons who have been exposed, if they expect to travel the common highways. The O'Connells are Canadians, and have not been in this country over six months. Last month relatives in Canada sent them a box of old clothes, from which it is supposed the disease was caught. It was reported that there was a case in Menomonee, but the doctors deny it.

The Scourge at Fayetteville, Ark.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 28.—A gentleman who arrived from Fayetteville, Ark., today, says that great apprehension exists there, owing to the presence of small-pox. The scourge was brought in by workmen on the construction of the Arkansas branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Several cases are reported, but it is believed that all necessary precautions to prevent an extended epidemic have been adopted. Nearly all the inhabitants, as an additional precaution, have been vaccinated.

Buried at Midnight.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 28.—A young man named Fred Spoor, an engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, who came home sick with small-pox about two weeks ago died last evening and was buried at midnight. It was the only case in the city, and it is hoped the disease will not spread any farther.

Small-Pox at Frankville, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 28.—Small-pox has broken out in Frankville, this county. A quarantine has been instituted.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, colder, clearing weather, westerly winds, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder, fair weather, westerly winds, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, colder, clearing weather, westerly winds, and higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, colder, partly cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, southerly veering to westerly winds, with higher pressure.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

Occasional light rain or snow has fallen in all districts east of the Mississippi River. Westerly winds are reported west of the Mississippi River and in the Upper-Lake region. Elsewhere they are mostly southwesterly. The temperature east of the Rocky Mountains is above the mean for the month. It has fallen over twenty degrees in Manitoba, but in the United States changes have been slight. Fair weather is indicated for Friday for all States east of the Rocky Mountains.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Weather.
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Alpena	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	High	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Hazy.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Clear.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
Davenport	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Deadwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Denison	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Fair.
Dodge City	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Clear.
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Lt. rain
Escanaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assinaboine	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Fort Buford	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Fair.
Fort Custer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Garry	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Lt. snw.
Fort Gibson	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Hazy.
Grand Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Fair.
Huron, Dak.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Fair.
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Light	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]		Calm	[illegible]	Fair.
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Fair.
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moorhead	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Fair.
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
North Platte	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Light	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Port Eads	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
Port Huron	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Fair.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Light	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Clear.
Sandusky	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Light	[illegible]	Clear.
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Fair.
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Fair.
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Clear.
St. Vincent	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Lt. snw.
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Fresh	[illegible]	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	Brisk	[illegible]	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	[illegible]	41.5	[illegible]	S.W.	12	.02	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S.W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clearing
10:18 p. m.	[illegible]	37.5	[illegible]	W.	[illegible]	..	Clear.

Maximum temperature, [illegible]
Minimum temperature, [illegible]
Mean daily barometer, [illegible]
Mean daily thermometer, [illegible]
Mean daily humidity, [illegible]

Heavy Rains and High Water.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Since Monday morning an inch and a half of rain has fallen. The storm was general throughout this section of the State, and has caused a freshet in all the streams. The Hudson River has risen rapidly within twenty-four hours, and at high water today was ten feet above its level. The docks, many of the streets in the lower part of the city, and the cellars of warehouses along the river front are submerged. At Troy the water is higher and doing more damage than here.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 28.—Rain has raised the streams in Berkshire, submerging meadows and filling reservoirs. Several feet of railroad track between Adams and North Adams were washed away, but the break is not serious enough to prevent running trains.

Delaware River.

MILFORD, Pa., Dec. 28.—A heavy rain has been falling since Monday all through the Delaware Valley. The Delaware River began rising very rapidly last night, and this morning was ten feet above the usual hight, carrying down vast quantities of logs, driftwood, and considerable lumber piled along the river banks ready for the spring rafting.

Susquehanna Lower.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 28.—The water in the West Branch of the Susquehanna is falling. Two million feet of logs escaped from Young Woman's Creek, but were caught at Lock Haven.

Connecticut River.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Dec. 28.—Rains the past few days have greatly swollen the streams in this vicinity. The Connecticut River rose eight feet during last night, but is today slowly falling.

TOO FREE WITH A PISTOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 28.—An aggravated case of threatening citizens on the public streets occurred tonight, the offending party being Joseph T. Fanning, an official of English's Theatre, who, while intoxicated, drew his revolver upon several persons whom he met on Circle and Illinois streets. One of the parties thus assaulted was Mrs. G. P. Marott, who, with her husband, was in the act of leaving the Brunswick Hotel. Fanning presented a pistol in her face and threatened to shoot. He afterwards assaulted two colored men who had offered him no provocation. He was subsequently arrested for drunkenness and carrying concealed weapons.

STAR ROUTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Special-Attorney-General Cook had an interview today with Attorney-General Brewster on the star-route matters.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Dec. 28.—James Wallace and King Horton, convicts at work on the Texas & Pacific Road, made a dash for liberty today, and were shot down. Horton was killed, and Wallace is in a critical condition.

One Car of a Train Jumps the Track.

Warsaw (Ind.) Republican.

Last Friday evening the freight-train going north on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, when between Silver Lake and Claypool, and running at a moderate rate of speed, met with a most singular accident without any apparent cause. The third car from the engine broke loose from the car in front of it, flew the track, and, breaking loose from the car in its rear, ran clear from the track, and at right angles with it, so far that the rear part of the train, consisting of twelve or fifteen cars, remained on the track, and passed it without being interfered with in any way. The car that so singularly left the track was heavily loaded. The engineer discovered almost immediately that his train was broken, and slowed up until the other cars caught up with the engine, when the train was stopped, and the train hands discovered that they had lost a car, and the train was backed up until they found it, a short distance back. There was apparently no obstruction on the track, and the rails had not spread in the least.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 25.—The election of Gen. Keifer as Speaker of the National House of Representatives has given that element which glories in the title of "Stalwart" much gratification, notwithstanding the fact that his election was brought about by the support he received from the entire Congressional delegation of the State. The satisfaction with his election now so clearly apparent lies in the fact that as Speaker, with much patronage at his disposal, Gen. Keifer will be the most available man this element can select and unite upon with a view of carrying out their cherished object—namely: the defeat of Gov. Foster for the United States Senate two years hence. Since Keifer's election the most radical of all the Stalwarts in vindictiveness declare that with the close of his second term as Governor the political career of Gov. Charlie Foster will come to an abrupt termination. In Speaker Keifer they think they have found an available man to pit against the Governor; not that they particularly admire the man or regard him a statesman of remarkable calibre, but there still rankles in the bosom of many disconsolate political aspirants for favors, both Federal and State, that their failure to secure place and preferment are sufficient reason that the leading candidate should be retired. In this connection it might be appropriate to remark that for two months prior to the Cleveland convention last June strong efforts were made by the self-constituted Stalwarts to bring to the front another candidate for Gubernatorial honors and wage a vigorous war against the renomination of Gov. Foster, but there was no leader of prominence who cared to affiliate with the disconsolate little band, and the secret meetings held here and elsewhere with a view of inaugurating an anti-Foster boom might as well have never been held, for Foster was renominated by acclamation, not one feeble voice being raised against him in the convention. Then it was favorit pastime to predict his defeat, and throw the State into the hands of the Democracy, as was done the year following the election of Gov. Hayes to the Presidency. But sour grapes were so plainly visible in this endeavor that converts were scarce as hens' teeth, and despite all their efforts to the contrary Foster was reelected by a larger majority than any Republican candidate for Governor since the War. After the brilliant victory had been won the universal sentiment seemed to be that a candidate who could infuse energy into the Republican party in an off year and lead in such a victory was certainly a competent person to step higher on the political ladder if a Republican Legislature could be elected two years hence, when a successor to Senator Pendleton will be elected. On Keifer, therefore, the anti-Foster people hope to build up a sentiment so gratifying to their wishes. Already the Mansfield *Herald* has hoisted the name of Speaker Keifer as its candidate for the Senate. It is known that the publishers had a grievance of a political nature against Gov. Foster concerning a minor State appointment, but it was not considered of so serious a character as to lead the paper to oppose him for the Senate after the two brilliant victories he has achieved. It is believed by many whose judgment is regarded as good that the hoisting of Speaker Keifer's name was inspired either by Senator Sherman himself or those authorized to speak in his behalf. The *Herald* is and has for years been regarded as the personal organ of Senator Sherman; it is published at his home; it boomed him for the Presidency, and afterwards for the Senatorship; its editorials on Ohio politics have been regarded as at least semi-official in expressing the views of Mr. Sherman. The appearance at this time of Speaker Keifer's name is certainly regarded with suspicion, despite the fact it has been repeatedly asserted that Gov. Foster and Senator Sherman were on friendly terms, and that whatever feeling might have existed a year ago, all differences had been adjusted, and the withdrawal of Gov. Foster last winter from the Senatorial contest at the request of President-elect Garfield, in the interest of "harmony," was a complete success, and that the political ship glided smoothly along, notwithstanding the fact that the Chicago hotel bill, it is understood, still remains as a legacy in the hands of Gov. Foster. Twenty-eight-hundred-dollar badges are not often worn by common Delegates—they come high. But an Ohio man found one necessary—in fact, had to have one—it was forced upon him, so to speak, and he could no more resist it than thousands of other Buckeyes can a good fat office.

FINANCIAL.

The Ripple at Hillsboro, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—William A. Young, one of the Directors of the suspended banking house of Haskell, Harris & Co., at Hillsboro, Ill., who was arrested at Litchfield night before last, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $6,000. He is said to have had $7,000 on his person when arrested. Great excitement still exists over the suspension, and yesterday a run was made on another bank in the town, the Montgomery County Loan & Trust Company, and $90,000 are said to have been paid out by it when confidence was reasonably restored.

Suspension of a Memphis Dry-Goods Firm.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—Bynch & Brash, dry goods, clothing, and notions, in business here and Huntsville, Ala., made an assignment this afternoon. Liabilities about $67,000, due principally in New York, Boston, St. Louis, and Cincinnati; assets not stated. D. C. Lowenstein is Assignee.

A Big Manufacturing Company.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—The John P. King Manufacturing Company organized today. Capital, $1,000,000; Charles Estes President.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

New Corporations—The Penitentiary-District Boundaries Changed—Pardoned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize as follows: The Consolidated Starch Company, Chicago; capital, $100,000; corporators, E. R. Bowen, William Daggett, Edward Roby, Elias R. Bowen. The Reutchler Drill Company, Belleville; capital, $25,000; corporators, Henry Reutchler, George A. Willey, and J. D. Reutchler.

Gov. Cullom has changed the following counties from the northern to the southern penitentiary district: Calhoun, Christian, Clair, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery, Moultrie, and Shelby. Accordingly, prisoners sentenced from the counties named will hereafter go to Chester instead of Joliet.

The Governor has pardoned Charles Walker, a colored boy, sentenced to the penitentiary for murder in Alexander County in 1872.

CRIMINAL ACTS.

A Man Hanged by a Mob for Causing His Wife's Death—Other Deeds of Law-Breakers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 28.—A report has just reached here to the effect that Col. L. M. Bell, residing on the Arkansas and Louisiana line, about twenty-eight miles from Hamburg, has been hung by a mob. It is alleged that Bell habitually abused his wife, an estimable woman, and that on Christmas she died, a victim of his brutality. Her death aroused the neighborhood, and the sequel was the lynching of her husband.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Garvey, alias Curtin, who was arrested at Waukon on a charge of poisoning Johnson, and who escaped from the Deputy Sheriff, has been recaptured. She was found working as a domestic at Caledonia, Minn. Evidence of murder is pretty clear.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 28.—The examination of ex-Chief-Engineer Drake on a charge of arson was begun today, it being held in the court-house, which was densely packed, many ladies being among the audience. Nothing material was developed today, and the examination was continued. A good deal of excitement exists, and it is expected to be a long-winded affair.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 28.—A supposed incendiary fire at Grosbeck, Tex., early yesterday morning destroyed the dry goods and grocery store of Shaefer & Bro. Loss about $10,000. The safe in the store was broken open and $900 in money and an insurance policy for $10,000 were abstracted.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Dec. 28.—Mexican advices state that yesterday, in the public jail at Humarguillo, the political chief Francisco Olamilla, was shot to death without judge or trial. The affair caused great excitement.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 28.—The Governor refuses to reprieve Kinkowski, the condemned murderer, and he will be hanged in Jersey City on Jan. 6 next.

SHREVEPORT, Dec. 28.—Last night twelve prisoners, all colored, escaped from the parish jail. Among them were John Mobile, Paul H. Ringle, and Ed Belton, sentenced to be hanged in Mansfield, De Soto Parish, Friday next. Only three were recaptured. The jail was new. Deputy Sheriffs are scouring the country. Mobile, Ringle, and Belton were sent here for safe-keeping.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—Yesterday at Dabney, Upson County, in a general fight Doc Wilson killed Ed Johnson, his half-brother, and Brad Garland killed B. Harris. The fight was with knives. There was a third murder in the same town a week ago.

Elijah Whitehead was killed by Turner Sutton at Hawkinsville yesterday. Both were negroes.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 28.—A terrible tragedy occurred this morning at Bellfont, Ala., a small station on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, forty-four miles from Chattanooga, resulting in the probably fatal shooting of W. D. Martin, his son John, and C. M. Fennel. They are the only merchants in the place, and the difficulty originated through jealousy. They used pistols.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—George A. Wood, who personated the juror, Frederick Schultz, in the recent election-fraud trial, has been indicted for perjury.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Samuel B. Eastburn, formerly clerk in the Tax-Receiver's office, was arrested today charged with defrauding the city of tax moneys. The specific charge on which the arrest was made is, that in the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 he made out bills at full rates for taxes on properties officially assessed at suburban rates, and collected and retained for his own use and profit the difference—to wit: in 1875, $1,152; in 1876, $1,217; in 1877, $1,123, entering on the city's books only those amounts which should be due on suburban rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—The body of a young woman was found in the woods in Winslow Township, Camden County, New Jersey. Near by was a club, with which it is thought she was killed, while the ground around indicated a desperate struggle.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Dec. 28.—J. Dundon was lodged in jail here today charged with the murder of his wife at his ranch on Elk Creek Christmas-Day. The woman was killed with an ax and horribly mutilated.

CANADA.

The French Guests Right Royally Entertained.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—Gen. Boulanger, commandant of the Fourteenth Brigade of cavalry; Col. Bossan, of the Twentieth Dragoons; Commandant Depussy and Capt. Daboville, both grandsons of Lafayette; Lieut. Daboville, Lieut. De Sahune, Lieut. De Noilles, and Lieut. De Govello, all of the French service and delegates to the late celebration at Yorktown, arrived here today on a visit from New York. They were escorted by a committee of French-Canadian citizens to the Windsor Hotel, and after a short time of refreshments they were escorted through the city, being cordially received everywhere. They lunched at the residence of Mrs. Periault, mother of the French Vice-Consul, dined privately at the hotel, and in the evening had a grand full-dress reception in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel. They leave at midday tomorrow by special train, tendered by the General Manager of the Occidental Railway, for Quebec, where they will remain until Friday night, and will return to this city. On Saturday they will be entertained to a grand lunch in the Windsor before their departure for New York.

Narrow Escape from a Terrible Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENDIGO, Ont., Dec. 28.—A narrow escape from death on the rail occurred last Saturday at the Delaware bridge, on the St. Clair Branch of the Canada Southern Railway. A large break in the bridge was discovered by the section foreman, Mr. Thomas Brown, a few minutes before the train going east was due. Consequently he forbade it to cross. Had it crossed it would in all probability have gone through, with about seventy persons on board. The break is supposed to have been caused by a heavy freight-train which went over the previous night. At present two trains meet at the bridge and transfer passengers and baggage across. The transmission of freight over the road is completely stopped.

An Unlucky Speculator.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 28.—There was some excitement on the stock exchange here today in consequence of a well-known outside operator becoming a defaulter. He had been a bull on Richelieu stock, which has fallen lately about 10 per cent. His liabilities are from $15,000 to $20,000, the amount being about equally divided between four known firms of brokers. His stock was all sold out today, and if he does not settle tomorrow morning he will be posted as a defaulter.

Manitoba Telegraph Lines Destroyed by Indians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 28.—A telegram from Edmonton reports that the Government telegraph line had been destroyed eighteen miles south of the place by, it is supposed, Piace Hill Indians. R. Latouche Tupper telegraphed Inspectors Gagnon, of the Mounted Police, and Mr. Hardisty, of the Hudson Bay Company, to spare no expense to capture and punish the perpetrators. The line has been repaired, and police are now on the trail of the Indians.

Excitement in Orange Circles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—Some excitement has been caused in Orange circles in this city by the receipt of information which leads to the belief that an appeal will not be taken to the Supreme Court from the decision of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench of Quebec in the case of Grant vs. Beaudry. Today is the last day in which to give the necessary notice and offer the requisite security, but it is learned that Mr. Doutre has received no instructions to proceed.

By Balloon to the North Pole.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—Capt. Cheyne, of the Royal Navy, who proposes to make a trip to the North Pole in a balloon, arrived in the city today. He has been engaged in three voyages in boats to that vicinity, and is anxious to try what he can now do by the upper air route. He has been invited to Canada by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Leonard Filley to interest Canadians in the project. Meetings will be held by him at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, and London.

A Horrible Affair.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 28.—A stranger, pretending to be deaf and dumb, stopped at Mrs. Benjamin Munroe's, at East Dalhousie, and shot fatally her eldest son George, age 19, and his sister Mary, age 12.

THE FIRE RECORD.

At Baltimore, Md., Loss $16,000, Insured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—A destructive fire broke out in the shirt manufactory of Stiefel & Juhn, on the corner of Camden and Sharp streets, in this city, early this morning. The fire originated in the fourth story of a large iron-front building, and spread rapidly. Messrs. Stiefel & Juhn's loss will amount to $6,000, including a large stock of linens and over 100 sewing-machines. The first floor of the warehouse is occupied by Biedler Bros. & Co., commission merchants, whose loss will reach $5,000, fully insured. The fire spread to an adjoining building occupied by C. J. Taylor & Co., paper-box manufacturers, and damaged their stock to the extent of $2,000. The buildings are owned by Messrs. Howell Brothers, of this city. Their loss is estimated at $3,000, fully insured. During the fire Jacob Hines, foreman of one of the engine companies, fell through a hatchway and broke his back. Thomas Wheatley, a fireman, was also seriously injured.

The "Boss" Kindler.

The alarm from Box 281 at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the explosion of a can of benzine with which some one was trying to light a fire on the second floor of B. F. McAvoy's curtain-cornice factory, No. 14 Canal street. The damage to the stock will amount to about $100. The building was unharmed.

Seven Stores at Wadesboro, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 28.—At Wadesboro, N. C., seven stores were burned belonging to Parker & Williams, J. H. Horton, J. A. Boggan, G. P. Horton, Thomas C. Rowson, B. B. Horton, and A. G. Brewer. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $9,000.

A Still Alarm.

The still alarm to engine No. 18 at 10:43 last night was caused by a lighted cigar setting fire to an unfinished storm-door at the Commercial Hotel. It was extinguished with a bucket of water. No damage.

Damage at Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—Fire this morning in Broad street damaged the stock of Burum Bros., grocers, W. D. Bowen, gunsmith, and W. T. Anderson, dry goods, to the amount of $30,000; insured.

At Elgin, Ill., Loss $700, Insurance $200.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 28.—A barn belonging to Dr. S. P. Brown, of this city, burned this afternoon. Cause unknown. Loss $700; insurance $200.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Loss $2,500, No Insurance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 28.—This morning the house, with all of its contents, of Edward Donahue, was destroyed by fire. Loss fully $2,500; no insurance.

H. Pralisky.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 28.—The dry-goods establishment of H. Pralisky was closed by attachment. Creditors in Dallas and New York.

It is like the sun, it shines for all; we mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Doctors prescribe it.

PUEBLO.

Relics of a Race Preceding the Red Indian.

Views from the Mesa Separating North and East Pueblo.

A Town Which Must Soon Become an Important Commercial Centre.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 21.—The old Town of Pueblo has almost disappeared before the advance of civilization, which is marching with giant strides from East to West, and claiming by right of conquest the plains and the mountains where coal, iron, gold, silver, and copper have lain hidden and useless since the cave-dwellers and prehistoric races inhabited the mountains or roamed over the boundless prairies, and who perhaps mingled the labors of the mines with the more exciting pleasures of the chase.

RELICS OF THE EXTINCT CAVE-DWELLERS

and mine workers are found from time to time, which show that they were much farther advanced in civilization than the red Indian who came after they had disappeared from the face of the earth forever, without leaving a clew or trace as to who they were, where they came from, or where they went. Last week a hatchet was found in an old deserted mine near Socorro—apparently of pure silver, in shape somewhat resembling the old English hatchet, but more clumsy. Down the Grand River to the west for 200 miles, south all the way into New Mexico, through the isthmus and South America to the Straits of Magellan, axes, hatchets, mauls, spear-heads, and knives of copper have been found at various times in large numbers; and, if any paleontologist should tell us who the makers were, and who used them, he would stand in the front rank among scientists of the present and future generations of men.

But my object is not so much to deal with the past

AS WITH THE PRESENT.

The passing moment is all that we can call our own; the future to us may never be, and the past is beyond our control. There are still a few of the old adobe houses within the city limits; some of them have been plastered over with cement by the present owners—which, at a short distance, gives them the appearance of stone. Others, on the east side, are mere hovels, that in a short time will be leveled with the ground; and their swarthy Mexican occupants will have to seek other habitations.

There is a mesa (a level plain) about a quarter of a mile wide, half a mile long, and from fifty to sixty feet high, which separates North from East Pueblo—on which are some very nice dwellings—where an observer can obtain an excellent view of the whole city and suburbs, and all the mountains within eighty miles. A pen-picture from this point will give a better idea of this rising young city, which has been justly attracting a good deal of attention for the last year, than any other mode of description. The top of this mesa is about 800 feet east of Santa Fé avenue, the principal street of North Pueblo, which runs north and south, the mesa being parallel with it. Directly east of the point of observation lies

EAST PUEBLO,

situated on a flat piece of land along the banks of a small stream called the Fountain, half a mile wide and four miles long. The mesa on the other side of the town rises on a level with the eye, and extends as far as the eye can reach, treeless and almost level. The town consists mostly of dwelling-houses, the majority being recently built.

Passing from east to south, we see the Pueblo Smelting & Refining Company's Works, half a mile farther away, and directly south on the mesa are the Steel Works, which cover about 160 acres of ground, forming, with the dwellings of the workmen, the Town of Bessemer. The foot of the mesa is about a quarter of a mile north of the works, forming the circumference of a circle for 90 degrees, with a radius of about a mile and a half—within which is situated the City of South Pueblo, on the Arkansas River bottom. The mesa southwest of the city is from forty to fifty miles wide, and extends to the base of the Green Horn range of mountains, which run in a northwesterly direction from the Spanish Peaks to a point nearly due west, where they suddenly break off.

On looking west we see

NORTH PUEBLO

at our feet—the streets filled with a rapidly-moving, bustling throng. This part of the city is the most substantially built of all the Pueblos—many of the business houses being built of pressed brick, with ornamental cut-stone fronts, and being three and four stories high. Directly over North Pueblo is seen West Pueblo, also on the Arkansas bottom, below the mesa, containing a superior class and a larger number of buildings than East Pueblo. From west to northwest the water-works are seen, the court-house, high school, gas-works, and a large number of very fine residences. A little north of west rises high above everything terrestrial the hoary head of

PIKE'S PEAK,

white with snow, piercing into and through the clouds which continually hover around this giant mountain. It is seventy-five miles away, but distances are so deceitful here, owing to the purity of the atmosphere, that it does not seem to be more than eight or ten miles to the top of the Peak. The Green Mountain range is seen on the southwest and west, on the other side of the mesa, about forty-five miles distant. On looking round the horizon from Pike's Peak, north to east, all that meets the eye is a level plain.

Pueblo is the nucleus of what must be a good-sized city in a short time. The Steel-Works, not yet half completed, will cost $5,000,000. They paid $38,000 to their laborers last week. The Smelting-Works paid out perhaps $12,000. The express companies doing business here received for the month of November $30,210. It is said on good authority that there is a company formed to erect a nail-mill and stove-foundry next summer.

COAL IS FOUND

all over the State. At Crested Butte, one bed five and another six feet thick are now being worked. Half a mile farther up the range, on Slate Creek, a bed of excellent anthracite was lately discovered. At Cañon City, Gunnison City, Durango, Colorado Springs, Como, Golden, and many other places, coal is found in abundance, and of an excellent quality. There is also any amount of first-class iron ore, and numberless gold, silver, copper, and lead mines, which the narrow-gage railroads will soon reach, if they have not already reached them. There is a superior building-stone within five miles of the city, and good brick-clay at the city-limits.

With all these advantages, and plenty of railroads leading in all directions, Pueblo must become a manufacturing and commercial centre in a short time.

JAMES FERGUSON.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT

To Be Shipped Overland to New Orleans or Galveston.

San Francisco Chronicle, Dec. 21.

It is now definitely settled that a large quantity of wheat and flour will be exported from California during the coming year by the Southern Pacific Railroad to New Orleans or Galveston, and thence per sailer or steamer to Europe. How far this new route for cereals will interfere with the present ocean-carrying trade via Cape Horn in the future can be only a matter for conjecture, but that it will not do so to any appreciable extent during the coming season is considered reasonably certain. It is even probable that the stimulus given to the production of cereals on this coast by the opening of the new route will in itself lead to an increased trade equal to the entire carrying capacity of the railroad. Had the new line been in operation last season, when our farmers had to store three-fourths of their crop, and to carry nearly one-half of the surplus into another cereal year, it could have only partially relieved California of her extraordinary redundancy. But in that case the acreage and the surplus this season, which were greatly reduced because of the absence of full transportation facilities, would have become great enough to give sufficient employment to both ships and railroad. From all indications, some such result will occur next season, as the farmers of California, Oregon, and Washington are sowing a much larger area than ever before, and, aided by extremely favorable weather, have the promise, so far, of even a greater surplus than that of 1880. Every new railroad route, by supplying increased facilities for export, gives the farmer increased opportunities for production, and should, in the end, increase the shipping trade of the coast. Oregon and Washington may be expected to have as large a wheat surplus next season as California had up to 1872, and in a few years, when the surplus of the entire coast, which this season is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, shall reach double that quantity, it may be found that, notwithstanding several continental railroads, an increased number of ships will be even then one of the great needs of San Francisco.

The two all-important results of the new route for breadstuffs will be to put an end to the freight rings and freight monopolies that have so long preyed upon the farmer, and to compel a reorganization of the wheat trade of this coast on an equitable basis. In future the freight paid by the producer, instead of being divided between the speculator and the shipowner, will go exclusively into the pockets of the latter, and have its due effect in stimulating the tonnage supply. The change, therefore, while it will greatly benefit the farmer, is not likely to injure the shipowner, and it cannot fail to build up a wheat and shipping commission business in San Francisco that must prove highly favorable to both. The great benefit arising from an open freight market is that it places the entire wheat crop of this coast subject to the competition of English and Continental buyers through their representatives in San Francisco and Portland, and in New Orleans or Galveston as soon as California has a shipping port at the Gulf.

The new route for breadstuffs, in addition to placing the trade on a proper footing, will provide a new market for California wheat, flour, and barley. How much of the exports overland will be shipped from New Orleans or Galveston to Europe and how much will find a market in the Southern States is still an unsolved problem. But it is at least certain that California wheat and flour compete better with Minnesota wheat and flour in Louisiana and the Southern States generally than in England, and that on the opening of the new trade the first result will be to secure a large portion of the Southern trade most accessible to the railroad and that portion of the Eastern export trade that can be carried on as advantageously from New Orleans or Galveston as from New York or Baltimore. Last year special arrangements were made to ship a large portion of the surplus of the Northwest via New Orleans, but of late no wheat has been shipped to that point for export, and all the flour that reaches there is needed for the local trade. This indicates that under ordinary circumstances the California product will meet with little competition in the Southwest, whether for home consumption or for export. With prices now relatively higher in Chicago than in New York, the present is, at all events, a peculiarly favorable time to open this new trade with the South, and from all indications much of the wheat that is now going a-begging in this State will be badly needed for consumption in that quarter before the new crop is harvested.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Sugar Grove Normal and Industrial School.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—There is a general waking-up to the fact that our public schools, much as we have taken pride in them, are not after all perfect, and fail in giving that training necessary to fit their pupils for the practical business of life, which they must enter upon as soon as they leave the school-room.

Just what changes are necessary, and how they shall be brought about, are problems as yet unsolved. Anything which will let in light upon these subjects will be a help to their solution. Believing that a school which has been in successful operation for the last five or six years at Sugar Grove—a purely farming community, six miles west of Aurora, in Kane County—is a model of its kind, and has already partially solved the problem of industrial and agricultural education in the rural districts, a statement of its history and methods of work cannot fail to interest the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

This school owes its origin mainly to the efforts of one man—Mr. Thomas Judd—one of the early settlers in the township—a farmer by profession, but a man who has always kept abreast with the advanced thought of the age, and been actuated by kindly and philanthropic impulses toward his fellow-men. A cherished theory of his was for years the introduction and establishment of a higher system of education for farmers' children than that afforded by our ordinary public schools, and more practical than that furnished by our colleges, to which the farmers' sons and daughters can only be sent at great expense. Of his sacrifices and losses sustained in carrying out his theories, it is not necessary for the purposes of this article to speak. The result shows what can be accomplished in the community by a leading mind, possessed of a great idea, steadily pursuing the same till the community is brought to accept and act upon it.

Finding, as he believed, the right man in Prof. Frank Hall, Principal of the West Aurora High School, he succeeded in bringing about the following arrangements: On condition that the services of Prof. Hall should be secured for a term of years, the school district agreed to erect the necessary school buildings and to pay him a salary of $500 per annum for teaching the district school—his salary above that amount to be made up from the tuition-fees of pupils from outside the district, of whom he was at liberty to receive all who came. Mr. Judd himself guaranteed a certain amount for a term of years from this source—agreeing to make up the deficiency, if any.

To accommodate pupils outside the district, but within driving distance of the school, a barn containing eighteen stalls, and about an equal number of deep wagon-sheds outside, for the protection of teams, were erected; and pupils from a distance of several miles drive to the school, where their teams are comfortably housed and fed, and return to their homes at night. There being no village furnishing boarding accommodations to pupils from abroad, Mr. Judd erected a commodious boarding-house, three stories and basement, which unfortunately burned down without insurance, entailing heavy loss upon its owner. It has since been rebuilt, but on a smaller scale, and is crowded with pupils from abroad.

From its first opening the school has been a success, and has fully justified the wisdom of its projector in the selection of a Principal. It has attracted the interest and attention of some of the best and most intelligent minds in the country. Dr. Tift, of Elgin, in opening the recent Farmers' Institute, said: "I have always taken a deep interest in this school. I regard it as the best in the country."

Though some of the ideas of the originator have not yet been reached—such as an experimental farm, and shop-instruction, except to a limited extent, for want of the necessary means—the work of the school is all towards instead of away from industrial pursuits—toward the farm and workshop, instead of the store, office, and the professions. "The pupils are surrounded with an atmosphere of labor. Whatever branches of study they pursue, those principles are selected for emphasis that have a practical application in the every-day life of the handicraftsman." To illustrate: During the recent Farmers' Institute, Prof. Hall gave a class-exercise in arithmetic by his pupils. Among the problems given, and which were solved with a readiness which showed a perfect familiarity with the subjects by the class, were the following:

Number of miles traveled by a team, number of turnings, in plowing an acre of land of given shape, with a 12, 14, and 16 inch plow, respectively.

Relative amount of water carried by tiles of different diameters.

Capacity in gallons of cisterns of different dimensions.

Capacity in bushels of corn-cribs and grain-bins of given dimensions.

Estimate by measurement of weight of hay in barn or stack.

Amount of lumber in a given number of pieces of different dimensions.

Greater or less number of pickets required to build a fence over a hill or on level ground.

More or less number of acres in a hilly or level piece of land.

The proper adjustment of harness and whiffletrees in a three-horse plow team so that the draft shall be equally divided between the three.

Amount of lumber and dimensions required for erection of outbuildings of different kinds required upon the farm.

These will do for illustrations.

In natural philosophy, every question of leverage which enters into farm-machinery is used as illustrations.

Under the head of "Specific Gravity," the relative weight of new and skimmed milk, of cream and of water, is considered. The pupils are taught the theory and practice of cream-raising. Liquefaction introduces the subject of cooling milk, and the amount of ice required to reduce a given number of pounds of milk to a given temperature.

Chemistry is taught with reference to the farm rather than the professions of the physician and druggist; the constituents of the soil, of plants and of fertilizers, of food, muscle, fat, and milk. Prof. Hall related to the writer that not long since, on visiting an intelligent physician—a college-graduate, and now a farmer—he found him composting his stable-manure with wood-ashes. On calling his attention to the fact that in so doing he was destroying the valuable properties of both, and explaining why it was so, he frankly admitted that, while well versed in chemistry so far as it related to his profession, he knew absolutely nothing of its application to farming.

Entomology is taught, not for the purpose of making scientific "bugists," but to enable the farmer to know which amongst the insect-tribes are his friends and which his enemies, and how best he can guard against the depredations of the latter.

There is a small workshop connected with the school, in which the use of the more common wood-working tools is taught. The Normal Department aims to fit teachers for imparting the same character of practical instruction in our district schools which they receive.

In the business department the instruction is with reference to the farm and township, rather than the store, counting-house, or bank.

There are eight miniature offices, fitted up as follows: 1, Town Supervisor; 2, Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace; 3, Road Commissioner; 4, Township Treasurer; 5, banking-house; 6, commission-house; 7, grocery-house; 8, post-office. Each of these offices is provided with such books and blanks as would be used in actual business. The pupils are promoted from one to the other, till they have made themselves familiar with each. Telegraphy is also taught.

Prof. Hall states that one difficulty he meets with, especially in teaching the principles of science as relates to agriculture, the feeding of stock for food or dairy, etc., is, that there is no text-book in existence adapted to the average farmer's boy. They all fire over the boy's head. He meets almost at the outset so many scientific and technical terms of which he does not know the meaning that he soon loses interest and throws it up in disgust. Hence, Prof. Hall is obliged to make his instruction largely oral in character, gleaning from standard works and adapting it to the conditions of his classes, but requiring each pupil to record in a book, which each is required to have, the substance of each lesson. The following will serve as an illustration of this method of adaptation:

"The cow giving forty pounds of milk per day must be supplied from some source with a daily ration containing in an available form not less than one-tenth of a pound of phosphate of lime; she must have a pound or more of muscle-making food, and three pounds of food that can be changed into sugar and butter—all of these to be put into the milk-pail. She must have, besides this, so much of the muscle-formers as will supply the place of what is broken down and cast out by the daily motion of the different parts of the body, and as much of the fat-formers as will furnish the fuel necessary to keep up the animal heat. All these while the animal is neither growing nor fattening."

Lessons on the composition of different kinds of food would enable the intelligent pupil to determine just what daily ration would meet the necessities of this case; and the application of similar principles would also determine the rations necessary for a growing or fattening animal.

In the growing of any particular crop, it is shown of what elements and in what amount any particular crop takes from the soil, and the kind and amount of fertilizer which will return this to the soil, so that it shall suffer no deterioration.

Space will not permit to give at greater length the details of the methods pursued by Prof. Hall in his school. What has already been given will show that he is entirely out of the ordinary educational ruts. The average attendance throughout the year is about seventy-five—exceeding 100 in the winter term—farmers' sons from a distance availing themselves of the opportunity to get a term when work is not pressing. The district furnishes about twenty-five pupils—the remainder being from outside the district, and paying tuition.

We have here a school in a purely farming community, without National or State endowment—perfectly self-supporting, with no expense to the school district beyond that of the ordinary district school—that is actually teaching more practical agriculture, and making more of an impression upon the farming community, so far as it is known and its influence felt, and having a greater number of students actually studying the principles and practice of farming, than many of our magnificently endowed State Industrial Universities.

These latter, as I explained last winter in a report of the work of our State Industrial University at Champaign, are too far away from the farm. The gulf is too broad to be bridged by a single effort; and so, while magnificently endowed and ably manned, they do not get the students, and are, as a consequence, failing to accomplish that for which the were intended. But schools like the Sugar Grove Industrial, if established in every county in the State, besides affecting favorably the particular locality, and furnishing needed instruction to farmers' sons who would never reach the Industrial University, would prove feeders to the latter, and fill it up by creating a demand for that higher scientific education which the University is prepared to furnish, and for which at present there is such meagre demand.

The local influence of this school has been most marked, leading to better methods of farming, and bringing better returns in the raising of crops, raising and fattening of animals, and in returns from the dairy. Mr. Chapman—one of the wealthy and intelligent farmers of the township—in his address of welcome at the opening of the Farmers' Institute, stated that, since the opening of the school, the net profits on the article of butter had increased 100 per cent in the town—nine-tenths of the butter now made selling at the highest market-price, instead of as formerly at a medium between the highest and lowest. And this has been largely brought about by the improved methods of handling milk and making butter taught and demonstrated in the school.

The question very naturally arises, Is this school a phenomenon in its way, and to remain such; or can it be multiplied indefinitely, till every township in the State shall have such a school, in which the children of the industrial classes shall be educated toward instead of away from industrial pursuits? We see no insurmountable obstacles in the way of such an accomplishment. It only requires the application of common-sense principles to our existing School laws. Our State School law gives to each township the right to organize as a high-school district, and establish a high school, which shall be under the control of the Town Trustees; and I was informed at Sugar Grove that it was the intention to convert the Sugar Grove school into such a township high school at the next town election. Such school will be free to any pupil in the township who has reached a certain grade in the district school. With a school so established there could be connected a miniature experimental farm, and shops for instruction in the elementary principles and practice of mechanical trades.

Under such a system, our children would be taught that labor is ennobling, instead of degrading; and the boys so educated would largely engage in industrial callings, instead of flocking to the city for a clerkship.

To our mind, this would largely solve the problem of industrial education outside of our cities.

There is at present one serious obstacle in the way: the lack of properly-qualified teachers. Men like Frank Hall are not picked up every day. But let a demand for teachers of this class exist, and the supply will come—not all at once, but gradually. Those fitting for the profession of teaching will study to qualify themselves to meet the new demand; and the healthy emulation which would exist between different schools would soon bring them up to a high degree of excellence.

O. C. GIBBS.

Nothing in It.

Detroit Free Press.

"I s'pose you has read de President's message?" inquired an old colored man, as he was sweeping an office on Larned street the other day.

"Oh, yes."

"Anything speshul in it?"

"No, not much."

"Say anything 'bout de way pertaters has gone up in price?"

"No."

"Anything 'bout the world gwine to end on de 21st?"

"Guess not."

"Git any figgers in dar to play policy on?"

"I didn't see any."

"Did he say it was gwine to be a hard winter?"

"No; he didn't even mention the subject."

"Didn't give any cures for chilblains or sore throats?"

"No."

"Den what's de good of any message? What's de use of sittin' dar and foolin' 'round an' bu'nin' gas? Sakes to gracious! 'Pears like if I couldn't squeeze in at least one little cure for corns in a seben-column message, I'd let the old flag go an' take my chances on a mule for a Christmas goose!"

The best food for the nerves, brain, and muscles is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Milton Nobles. "The Phoenix."

McVicker's Theatre.
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Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Jarrett & Rice's "Fun on the Bristol."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Leavitt's Great Specialty Company. Variety entertainment.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Emma Melville Opera Company. "Patience."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1881.

THERE are several contradictions in the Nixon case which would be conspicuously ludicrous if they were not dimmed by the greater lustre of the supreme contradiction elsewhere described. For instance, the three Chicago Congressmen agreed on Nixon *after they discovered that Spalding's appointment had been finally determined by the President;* not one of them was willing to indorse his candidacy so long as there was a chance to get the place for one of their own candidates. Stone says that certain merchants and importers signed Nixon's application for office, "not because they were for Nixon against the field, but because they were for Nixon *as opposed to any professional politician*"—as though the truckling, office-begging Nixon, always opposed to civil-service reform, and always running with the "machine," were not a professional politician of the worst stripe! And Stone further says that he himself "cared very little whether Nixon was made Collector or not." When even Stone deserts him in his present ridiculous condition, his case is indeed despicable. It is another sad warning to men who aspire to manage a newspaper not to run after offices.

DISPATCHES from Mexico state that the Government of that country has appointed Señor Romero a special envoy, charged with power to negotiate a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the United States. Señor Romero has been repeatedly Secretary of the Treasury in Mexico, and he has lived many years in this country as Mexican Minister, and is therefore fully acquainted with the revenue systems of both countries and prepared to adopt some system consistent with modern civilization. The Mexican Government evidently sees that the building of railroads is a wasteful expenditure of money so long as the transportation of merchandise from one country to the other is prohibited by the tariff regulations of both. There must be a modification of these tariffs before there can be an exchange of commodities. The United States have a treaty of reciprocity with the far distant Hawaiian Islands, and there ought to be no difficulty in framing a proper and equitable one with Mexico, our nearest republican neighbor. The trade of Mexico ought to be with the United States exclusively, as ought the trade of all the Central and South American States, and in forming this treaty with Mexico there should be provision made that all these Central and South American States may become parties to it equally with the United States and Mexico.

THE case of Bennie Hughes, who was brought into Judge Jameson's court Friday and had his sentence suspended, illustrates in a peculiar manner the danger of permitting any Judge to exercise this enormous power. Hughes appears to be one of the most desperate and hardened young ruffians in this city. He has been arrested for all manner of offenses, from highway robbery to disorderly conduct. He has once forfeited his bail for robbery and once for larceny; and both times the bondsmen proved to be worthless. Yet he managed to impose a doleful tale of ill health upon Judge Jameson, and by this means, after pleading guilty, to get a suspension of sentence, which operates as a virtual pardon.

Since writing of the wrongs of this practice of suspending sentence last week we have examined the common law relating to the subject more fully, and have been unable to find any authority for it anywhere. It is not a common-law right. The Judges in England do not practice it. They recommend "to the mercy of the Crown" in exceptional cases, but they must impose sentence according to law, and leave clemency to the Executive power. The fact is, that the practice of suspending sentence rests on no higher authority than that of certain of the Judges of Cook County, and in particular the *dictum* of the Judge who has done most by his rulings to demoralize our criminal procedure. The thing ought to stop. No sensible Judge ought to want to exercise such a power; and we do not see how any honest Judge who has looked into the law for himself, and not taken it at second-hand, can satisfy his conscience in exercising it.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that the Judge who suspends sentence does an illegal act every time that he refuses to pass judgment. The character of our judiciary is so high and their motives confessedly so pure that neither the one nor the other should be exposed to the danger of misconstruction. We hold it to be every way improper that such an enormous strain should be put upon the Judges as the possession of the pardoning power in criminal cases must necessarily involve. There is no safety but in executing the law, and leaving the pardoning power to the Governor.

IT appears from the British papers that almost the whole Catholic vote of Derry County went over to the Tory candidate, Sir Samuel Wilson, at the recent Parliamentary election in that county. Notwithstanding this heavy defection, the Gladstone candidate was elected by 647 majority. The way this happened is explained. Fully 1,000 of the heretofore Protestant Conservative voters of Derry supported the Liberal candidate, Mr. Porter, the Irish Solicitor-General. These men were satisfied with Gladstone's Land bill, and were determined to uphold it, and so voted for his Solicitor-General. The Catholics were not really opposed to the Land bill, but they were angry at Gladstone and Forster for the enforcement of the Coercion act and the imprisonment of the Land-League leaders under it. A similar change of front took place in Down at a late election. The Liberal Catholics went over to the Tories almost *en masse* to punish Gladstone by defeating his candidate, whereupon the Conservative Protestants changed to the Liberal side and elected his candidate by a large majority. All the reliable reports from Ireland are to the effect that in Protestant Ulster the Land act is acceptable to the farmers, and they are generally applying to the Land Court for new tenures under it. But in the other or Catholic provinces the rent is generally withheld, and the farmers as a general rule hesitate to apply for tenures under the act. One reason is, they are mostly in arrears of rent since the famine of 1879, and find it almost impossible to settle with the landlords. It will take time to readjust matters in that half-starved and rent-racked island.

HIGH TARIFF AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS IN MEXICO.

Mexico and America, though neighboring Republics, have not had those close and liberal commercial relations which ought to have existed between two nations whose forms of government are so similar and whose territory is contiguous. The one has just closed the first century of its independence, and the other has also recently closed its first half-century. The abolition of slavery in the United States has removed permanently the one great menace to the peaceful relations of the two countries. The old slave-power in this country no longer looks to the conquest of Mexico with a view of extending the area of slave territory. The Union, without slavery, has no desire to conquer or annex Mexican territory, the American people preferring to have Mexico grow into a strong, populous, and productive nation, united to this country only by the bonds of free commercial intercourse.

There are now being constructed in Mexico many thousand miles of railway; the lines traversing that country from ocean to ocean, and from north to south, but especially connecting at several points on the Rio Grande with the systems of railways which cover all the lines of internal commerce in the United States.

American capital in enormous amounts is being invested in all these railways of Mexico; American companies are, with great energy, building these railways, and the only rational purpose and expectation is, that a great and lucrative international commerce will be created, the profits on which will not only compensate for the present outlay, but will further expand the improvements, until Mexico shall become fruitful in her industry, and the two Republics will prosper in their extensive system of exchanges.

Commerce, however, implies trade, and trade requires exchange of commodities. The internal as well as external trade of the United States is in the exchange of the varied productions of their people. So between nations there can be no commerce save where the trading nations buy and sell their surplus product interchangeably. The United States have much to sell to Mexico, and Mexico, under the impetus given to her people by the introduction of American railways, energy, and industry, will undoubtedly in time have much to sell to the United States. If Mexico and America stood in the relation towards each other that Texas and Missouri stand, or Illinois and Iowa, trade would begin at once and go on prospering and increasing as free and unrestricted commerce always does, blessing both parties. But no such relations can begin or be established without a radical change of commercial policy is made by both countries.

Mexico has a protective tariff of the most remarkable character. It is in some respects an elastic tariff. When American goods reach the frontier by rail, or a seaport by water, the national officers seize the goods and levy thereon the duty established by the Mexican national law. These duties are proportioned after the dimensions of our own ultra high tariff, Mexico being a believer in the protective theory that the importer of foreign goods is a public enemy. The Government having made its claim, the State in which the goods happen to arrive also levies a tax in the shape of a duty. This being also satisfied, the goods are then moved on until the train crosses the border of the next State, where another duty is paid, and so on. Each State into which the goods may pass exacts a toll, until the original price of the goods when they crossed the Mexican border is small in comparison with the additions made thereto under the various protective duties levied thereon.

We have seen a statement which gives $5 as the price of an article reaching Vera Cruz by steamer from New York, which price had increased to $15, owing to revenue taxes, by the time the article reached the City of Mexico. So enormous is the cost of American or any foreign products swollen by the duties under the Mexican tariffs, and so slender are the earnings and incomes of the Mexican people, that to nine-tenths of the Mexicans an article of foreign merchandise is as unattainable by purchase as if it was the great Kohindor itself.

On this side of the border we have a protective tariff also, a serious and comprehensive tariff; one which will seize whatever productions poor Mexico may have to sell, and with the railroad tariff will consume its entire value. We are building railways by thousands of miles to transport the merchandise of both countries to and fro, and yet the two countries have legal enactments which practically forbid and prohibit any exchange of commodities. Mexico has erected a tariff wall 100 feet high to prevent our railroads from carrying American products into her territory for sale. Our Congress has also erected a tariff-wall about sixty feet high to stop the Mexican railways from crossing our boundary line with the products of that country to be exchanged for American fabrics. Moreover, Mexico can obtain all such manufactures as she needs from British, French, German, and Belgian merchants at 60 per cent of the price they will have to pay for protected American goods. Our tariff has that remarkable feature, that while it compels consumers at home to pay 40, 50, to 60 per cent more for their goods than like goods can be obtained elsewhere, it also so increases the cost of American production that our manufacturers cannot sell their fabrics abroad except at prices 40 per cent greater than is asked for like goods from foreign countries.

Certainly this impassable barrier to trade with Mexico must be removed, and in its removal the whole protective theory abandoned, or the money invested in these Mexican railways must be lost.

The Galveston *News* calls attention to the grave difficulties to which those building these railways seemingly close their eyes. It says:

> In the absence of some assurance of the earnest and successful prosecution of such a policy, the headlong activity of American capital in pushing railroads into Mexico is a curious and almost amazing spectacle. Where is to be the profit of such investments? Where is to be the substantial service of these roads to either Mexico or the United States, or to both, if the illiberal policy which has heretofore prevailed shall lay a practical embargo on commerce at all the connecting points between the two countries? And this would be precisely analogous to what the protection folly, as a National delusion, has done in other cases. With mad prodigality it expends money and labor to build roads or establish water highways, adapted to facilitate the largest international intercourse, then with tireless diligence blocks up these avenues of communication and makes the intercourse as small and as unprofitable as possible. Assuredly it is time for our American-Mexican railroad builders to ponder these reflections on the protective tariff system as a system of organized repression of international growth and international interchange of benefits.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The veteran English reformer, John Bright, recently delivered a great speech on the subject of education upon the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the first "board school" in a town of Wales. Mr. Bright holds the British land laws and the British foreign policy responsible for British ignorance, pauperism, and crime. He holds that the British land system has divorced the British farmer from the soil, and so driven one-half of its cultivators from the rural districts to the cities and to other pursuits. He refers to the expressed wish of Mr. Cobden to see "a plain map, on which should be given all the maps of all the countries; and that on this map there should be marked a little spot in red to indicate blood, and in black to indicate error and crime; and that these marks should be placed wherever the blood of English soldiers had been shed." And he proceeds to show where and for what British soldiers have shed their blood; how they fought to impose a monarch upon Spain; and afterwards to impose a monarch upon France; and afterwards to impose taxation without representation upon the American colonists, at an expense of four or five hundred millions of dollars; and then to subdue to British rule two hundred million Asiatics; and then to debauch the people of China with opium, and so on.

This is a terrible arraignment of the British nation, and at its conclusion Mr. Bright calmly says: "I believe all the profits of all the great foreign trade of the country since the accession of William III.—that is to say, when this horrid system began—that the profits of all our foreign trade for 200 years would not reach the enormous sum we have expended in these wars." He adds: "During all the period of which I have been speaking we have had the most barbarous criminal code which is to be found or has ever been found in any Christian nation." This is the way in which Mr. Bright accounts for the vastness of the English establishment of poor-houses and prisons.

Mr. Bright's sketch of the history of popular education in England is very brief—necessarily so, for it is a short history. It dates back only to 1870, when what is known as the Education act was passed. Before the passage of that act the school attendance was, in round numbers, 1,300,000, but in ten years, under the new régime, it has increased to 3,100,000. Mr. Bright is proud of this modest rate of progress, as he well may be. He tells with a blush how in 1833—less than fifty years ago—a grant of £20,000 for popular education was resisted in Parliament, and only passed by a majority of one or two, "so many were there opposed to the granting of money for the furtherance of education among the people." In 1869 the grant grew to £1,080,000, in 1870 to £1,914,000, and this year to £2,682,000. In addition to this the Government has loaned the people to build school-houses, say, £10,000,000, to be repaid in thirty years.

This is a very meagre showing as compared with the annual budget for public educational purposes in the United States, where there are 10,000,000 pupils enrolled, 240,000 teachers employed, and $80,000,000 expended.

But the land system of England, a relic of the feudal age, and the debt of England incurred in wars of conquest and robbery stand in the way of any very great further augmentation of the English educational fund. Mr. Bright evidently hopes that as ignorance is dispelled by education crime will decrease, and, that the sums devoted to the support of prisons and poor-houses may be gradually diverted to the maintenance of public schools. For he cannot be unaware that taxation in England has reached pretty nearly its highest possible limit. The land system has broken down agriculture, and the rush to cities has crowded the poor-houses. Thus the demand for taxes increases and the power to pay taxes decreases. Of course, the end is ruin, collapse, unless there is a radical change of policy, and Mr. Bright indicates that that change must be in the land system.

He points to Ireland and says: "We now see in Ireland what results from erroneous legislation and the continuance of erroneous legislation through successive centuries with regard to land, and I believe now that were it possible to say that there should be no change whatsoever in the laws affecting land in this country the time would not be very remote when we should have suffering and confusion in England that would make us greatly regret that we did not at an earlier period apply some remedies to the evils that exist." This is a very guarded statement, the statement of a patriot who loves his country, but also of a student of history who comprehends its retributive philosophy, and sees in the future a great peril.

Ignorance must be dispelled, exclaims Mr. Bright, but the misery of the situation is that the resources of the country are taxed to their utmost to pay interest on the mortgage placed upon them by the ignorance and crime of 200 years. The people of England have been robbed of the soil of England as well as incumbered with a debt created upon an utterly false theory of the duties of Government.

These two lions stand in the path of the advocates of popular education in England. Well, the tithes of the landed gentry must be "scaled," exclaim the radical wing of the Liberal party. Yes. But how long after that shall have been accomplished will it be before there will be a demand for a scaling of the debt?

A general system of popular education, like that in the United States for example, is vastly expensive. A people taxed forever to pay for the crimes and follies of their ancestors cannot indulge the luxury. The English boy born into the world under a load of debt is compelled to go to work long before his beard grows; he becomes a pack-horse, to bear the burdens of men who were turned to dust 200 years ago, before he has mastered his A B C. The landed and moneyed aristocracy of England stand in dread of any comprehensive liberal system of popular education. How to get rid of the wicked past without gross injustice to its beneficiaries of the present is the problem with which Mr. Bright and his colaborers are called upon to grapple.

THE "BUNTHORNE" OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

The admirers of the Acting President are apparently anxious that he should pose before the country as a sort of political *Bunthorne*, while they recline at his feet and wave lilies and sunflowers at him. We are not prepared to say whether or not this sort of treatment is to Mr. Arthur's liking, but it is certain that his friends, with something like a preconcerted movement, unite in the effort to impress upon the American people that Mr. Arthur is a *gentleman*, as though the gentleman were rather an exceptional character in everyday American life. The latest instance of this purpose is furnished by Mr. Filley, would-be Postmaster-General, in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, who says:

> But there is no rabble about the White House. The fact simply is, this man has executive ability. I said he would make the best President this country ever had, and that prediction is being verified. Garfield and Arthur represent two types of self-made men in this country. The first was an exponent of purely American institutions. He had great legislative experience and acquaintance with National affairs. He was a statesman. Arthur, too, is self-made, and he is purely American. But he is a type of a grade higher. He is the self-made gentleman. His training and development have been in the line of the executive. His qualifications for the high office of President will become more and more apparent to the people. He has already shown his ability to keep his own counsel and to pursue his own course.

We are inclined to doubt whether Americans, as a rule, will agree with Mr. Filley in placing the "self-made gentleman" on a higher plane than the "self-made statesman"; but, without stopping to discuss this point, there are reasons why Mr. Filley's testimony as to the relative merits of "statesmen" and "gentlemen" is not so valuable as it would be in some other matters. Mr. Filley may easily be believed to be more impressionable to manifestations of estheticism than the average politician; he is just the sort of fellow to admire most extravagantly elegance of deportment, fashion in dress, suavity in manner, and the other elements of style that constitute "the self-made gentleman"—"the type of a higher grade" than the self-made statesman. Filley himself is nothing if not esthetic. Besides, Mr. Filley wants to break into the Presidential Cabinet, and that circumstance naturally heightens his appreciation of Mr. Arthur's personal beauty and social accomplishments. So long as there shall be the remotest prospect for Mr. Filley's realization of his Cabinet longings, he will be able to discover in every graceful bend of Mr. Arthur's head and every crook of Mr. Arthur's elbow more ability than he will see in the entire collection of Gen. Garfield's speeches and literary remains. Mr. Arthur at the dinner-table will always have more charms for Filley than the record of Garfield in the forum, on the field, or in the Executive office. In Filley's mind Arthur will be "the best President this country has ever had" until Filley's hope of a Cabinet position or some other desired office shall vanish into thin air.

It would be a good deal more satisfactory to the people, however, if Mr. Filley and generally the admirers of the Acting President were able to urge some stronger claim upon popular confidence than symmetry of shape, perfection of dress, and personal suavity. Perhaps Mr. Arthur himself is not anxious to play the part of a Beau Brummel or professional beauty. It will be remembered that *Bunthorne*, when alone and unobserved, confessed that he was an "esthetic sham," that his "air severe" was but "a mere veneer," and his "costume chaste" but "good taste misplaced." It may be that Mr. Arthur is

> *Not fond of uttering platitudes*
> *In stained-glass attitudes.*

He may possibly feel constrained to "keep his own counsel and pursue his own course," in the stunning fashion which has so deeply impressed Filley and his other admirers, because the "high esthetic line" comes easier to him than a pretense to statesmanship would be; and yet we can easily believe that he would much prefer to have his admirers a little less effusive and defusive in their worship of the beautiful in his dress and the chasteness of his deportment.

A POLITICAL COMEDY.

The Custom-House squabble presents enough contradictions and ludicrous situations to make up a farce.

To begin with, Nixon, who "snatched a newspaper from the jaws of destruction" for the express purpose of advocating the doctrine of "Senatorial courtesy" (which means the right of a Senator to dictate the larger Federal appointments in his State), is floored by a boomerang of his own hurling. Early in the late President Garfield's brief term of office a controversy arose over the New York Custom-House. Mr. Conkling, then United States Senator from New York, demanded the privilege of designating the Collector of the port. President Garfield denied the right of the New York Senator to dictate the appointment and nominated a man of his own selection. Thereupon Conkling raised the question of "Senatorial courtesy," appealed to the Senate to sustain him against the President, and, failing in that, resigned his seat. In this fight Conkling was sustained by Grant, Arthur, Jones, and the entire coterie of third-term Stalwarts, including Guiteau. One of the most loud-mouthed and persistent defenders of Conkling's course was Mr. William Penn Nixon. The *Briny Deep* foamed with indignation and lashed itself into a boiling rage whenever anybody dared to dispute the authenticity of "Senatorial courtesy" as an inspired doctrine. It was really none of Nixon's business who was appointed Collector of New York, but he chose to make the quarrel his own in order to demonstrate his loyalty to every phase of third-term Stalwartism which might arise.

When President Garfield died and Mr. Arthur succeeded to the office, Nixon thought he discovered the long-sought opportunity to secure a fat office for himself. He fixed his longing gaze on the Chicago Custom-House. He relied confidently upon his abject and cringing devotion to the Stalwart faction procuring for him whatever he might ask. To his amazement, he asked only to be denied by Arthur. Then he howled at Logan and refused to be comforted.

Nixon imagined that Senator Logan prevented his appointment to the coveted office. Thereupon he turned on Logan like a mangy cur. He forgot all about the inspired doctrine of "Senatorial courtesy." He denounced as an outrage that a Senator should be permitted to interfere in Federal appointments. He predicted that this practice, which he had formerly upheld as a sacred prerogative of the Senatorial dignity, would "disintegrate the party and eventually result in its inglorious and complete defeat." What was sauce for Robertson in New York was not sauce for Nixon in Chicago. What was grand and glorious in Conkling was treasonable and despicable in Logan. "Senatorial courtesy" in a fight which resulted in the assassination of Garfield was a great principle; but "Senatorial courtesy" which resulted in Nixon's loss of the Chicago Collectorship was a "sham and a fraud." An office was worth more to Nixon in Nix's estimation than Garfield's life to the country.

This disgraceful self-stultification by Nix and his newspaper would have been ludicrous enough if the facts were precisely what Nix conceived them to be. But now it comes out that Senator Logan was not guilty of the heinous offense of exercising the Stalwart right of Senatorial privilege which Nixon had always upheld. Nixon's *fidus Achates*, Stone, now declares that Senator Logan had nothing to do with the appointment of Jesse Spalding as Collector, and that Nixon's defeat was entirely on his own merits. Stone knows. He is an intimate of all the leading third-term Stalwarts. He was on the spot. He says "Logan told him that Spalding was ineligible, and that he [Logan] was not to be caught naming a candidate who could not be appointed." Thus it appears that Nixon not only shamefully stultified himself by berating Logan and criticising Arthur for pursuing the very same course which he, along with Arthur, had approved in Conkling's case, but also that the stultification was altogether unnecessary, because Logan had not interfered and Arthur had not rejected Nixon at Logan's request. And, furthermore, it turns out that Mr. Jesse Spalding was first suggested by Arthur himself and appointed by Arthur regardless of the wishes or recommendations either of the Illinois Senator or the three Cook County members.

Nixon has made himself a laughing-stock, he has relieved President Arthur and Senator Logan from all sense of obligation for past services, he has exposed the hollowness of spoils-seeking "Stalwartism"—and all without cause. If Nixon is seen about town tearing his hair, gnashing his teeth, and indulging in unseasonable profanity, people who are familiar with his woful case will charitably make the proper allowance.

The Grant Retiring Bill—Objections Answered.

The text of Senator John A. Logan's bill for placing U. S. Grant upon the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of General, as originally sent to the Senate Military Committee, was as follows:

> *Be it enacted*, That in recognition of the eminent public services of Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army, the President be and he hereby is authorized to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint him to the retired list of the army, with the rank and full pay of General of the Army.

The editor of the New York *Sun*, who hates Gen. Grant for refusing him the New York Collectorship, objects to the passage of this little bill in behalf of the great General, offering the following among other reasons:

> The reason assigned for this measure is thus seen to be a recognition of Grant's public services. It is no longer pretended, as it used to be when this pernicious project was first introduced, that Grant is poor. In those days, when the creation of a new military office, with the odiously suggestive title of Captain-General, was asked for, in order to accommodate Grant, its advocates claimed that he was on the verge of poverty. Now it is known that he is one of the rich men of America; that his sons and marriage connections are very rich; and that he is profitably concerned in some of the railroad and other great financial schemes of the country. Hence, when he is brought forward as an applicant to Congress for a public donation, the plea is not poverty, but recognition of his public services as late General of the Army.
>
> Now, if eight years of the Presidency of the United States is not a recognition of military service, what can be? He had received, to begin with, a higher military rank than was given to Washington himself, and a large salary connected with it; he next had two terms as President, with a salary doubled to suit him. During this time, and subsequent to it, he received hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of gifts—houses, horses, lands, stocks, money; and not only were his public services thus recognized in his own land, but his journey around the globe was a kind of collecting tour. And now Mr. Logan is asking for more.
>
> This greedy bill tramples on the military laws of the land, and on the whole principle of the retiring system. The statutes prescribe that the retired list shall be for officers of the army—the very word employed implies a transfer of active officers only to this list. Grant is a Wall street banker, a railroad magnate, but he is not an army officer, and is not eligible to the retired list. The statutes also specially prescribe that the pay of every retired officer shall be three-fourths of the active pay of the grade on which he is retired.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, edited by an anti-third-termer, takes a more generous view of what is due to America's great soldier who did so much to overthrow and crush out the Slaveholders' Rebellion in half the Union. Replying to such objections as the *Sun* makes, Mr. Halstead says:

> It does not occur to us that these objections here urged are well taken. The country will not lose anything by dealing generously with Gen. Grant. We are perhaps totally free from the suspicion of worshiping "one man—U. S. Grant." We have opposed giving him more Presidential terms than Washington. The intelligence, the integrity, the pride, the republicanism of the American people are opposed to the third term for any man, and to the perpetuation of power in any ring of Bosses, no matter what may be the name they use or the cause they misrepresent. But we appreciate the military services of Gen. Grant so highly that we would be glad to see him in the enjoyment of all the good things of this world. He has been pretty well paid for his services, but we would deal largely with such a man. It is the best economy to do so. He had a life office at the head of the army, and resigned it to take the Presidency. That he should have in some way compensation for this is not unfair. It is reasonable. It is said he is rich. The word "rich" is a relative term. He was not rich when he left the Presidency, and a quarter of a million dollars was raised for him by private subscription that he might be comfortable. That which is done by individuals, however, does not affect the public obligation. It may be said that Mrs. Garfield is rich, but the fact that the Field fund places her above want does not diminish the duty of Congress with respect to the family of the second of our Presidents murdered because he had done right. Such matters ought not to be even talked about too much. A generous impulse should be graciously manifested. There will not be less but more done for the poor men who carried the rifles through the War if Grant is retired according to Senator Logan's bill. It is the fair thing to consider Grant as the representative soldier. We have a suspicion that if Gen. Grant never accepted a gift, if he had never allowed himself to have a tenderness towards a millionaire, if he had retired after the Presidency to St. Louis or Galena, and taken pride in his poverty—he would have been a greater man and held a higher place in the hearts of the people than now; but he had too sharp an experience of being in straitened circumstances to take that course as in the order of nature after his great success; and now as he is in New York, and one of the most important figures in contemporary history, and is not above the pomps and vanities of this world, we would not have the nations of the earth who know him, and think of him as the most conspicuous of our citizens, see us in any respect lacking in a large-minded estimation of his services, while in the midst of the magnificent prosperity of the land that owes him so much.

IN THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 3 there appeared a dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., containing statements reflecting upon the character of Mr. John W. Ryckman, Secretary of the International Cotton Exposition. Subsequent investigation has shown that the charges mentioned in the dispatch in question were without foundation in fact, and that the imputation against Mr. Ryckman was unjust and undeserved. We therefore take pleasure in printing the subjoined preamble and resolution adopted Dec. 8 by the Executive Committee of the International Cotton Exposition:

> WHEREAS, Certain articles have appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and New Orleans *Democrat*, and perhaps other papers, purporting to be special telegrams from Atlanta, reflecting upon the integrity of Mr. J. W. Ryckman, Secretary of the International Cotton Exposition; and
>
> WHEREAS, Such reports are entirely without foundation in fact; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, by this Executive Committee of the International Cotton Exposition, That there is positively nothing whatever known to us that in any manner reflects upon the integrity or official conduct of Mr. Ryckman.

THE *Inter-Ocean* is Stalwart. It always has been, and always will be. It has principles that do not change with the days, and it proposes to stand by them, and to continue to fearlessly advocate them.—*Inter-Ocean*.

Now, if we could find out from the Office-Beggar what principle it associates with Stalwartism, we would thank the able editor for the valuable information. Up to this time Stalwartism has seemed to mean the right of a patriot to steal public money—the sanctity of whisky rings, star-route rings, timber rings, navy rings, and all rings that contribute to the party funds. Tell us what the principles are that do not change with the days.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

WHILE we are fully aware that Mr. James was a very capable officer, it does not follow that Mr. Howe will not be equally competent.—*Dayton Journal*.

The able editor conceals himself behind a supposition that is as frail and thin as wet paper. James was made Postmaster-General because he knew the business, and Howe for other reasons, of which perhaps the less said the better. James would have brought postage down to two cents and paid expenses. Howe will sit around with becoming dignity and explain the appropriations requisite to meet deficiencies.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

As to Postmaster-General Howe, the Cincinnati *Commercial* remarks:

> We ought to have had a new Postmaster-General whose name would have electrified the Republican party throughout the country with the assurance that the Administration was not to be the expression of a faction and the instrument of vengeance upon the friends of the murdered Garfield. And as we may be challenged to name a man, we name Gov. Charles Foster. But we have Mr. Howe, who has been hanging over the country like an old nightmare, crying continually for the Cabinet, as if selections were restricted to that sort of antiquity; and now we have Mr. Boutwell's dark form looming up for something, as if the thing was to be done according to the ceremonies of a secret society.

And Chaffee, Sargent, and Gorham, all hoarse yelling for third-termery—they, too, must be provided with places in the Cabinet or elsewhere. "Things is workin'," as the Milwaukee darky barber said.

A PROMINENT attorney of Montgomery, Ala., publishes in a paper of that city over his own signature the statement that many contractors who hire county convicts retain them in involuntary servitude indefinitely after the terms for which they were sentenced have expired. As there is no provision of the law requiring any county officer to look after this matter, the question will be presented to the Legislature next year to afford a remedy.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Mullett kindly offers to superintend the construction of all public buildings now in process of erection, but what the public would really like to know is the name of the man who will superintend Mullett.

Miss Carrie May, whose engagement to the well-known polo-player, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, was annulled by reason of that gentleman's eccentricities in connection with the liquor-traffic, will soon be married to a man who has ridden a bicycle from New York to Chicago. Miss May seems determined to connect herself with some leading out-door pastime.

A pudding which we call "Kate's Brown Bettie" is, for a simple and easily-made dish eminently successful. Put alternate layers of grated bread-crumbs or chopped apples in a pudding-dish, season each layer with sugar, cinnamon, and a little lump of butter. For a dish holding a quart and a half you need two teacupfuls of hot water. Bake an hour and a half. Have the top brown. Serve with plenty of sweet cream.—*Carl Schurz*.

"Kneel here by my side, Lurline," and in obedience to the summons a beautiful girl flung herself in an abandon of grief near the bed on which lay dying the eighth Duke of Twenty-second Street, Rupert Rollingstone. "Rupert the Red" he had always been called—not by reason of the sunnily-gold locks that clustered in riant growth about his fair, white forehead, but because when Childhood's happy days were yet his to enjoy he would run merrily across the broad demesne that stretched away in front of his father's castle on Blue Island avenue and shout, "Hi! Hi! Red Head!" at a little boy who lived next door. His mother had noticed this, but had only said: "'Tis but the buoyant nature of his blithesome Saxon spirit," and gone on with her washing. One day the other little boy came over the fence, and vaccinated Rupert several times in the same place with a blithesome, copper-toed boot. After eating his meals standing for a week or so, Rupert had said to his mother one day: "After giving the subject considerable attention, mamma, I have concluded that the Jones boy is not so red-headed as I thought he was."

And now he was dying—dying away out on the West Side, far from those who loved him, and whose words of sympathy and affection would have been a sweet boon in this dreadful hour. A cold, contracted by endeavoring to bow to each one of a string of school-girls who were out for a walk, had developed into quick consumption. The dread disease had made known its presence while Rupert was at the house of a friend on Laflin street. "You cannot live more than a week," the Doctor had said.

"But my people," cried the sick man in an agony of fear; "they are on Twenty-second street, and too poor to hire a carriage. How shall I see them?" and he wrung his hands in an agony of despair.

* * * * *

"It cannot be done, my lass," said the street-railway Superintendent, looking down kindly into Lurline's face. "I would gladly do aught that might ease the last moments of a dying man, but I cannot accomplish impossibilities. A car from Twenty-second street to the corner of Laflin and Van Buren in five days! By my halidom, you jest bravely," and picking up a pair of shears he again resumed his occupation of cutting coupons from Government bonds.

It was on her return from this interview that the words quoted at the beginning of this story were uttered. When Lurline had knelt by the dying man, he turned to her and spoke. "Lurline, my darling," he said, "I am dying down. I shall soon be in the sweet pretty quick. But ere I start, I want you to make me one promise—a sacred one, that you will keep forever."

"Name it," said the girl, in a sob-choked voice.

"Whenever you are in a hurry, avoid the street-car."

"I promise," was the reply.

Rupert's face lit up with a sweet, peaceful smile. "Good-bye, my angel."

"Bum soir," was the faint response, as the girl's head fell on his breast amid a storm of sobs.

"I see Heaven," murmured the dying man. "I know it is Heaven, because there are lots of street-cars, and they run every three minutes."

Rupert was dead.—*From "When We Get There," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, the widow of the late Commodore, has issued nearly 1,000 invitations to her reception today.

Miss Parnell, the agitator's sister, has received letters from more than 100 women in this country who volunteer to go to Ireland to address public meetings and assist in the agitation, the majority refusing any salary.

Evidently Secretary Frelinghuysen's first week in the State Department was not an idle one. He was detained at Washington until Christmas-Eve, and hurried away from the department just in time for the last train at night.

M. Gambetta gave his first dinner to the Corps Diplomatique at the Palaise d'Orsay. The Papal Nuncio sat on his right hand. The greatest luxury was displayed and the stairs were covered with choice flowers. The Paris press complains that, contrary to precedents, reporters were repulsed from the ante-chamber.

The Rev. Dr. W. L. Gage, the muscular Christian at Hartford, who recently captured a burglar in his house, doesn't seem to be as plucky morally as he is physically, for, instead of owning up to an honest love of fighting when he has to, he says that his immediate impulse was to seize and detain the man whose operations were inimical to the public good.

The following story is told, not exactly at the expense of a New England college Professor, the author of an article on "Ancient Methods of Filtration," which recently appeared in one of the magazines. By a misprint his subject was announced in the advertisement as "Ancient Methods of Flirtation," much to the amusement of his friends, one of whom the other evening at a social party said to him: "Professor, do give us your lecture on 'Ancient Methods of Flirtation.'" The Professor, who is a bachelor and a social favorite, instantly replied: "Miss ——, that lecture can only be delivered to a single auditor at a time, and must be illustrated with experiments."

Adelaide Ristori long refused to marry the Marquis Capranica on account of the opposition of his family, one of the old Roman nobility. She was playing in Rome once and had declined seeing her lover. It was before the days of the railway to Civita Vecchia. When she was whirling along the dusty road to Civita Vecchia, where she was to take the steamer for Marseilles, a carriage was observed following hers. At last it caught up with hers, and the Marquis Capranica jumped out. "Adelaide, will you marry me?" he asked; and Adelaide after a moment's reflection, said, "Yes." They drove on until they came to a wayside chapel, common in Italy, where the knot was tied. For some years after her marriage this glorious artist gave up her profession out of respect to the adamantine prejudices of her husband's family, but after a while she was restored to art, and her sublime acting did as much to kill Rachel as did consumption, hard work, and exposure.

Mme. Yoshida, the wife of the Japanese Minister, is the most daintily pretty creature that any picture on a paper fan can give an idea of. No taller than a child of 12, she has all the charms and graces in miniature, and her perfect little Japanese beauty is always offset by the most perfect toilets. French taste and fingers dress her after the most approved manner, and from her own country she brings stuffs, brocades, and embroideries unattainable and unnamable in our dry-goods trade. The perfect oval of her face, with its clear cream complexion and half-opened black eyes, is surmounted by masses of blue-black hair that gives her a strangely dignified and stately mien. Perched on the edge of one of the superb ebony and brocade chairs of her long drawing-room, with her tiny slippers not touching the floor, she is one of the most charming little figures to be seen, and Washington will miss one of its prettiest pets when the diminutive lady has gone.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—Telegraphic orders were received by Gen. Terry for the dispatch of a troop of the Second Cavalry from Fort Custer, Montana, to Terry's Landing, on the Yellowstone, where it is expected they will remain during the rest of the winter. This action was taken at the request of Gen. Anderson, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in order to prevent the Crow Indians from interfering with the operations of the construction parties now in the field, as well as to protect the Indian reservation from any encroachment on the part of the whites.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

How and by Whom They May Be Appointed in Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.—The Governor recently received an application from A. P. Rigg for a commission as Police Magistrate for the Town of Franklin, Morgan County, accompanied by a certificate of his appointment by the Town Board. Being in doubt as to the right of the Town Board to make such an appointment, the Governor submitted the question involved in this case to the Attorney-General, and received in reply the following opinion:

> Before an appointment to the office of Police Magistrate can be made there must be a vacancy, and the unexpired term must be less than one year. The unofficial letter of the Clerk of the Town Board of Franklin states that the office has been vacant the last few years on account of neglect to call an election.
>
> The letter from the County Clerk of Morgan County to the Hon. Secretary of State states that "Mr. Rigg does not succeed any one, as no one was elected in 1873." Giving these letters full credit, the most that can be drawn from them is that there was no election of Police Magistrate in Franklin in 1873, nor for several years last past. This does not necessarily constitute a vacancy. Notwithstanding there is a failure to hold an election, yet unless a Police Magistrate does some act creating an actual vacancy in the office the office is not made vacant, and he is still Police Magistrate, though the time for which he was elected has expired, under the constitutional provision that he shall hold his office until his successor is "elected and qualified." If the former Police Magistrate is still acting as Police Magistrate, and there are no grounds upon which to assume a vacancy except the failure to hold an election, then there is no vacancy.
>
> But I may decide this on other grounds, making it wholly immaterial whether a vacancy exists or not. The certificate of the County Clerk certifies that A. P. Rigg was "duly appointed Police Magistrate in and for the Town of Franklin." Without any other information in the matter, possibly it might be assumed that he was appointed by the County Board, but the accompanying letter states that the appointment was made by the Town Board of the Town of Franklin. I do not think the Town Board has any authority to make such appointment. By special act—Laws 1857, vol. 2, p. 101—the Town of Franklin was authorized to become incorporated under the general law of Feb. 12, 1851. Laws 1851, p. 82.
>
> No provision is made by that act for a Police Magistrate, nor do I find any authority for the Town Board to appoint one at any time. So far as I am able to discover, the election of Police Magistrate in 1868 was held under the general law of 1854 authorizing the election of Police Magistrates in cities and towns.
>
> Art. 6, Sec. 21 of the Constitution of 1870 provides for Police Magistrates, and Sec. 28 of the same article declares that all appointments to fill vacancies in that office must be made by the Board of Supervisors or Board of County Commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.
>
> Therefore, admitting that a vacancy exists, the appointment should be made by the County Board, if at all; the appointment by the Town Board is wholly illegal and void, and it is not your duty to issue a commission to such appointee. Very truly yours,
>
> JAMES McCARTNEY, Attorney-General.

On the strength of this opinion the Governor has declined to issue the commission to Rigg as requested.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

An Honest Opinion by a Man who is Thoroughly Acquainted With the Whole Subject.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 28.—A Western gentleman of many years' experience, who knows the Missouri River thoroughly, says the present system of improvement of the Missouri by means of wing dams is useless. He says: "I'm not opposed to its improvement. To have it made easily navigable during all the spring, summer, and fall months, barring the cold parts of course, would mean a good many hundred—I may say thousand—dollars to me. But I tell you honestly that, except for the good the money would do the working-classes, you might as well throw it into one of the sandbars on the treacherous stream. They talk of $100,000 per mile, and some of my friends wanted me to attend the convention at St. Joe as a delegate and help whoop up the project. They might as well ask for $10,000 as look while they are about it, for that wouldn't be enough. Wing-dams and slough-dams go out on the first rise, for there isn't any way of securing them. Those dams on the Yellowstone, although that isn't as bad a stream as the Missouri, will be gone next May. I'll bet any money on it. Now, above Cow Island the stream is different, and the work done by Government Engineers there amounts to something. It is a good and valuable job, and when they finish they will receive the thanks of all steamboat-men. The Yellowstone, as I said, is different, and maybe something could be done with it. In my judgment, the best way would be to build two dams across it. I thought of this by seeing, when boating on the Yellowstone, ridges running straight across the stream and sometimes nearly two feet high. To one who didn't know it would appear like an obstruction, but there was always plenty of water in the natural dams, which were made by a step or terrace in the bed of the river. If there were more of them I am inclined to believe navigation would be better."

GAS.

A Breeze Created in Cincinnati by the Proposed Incorporation of Another Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—The Equitable Gas Company of Cincinnati is about to be incorporated. Its capital will be $4,000,000, which is to be divided between Cincinnati and Eastern capitalists. The incorporators are among the strongest men in the city, both as regards business ability and financial backing. They claim to mean business, and announce that they will furnish gas for $1 per 1,000 feet. Cincinnati has but one gas company, which is charging $1.65 per 1,000 feet. Recently the Queen City Gas Company was incorporated, and the ordinance giving it the privilege of laying mains along the streets is still before one of the municipal boards. It is quite dead, however, owing to the terrific onslaught upon it by Gen. Hickenlooper, the President of the old company. The fight was carried into the newspapers, and, as Hickenlooper bought much the most space and was the most vigorous in his method of treating the subject, the popular verdict was in his favor. The incorporators of the Equitable claim to have formed their present purpose long before the Queen City was incorporated, and they are in no way discouraged by the discomfiture which the Queen City has received from the hands of the old company. Gen. Hickenlooper declares that both of these companies have been organized for the purpose of "selling out" to the old company. He argues that it is impossible to cheapen the price of gas by doubling the amount of capital employed in its manufacture, and he holds that Cincinnati is already supplied with cheaper and better gas than any other American city. The stock of his company is worth $170, and has long ruled at that figure.

ICE.

Not a Pound Has Yet Been Gathered for the Cincinnati Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—The continued mild weather is giving rise to the fear of an ice-famine. The local ice-dealers have notified their customers that on Jan. 1 prices will be advanced from 25 to 50 cents a hundred pounds. The supply of ice for this city comes from Lake Erie, where an abundant supply is easily secured during winters of ordinary severity. Further South ice formed by artificial process is used, but in this latitude ice-machines have never been introduced. Should the natural supply fail the demand could be in a measure supplied, but at largely increased cost. The brewers are the largest consumers of ice, and would suffer great inconvenience and loss were the supply to fail. The price and quality of beer would naturally be affected. The ice dealers have not yet despaired of gathering a fair crop, and will not until the middle of February. The fact remains, however, that not a pound of ice has yet been gathered for this market, and the indications are that the winter will be an open one.

MASONIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 28.—The grand officers of the State were banqueted tonight at the Pacific House by the Masons of this city. Fully 50 plates were laid. Among the grand officers present were Grand Commander William G. Hall, Past Grand Master Joseph Bowman, Grand Recorder William H. Mayo, of St. Louis; Grand High Priest Samuel H. Owens, of California; Grand Master John Parson, of St. Louis; Grand Lecturer Allen McDowell, and many deputies and other prominent members of the order.

FOREIGN.

Marriage, at a Paris Synagog, of Seligman's Daughter.

Presence in Full Force of "La Haute Finance" (Bar'ls of Money).

That Good Catholic, Bismarck, Fighting the Battles of the Pope.

Consequent Uncomfortable Situation of Italy Among the Powers.

A Very Heavy Failure at Bordeaux, Involving Other Houses.

Loss of a Steamer in Turkish Waters Said to Be Worth $1,200,000.

FRANCE.

THE CHURCH.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Castaquaoy, Councilor of State, is temporarily intrusted with the reorganization of the Ministry of Worship and the examination of the modifications to be made in decrees and laws affecting the State Churches. This evidently foreshadows the more stringent enforcement of the concordat. It is understood that no new Bishop will be appointed without taking the oath prescribed by the convention between France and the Vatican.

WEDDING OF SELIGMAN'S DAUGHTER.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Leonora Seligman, daughter of William Seligman, the American banker, was married today to Dr. Wasserman, a young scientist of great prominence, at the synagog in the Rue de la Victoire. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Grand Rabbi of France, Isidoro, and Sadok Cahn, Grand Rabbi of Paris. The witnesses for the bride were Minister Morton and Ferdinand de Lesseps, for the bridegroom Wiertz, Senator, and President of the French Academy of Medicine, and Grimiard, Professor of the Ecole Polytechnique. The bridesmaids were the unmarried ladies in the two families. The temple was crowded with members of the American colony and "Haute Finance." A magnificent ball was given at Seligman's house Friday in honor of the signing of the wedding contract.

Leonora Seligman was born in New York, and is about 21 years of age. She has resided in France the past fifteen years, and was educated in Paris, where she graduated about two years ago, receiving a diploma. The groom, Dr. Max Wasserman, was born in San Francisco, Cala., and is a son of one of the principal stockholders of the Alaska Fur Company, of that city. He received his education in Germany, and graduated with high honors. He was for some time a Professor in the University of Munich, after leaving which he went to Paris, where he has for some years practiced medicine and continued his studies. His father is now residing in Germany.

A SHAKY CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Owing to differences of opinion concerning the war in Tunis, the attitude of the Government on the divorce bill, and the jealousy of Gambetta, M. Rouvier, Minister of Commerce; M. Alain Targe, Minister of Finance; and M. Waldeck Rousseau, Minister of the Interior, today threatened to resign. Gambetta will accept the resignations. It is already arranged that M. Weiss will succeed Baron Courcel as political director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the post nearest to Gambetta.

A FAILURE AT BORDEAUX.

The London *Times* says telegrams from Bordeaux announce a heavy failure there, involving other concerns.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATALONIA'S PASSENGERS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A majority of the Catalonia's passengers will leave in the Servia on Saturday for New York.

GARFIELD.

The Foreign Office publishes Blaine's dispatch to Minister Lowell, thanking the British people for sympathy with Mrs. Garfield and her family.

THE GERMAN STEAMER KATE,

from New York for Copenhagen and Stettin, before reported as having lost her rudder, has been spoken in tow.

LIGHTSHIP RUN DOWN.

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The South Arklow (Wicklow) lightship has been run down by a four-masted vessel believed to be an American. The men belonging to the lightship were saved. Three steamers have left Queenstown in chase of the vessel that caused the accident.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.

A meeting of the Irish Home Manufacturers' Association adopted a resolution to communicate with the members of the late Industrial Exhibition Committee with the view of having an exhibition of Irish manufactures in 1882.

LADIES' LEAGUE.

A circular of the Ladies' League, summoning all branches of that organization to meet on Sunday, is issued, for the purpose of testing the legality of ladies meeting.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE KEPT IN JAIL.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to the recommendation of the meeting of English Liberals to release the Land-Leaguers from jail, said that the state of Ireland would not justify any such course.

ARRESTED.

A machinist in the office of *United Ireland* has been arrested.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND

has requested the five recently appointed magistrates to inform the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether the police in their respective districts are sufficient.

SUFFERING LANDLORDS.

The landowners and traders of the city and county of Dublin have formed a branch of the Property Defense Association.

RYAN AND THE TWO WHELAN BROTHERS,

arrested at the time of the seizure of a quantity of arms and ammunition, have been committed for trial.

RUSSIA.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

ODESSA, Dec. 28.—It is calculated that the Odessa storehouses contain 1,500,000 quarters of grain ready for exportation, and other Black Sea ports an equal quantity. The total is valued at 30,000,000 rubles. Business is quiet because of low prices in England and France.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

of the recent calamity in a church at Warsaw shows that the panic was deliberately organized and planned by a gang of thieves, who counted upon robbing the people in the confusion. The actual number of persons killed in the panic was twenty-eight. Twenty-six others were seriously wounded.

SEARCHING FOR THE JEANNETTE.

The Russian Geographical Society has resolved to make earnest and well-directed efforts to rescue the survivors of the Jeannette. They are arranging a very complete expedition for that purpose.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

It is calculated the Odessa magazines contain 1,500,000 quarters of grain ready for exportation, and other Black Sea ports an equal quantity. The total is valued at 30,000,000 rubles.

THE WARSAW RIOT.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Reports from Warsaw show that the damage done to property during the recent riot there is enormous. A portion of the city was virtually destroyed.

STEALING ROUBLES.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg state that defalcations amounting to millions of roubles have been discovered in the Custom-House at Taganrog. All the officials therein were arrested.

TRIPOLI.

REFUGEES.

TRIPOLI, Dec. 28.—Ten thousand Tunisian refugees have arrived forty miles west of Tripoli. The authorities of Tripoli have interred Ali Ben Amar, Chief of the Ouledayar tribe.

MOROCCO.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—A Tangier dispatch stated that French troops are fighting the tribes on the frontier.

ROUSTAN

has embarked for Tunis.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—In consequence of the newspaper reports that Bismarck was about to appeal to the Powers to consider the Pope's proposition, it is semi-officially stated from Berlin that Germany will take no action in regard to the Papacy which can be construed as encroaching upon the rights of Italy.

RICHTER.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—It is said Herr Richter will probably soon resign the leadership of the Progressists in the Reichstag, and Herr Hanel will succeed him.

THE EAST.

COLLISION IN TURKISH WATERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.—The steamer Providence has been sunk by a collision. The loss on the steamer and cargo is estimated at $240,000.

A MONTH OF STORMS.

Awful Ocean-Weather.

New York Tribune, Dec. 26.

The ocean storms of November and December were terrific. We do not remember when such a succession of hurricanes and tempests has been reported. If the vessels of Columbus had encountered such weather the discovery of America would have been indefinitely postponed. The average ships of even a generation or two ago would have sunk under such distress. The superior size and strength of modern steamships saved most of those lately at sea, but a list of steamers and sailing vessels reporting severe suffering and heavy losses would fill a column. The City of London seems to have been delayed indefinitely. The Bath City is reported to have foundered; she sprang aleak in stormy weather off Newfoundland Nov. 17, lost her rudder afterwards, and labored in the seas until Dec. 12, when the Captain and crew took to two boats. The Captain and nine seamen are known to have been drowned or to have died of exposure. Seventeen men in one of the boats were rescued by the bark Foley and carried back to Liverpool. The Canada met the bark Anna in distress in a hurricane. Her Captain called for volunteers to attempt a rescue, and the crew and officers of the Anna (dog and all) were safely brought aboard the Canada, but the lifeboat was swamped in endeavoring to hoist it in. One or two of the men were washed overboard, or crushed or beaten to death by the violence of the waves, from the Aragon, also from the City of New York, the Coptic, the Hibernian, the Malta, the Neckar, the Switzerland, and the Lake Winnipeg; the Scotland lost her Captain and a seaman; and dangerous injuries were sustained by men of the Arizona, Labrador, Pollux, Somerset, Waesland, and Wisconsin. The boatswain of the Gladiolus had a narrow escape; a wave swept over the main deck and bore him away struggling in the water. No assistance was possible in the storm; but, at the moment, the ship gave a heavy roll, dipping her port bulwarks under water, and a counter wave washed the man back and flung him on board, giving him a chance to cling to the rigging. He calls the account square. Passengers died of exposure, of fear, or of disease, aggravated by the weather on the Arizona, Celtic, Labrador and the Pollux; but an item must be put to the credit side for the Arizona, on board which a baby was frightened into being born prematurely! The waves which swept the decks of the Anchoria, Arizona, Celtic, Coptic, Labrador, Marathon, Missouri, Neckar, Pollux, Somerset, Waesland, and Winnipeg carried away boats, wheelhouses, cabooses, skylights, stairways, doors, nay everything movable, and deluged cabin and steerage; and the Missouri lost overboard 140 head of cattle. The Allemania and the Waesland broke their shafts, and the British King lost two blades of her fan. The new mammoth steamship Servia made her voyage in nine days and twelve hours, suffering little, and exhibiting excellent sea qualities. Two or even three weeks' time was consumed in the trips between our coast and Europe of the Australia, Belgenland, Berlin, Brooklyn City, Celtic, Circassia, City of Montreal, Egypt, Egyptian Monarch, Gen. Werder, Holland, Lake Champlain, Lake Manitoba, Marengo, Oder, Parthia, Persian Monarch, Pieter Coninck, and St. Laurent, and they all suffered serious inconvenience and grave peril, though they accomplished their voyage without loss of life or positive disaster. The Daniel Steinman, Gellert, Lessing, Ohio, State of Georgia, Suevia, and Vandalia were compelled to turn aside to ports on their way for succor and repairs. Such is a resumé of what the December journals have chronicled in detail of the voyages of steamships.

SHOT IN THE JAW.

A tough young fellow who during the season acts as a tug-hand, and who is known by the name of John Carboll, was found at the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets by Officers Costello and Reid at 1 o'clock this morning with a large bullet-hole in his left cheek. He refused to answer their questions, and was taken to the Madison Street Station. Here Dr. Plecker was called to attend him, and located the ball just under the cheek-bone. The wound is a painful one, and, in the opinion of the Doctor, is liable to prove serious. Just how Carboll received the wound could not be ascertained to a certainty. It is supposed that in company with a young thief who is frequently his companion they attempted to commit a larceny in a Canal street saloon, and that the saloon-keeper or their intended victim used his revolver on them. He was taken to the County Hospital at 4 o'clock.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

Officer John Quirk of the Madison Street Station arrested Aleck Swan, an incorrigible youthful thief, for the theft of the ducks from Mrs. Smith's Desplaines street market early in the evening. Swan, who was unknown at the time of the theft, was shot in the heel by Mrs. Smith's son, and was afterward traced to his home at the corner of Harrison and Jefferson streets. Although only 15 years of age, he has been to the bridewell six times, and is under bonds to appear for trial at the Criminal Court.

A POLICEMAN "CLUBBED."

Officer Edward Langan, familiarly known as "Beau Brummel" and the "dandy copper," was the recipient last night of a very handsome ebony club, silver mounted, and additionally beautified by a green silk cord about the handle. The Clinton Singer Antiquarian Society was the donor. The bewildered and grateful policeman made a neat speech in response to the remarks of the gentleman who made the presentation on behalf of the society, and said that for once in his life he had learned what ecstatic joy one experiences upon being "clubbed."

The Truth About Sackville-West.

New York Times.

The perennial school for scandal at Washington is gloating over what it deems a titbit at the British Embassy. It is, however, but a small mouse which the mountain has produced for the edification of the quidnuncs of the Capital. When a gay young attaché the present British Minister was, like many men before and since, so much captivated by the charms of a lady connected with the dramatic profession as to make her his wife. The marriage, as may readily be imagined, was not one which commended itself to his family, and probably, on account of his residence abroad, it never reached the ears of the compiler of Peerages. Hence it was very naturally assumed by most persons that the Minister was a bachelor. He is now, we understand, a widower, his wife having died some years ago, and his eldest daughter by his marriage with the lady referred to will be presented to the Queen at her next drawing-room, and is likely after that event to preside at his Excellency's table.

American Rabbit.

Detroit Free Press.

A gentleman formerly a resident of this city, and at one time connected with this paper, now a stock-raiser of Texas, in a recent letter to a friend narrated that the other evening his Chinese cook came into the house in a perturbed condition, and with an odor of serious trouble about him.

"What in the world have you been doing, John?" exclaimed the master as he made for the door.

"He catchee labbit, but me lettee him glo again. Melican labbit smellee like hellee. Oh! my glacious!"

NEW YORK.

Looking into the Hole Where Newark's Sinking Fund Went Down.

Penalty Which the Stock Exchange Is Able to Deal Out.

A New Tammany in Process of Incubation by Dissatisfied Sachems.

Senor Romero's Mission to This Country, as Stated by Gen. Grant.

List of "Reforms" Demanded by the Communistic Gang Now in Session.

Thieves Succeed in Getting Away with Several Trunks Containing Valuable Baggage.

NEWARK'S SINKING FUND.

HOW IT WAS SUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Mr. Yalden, who is examining the books of the Newark City officials, continued his investigation today of the accounts of Chief-Clerk Hall, who has fled. In the tax-arrearages in four wards he found embezzlements amounting to $5,014. Mr. Yalden said that he judged, from an estimate based upon what has already been discovered, and the possibilities for fraud in the transactions yet to be examined, that the city will lose $300,000 by the embezzlements of Palmer and Hall. The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the city held a meeting and went over the securities held to that account by the City Controller. The securities were found to be all intact. Of the money to the credit of the Commissioners $12,235.85 are locked up in the vaults of the broken Mechanics' National Bank. The police are

STILL LOOKING FOR HALL.

Circulars offering $500 reward for his capture have been sent all over the country, but no trace of his whereabouts has yet been found. It is said that a person answering his description checked baggage from Newark to Baltimore at about the time of his disappearance, but it is not believed that Hall is in Baltimore, though he may have gone there to throw his pursuers off the track.

A NEW TAMMANY.

SECESSION FROM THE OLD BODY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—It is said that Booth's Theatre has been purchased by a syndicate of gentlemen, members of the Manhattan Club, and that it is to be remodeled and reconstructed. The first story is to be arranged for stores, and the upper part is to be converted into apartments, with an immense hall for meetings. Old members of Tammany are to desert the Fourteenth Street Wigwam, and intend to reorganize a new Tammany machine, with their headquarters in the new hall. Such is the story current at the Manhattan Club and in Democratic circles. District-Attorney McKeon has resigned from the County Democracy in order to become a member of the new organization. It will occur to most people that this new Tammany organization will be an army of Generals without the militia.

SMOLDERING RUINS.

THE BURNED BONDED WAREHOUSE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The fire is still smoldering in the heap of tea, tobacco, and other goods on the second floor of the bonded warehouse at the Griswold Building, corner of South and Depeyster streets. The fire steamer Havemeyer is still pouring two heavy streams upon the smoking ruins. Heavy atmosphere prevents the smoke from the burning tea and tobacco from rising, and the streets and houses in the neighborhood for blocks around are filled with an almost intolerable odor.

Capt. Hull, of the Fire-Insurance Patrol, said: "There are tons and tons of this stuff piled on the second floor, and the centre of the heap will probably be on fire for two or three days." As soon as the damaged stock is removed from the ruins the work of rebuilding both warehouses will begin. Owners of the goods are insured to almost the full extent of the losses. There will probably be considerable difficulty in settling losses, as the duty had not been paid on much of the stock stored in a bonded warehouse. It has always been the custom, when goods on which duty has not been paid are destroyed by fire, for the insurance companies holding risks to pay the duties; but the underwriters are now seeking to make an arrangement with the Government whereby they will be released from paying at least part of the amount due on goods thus destroyed.

THE SOCIALISTS.

WHAT THEY DEMAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At the afternoon session of the Socialists' Convention, the New York Section was condemned for not holding a sympathy meeting on account of the death of President Garfield. A platform was then adopted. It demands the revision of the Constitution of the United States so that a number of citizens may propose a law, which proposition will be referred to a popular vote, and that all bills before Congress shall be subject to a general vote, if so demanded by a specified number of citizens. It also demands political equality, without regard to creed, race, or sex; the establishment of a National Department of Labor, which shall embrace a Bureau of Labor Statistics; that the Government issue all money; that eight hours be a legal working day; entire restriction from labor of children under 14 years of age; universal compulsory education; election-day to be a legal holiday; that all ballots be printed by the Government, and that the ballots of all candidates for office be sent to the voters two days before an election. Resolutions were also adopted favoring the formation of National and international trade and labor unions, and pledging that the Socialistic-Labor party for the next two years will not affiliate with any political party not indorsing its platform; also, sympathizing with the Russian Nihilists, and pronouncing all expressions of sympathy from this republican Government to Russia as shameful and cowardly; approving the anti-rent agitation in Ireland; denouncing England, and glorifying in the success of the Socialists in the recent election in Germany.

The platform also demands the abolishment of the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and instead thereof the establishment of the Federal Council, to be elected by and held responsible to the House of Representatives.

THE GREAT GAMBLERS.

RULES FOR GOVERNING THEIR PLAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—At a meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange today the existing commission law was the subject of debate, and the sentiment seemed to be general that the present law, which obliges a broker to charge one-eighth of 1 per cent as commission on all purchases and sales, allowing no sub-commissions to an agent, is too rigid so far, at least, as the penalty at present imposed is concerned. An infraction of the law as it now stands subjects a member to expulsion from the exchange, the loss of his seat, worth $30,000, and a life-insurance policy for $10,000. It matters not that the action of a broker is wrong only in a technical sense. At a late hour it was found impossible to agree upon any of the amendments, and a special committee was appointed to frame the needed new laws and report them to the Governing Committee for approval. The report of the special committee will probably be presented and acted upon at the first meeting of the Governing Committee in January.

MEXICAN RECIPROCITY.

GEN. GRANT SAYS IT SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Gen. Grant says of the mission of Señor Matias Romero, of Mexico, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty of commerce with the United States, as reported from the City of Mexico this morning: "It will be for the interest of both countries, but I think that this country has more to gain from such a treaty than Mexico has. While our exports to Mexico have increased enormously, say several hundred per cent in the past ten years, the increase has not by any means kept pace with our purchase of Mexican products, the increase in which has been simply marvelous, and, so far as present indications go, will be still larger in the future. While this is the case, and while this Government is admitting Mexican produce at

A FAIR RATE OF DUTY,

very many of the American articles of manufacture, notably machinery used in mining and other industries, are entirely shut out of Mexico by the duty, which is so high as to be prohibitory. For this reason the mission of Señor Romero is timely and very important, as, if these duties can be reduced so that our manufacturers can dispose of their products in Mexico, I am certain that the export trade to that country can be largely increased, and the people of Mexico will be supplied with articles which are much needed to develop its wonderful resources. But it is not alone to negotiate

A COMMERCIAL TREATY

that Señor Romero came here. President Gonzales for some reason is extremely desirous that I should return to Mexico. I said when the desire was conveyed to me that neither for business nor pleasure would I go again to Mexico until I could go all the way by rail. Finding that I would not go to him, President Gonzales has sent Señor Romero to see me."

"Has his mission to you any political significance, General?"

"No, not as regards the politics of this country. It has to do principally with the affairs of this road and with regard to internal improvements generally in Mexico."

HARD UP.

THE WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The rumor was current in Wall street today that the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company was about to make a further issue of preferred stock to meet the payment of certain obligations of the company. The report was denied officially by an executive officer of the company, who said that all the stock, both common and preferred, authorized by the stockholders had been already issued, and that a further issue would require at least ninety days to secure the assent of the stockholders. The company has

ABOUT $650,000 INTEREST TO PAY ON JAN. 1,

and to the inquiry whether this interest would be paid an officer of the company, replied: "I can tell better next Tuesday. White men are always uncertain."

"Will some of the large stockholders of the company put their hands in their pockets to furnish the means?"

"I know of one man who will do so," was the reply. "If there should be any need of it."

The same officer said that the loss of the St. Charles bridge had been a very serious one, and that after such a disaster, no one could reasonably expect a dividend on the preferred stock.

A BIG THEFT.

THIEVES GET AWAY WITH TEN VALUABLE TRUNKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The driver of one of Dodd's transfer-wagons left the Grand Central Depot tonight with a load of eleven trunks, most of which contained costly baggage. He stopped at No. 122 Fifth avenue to deliver one package, and while in the house some thieves drove away with the wagon and remaining trunks. Later in the night the wagon was found in another portion of the city and it contained but one piece of baggage. There is no clew to the thieves.

ITEMS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—William Libbey, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., said this evening that the report published today that there was great dissatisfaction among the employés in the firm's Chicago house was nothing but idle gossip. The changes that had taken place were merely the result of reducing the number of employés after the Christmas trade was over.

MINING LITIGATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Action was brought in the Supreme Court by James D. Brewster and others against Walter T. Hatch, J. Warren Brown, and others, Trustees of the Dunderburg Mining Company, to compel an accounting for 6,600 shares of the company's stock. Plaintiffs claim that they contributed $250,000 on the representation that the company's 150,000 shares of stock would be needed to purchase mining lodes in Colorado. Mining property was purchased by defendant Brown for the value of 64,000 shares, and he, it is alleged, reassigned the property to the company for its 150,000 shares. Plaintiffs claim that at the time they contributed Brown knew he could purchase the property for less than 150,000 shares, and they ask that the surplus 84,000 shares over the contract price be divided among the stockholders. Defendant demurred to the complaint, which demurrer Judge Van Hoesen today overruled with costs, granting them leave, however, to serve answer.

INCREASE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The *Evening Post* says the exports of domestic produce from this port for the week ending Dec. 20 (the custom-house being about a week behind in its report) were exceptionally heavy, the total being $10,175,412, against $4,692,474 for the corresponding week last year. This increase is chiefly due to the increased amount of freight-room available for exporters owing to the arrival of a fleet of overdue vessels. Since Jan. 1 the total exports of domestic products amount to $375,659,740, against $404,046,130 during the corresponding time last year, a decrease of $30,356,390 in fifty-one weeks.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The score of the pedestrians in the six-days go-as-you-please walking match at noon today stood: Fitzgerald, 273; Lacouse, 265; Herty, 291; Novemac, 256; Howard, 249; Hart, 229; Krohne, 223; Elson, 214; and Cox, 209. Hart has pleurisy, and has not been on the track since 7 o'clock this morning. Howard withdrew this afternoon, having scored 250 miles. At 10 tonight the score was: Fitzgerald, 330; Herty, 308; Lacouse, 300; Novemac, 295; Krohne, 283; Cox, 250; Elson, 239.

A METAL EXCHANGE.

A committee of prominent metal merchants are looking out for a site on which to erect a building to be used as a metal exchange.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

remained at home during the day, and in the evening attended a dinner party.

A Judge's Charge, with Variations.

Harper's Magazine.

The following comes from Georgia, and its accuracy is vouched for by the stenographer who took it down:

Judge —— was noted for the way he got mixed in his charges to the jury. On one occasion a case was tried before him, the points of which may be briefly stated thus: Smith brought suit against Jones upon a promissory note given for a horse. Jones' defense was failure of consideration, he averring that at the time of the purchase the horse had the glanders, of which he died, and that Smith knew it. Smith replied that the horse did not have the glanders, but had the distemper, and that Jones knew it when he bought.

The Judge charged the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury, pay attention to the charge of the Court. You have already made one mistrial of this case because you did not pay attention to the charge of the Court. I intend to make it so clear to you this time that you cannot possibly make any mistake. This suit is upon a note given for a promissory horse. I hope you understand that. Now, if you find that at the time of the sale Smith had the glanders, and Jones knew it, Jones cannot recover. That is clear, gentlemen. I will state it again. If you find that at the time of the sale Jones had the distemper, and Smith knew it, then Smith cannot possibly recover. Now, gentlemen, I will state it a third time, so that you cannot possibly make a mistake. If at the time of the sale Smith had the glanders, and Jones had the distemper, and the horse knew it, then neither Smith, Jones, nor the horse can recover. Let the record be given to the jury."

THE MEDAL MANIA.

A New Craze Which Threatens to Become Popular.

New York Mail and Express.

In 1875 and 1876, at the hight of the Centennial excitement, a sort of mania sprung up which deluged the country with medals of every size, style, and metal, designed to commemorate the actions of Revolutionary heroes, or to provide each exhibitor at Philadelphia with a memento of the occasion. During the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812 it was customary to strike off medals commemorating victories by land and sea, following the custom so prevalent then as now in England and on the Continent. Gen. Scott, for instance, was honored by special medals struck by resolutions of Congress after several victories in the latter war. The custom, however, was apparently regarded as an exotic one, although it broke out in a spasmodic way during the Mexican war. The medals, in almost every case, were struck in accordance with a special act of Congress, and never by voluntary personal subscription from the people, as is done abroad, each subscriber agreeing to purchase at a fixed price a medal of gold, silver, or bronze, as the case may be. The fine set of national medals commemorating the series of English victories on the Continent from 1805 to 1815 was subscribed for in this way.

During the Civil War comparatively few medals were struck, and most of those were for presentation to individual officers or men in the army or navy. In the general consternation which prevailed, it seems as if there had been no time for this species of display. As an eminent medalist said to a *Mail and Express* reporter the other day, most people did not, and do not now, understand fully the object of striking a medal, or appreciate the value of such a memento. Those ordered by Congress previous to 1876 were the result of a lingering conventional idea in the minds of some classically-educated legislators, who would imitate at a long distance the customs of Athens and of Rome. The designs of most American medals are, it is to be feared, quite the reverse of classical. Some unesthetic statesman would insist upon an unconventional common-sense design, by figure or inscription, quite at variance with the spirit of antiquity, and his taste would be indorsed by the votes of hundreds of his Hoosier or Yankee colleagues. This, to a certain extent, is true now. Many commonplace objects, having no emblematic value whatever, have crept into use. For instance, the locomotive, the steamship, plows, and other agricultural implements of exceedingly modern style, and many everyday objects very far from classical models. There is also an occasional attempt made at realism in the depiction of actual scenes which falls very short of its object. There is a medal put into circulation under the auspices of a local historical society commemorating the capture of Stony Point. On its obverse there is a passable head of Gen. Wayne and a suitable English inscription; but the reverse bears an alleged representation of the storming of Stony Point, which consists of a number of ridiculous puppets in the foreground playing with an absurd field-piece, aimed towards two turrets on a hight apparently miles away. This leaves hardly room for the polyglot inscription, "Stony Point Expugnatum," which can neither be considered good Latin nor good English. Now come forward many private individuals, demanding medals in accordance with their own peculiar circumstances. One old gentleman, who experienced in February, 1876, the pleasure of having been married exactly fifty years, felt it necessary to have a most remarkable medal struck in honor of his golden wedding. It bears on one side the names of the bride and groom, and the date of their marriage. On the other are three interwoven rings, which bear the name and the date of birth of each of their children; and a few explanatory remarks. One medal was struck in gold, one in silver for each of the children, and a number in bronze were distributed among the friends of the couple. This example has been imitated but once.

The finest medals, both in design and execution, are made in France, where engravers have a peculiar knack of effecting a bold relief, while at the same time the stamp of the die is but little indented. Formerly all the work, both engraving and striking, was done by hand, and a famous engraver named Furst had a monopoly of Government work here for a number of years. Some of the prices paid for dies are very high, the engraver of a single die often receiving from $500 to $2,000. Cheap medals in white metal or bronze, which are fac-similes of gold or silver ones, are quite popular. The Catholic medals, bearing images of saints, etc., have probably the most sale. Rival Garfield and Hancock medals of cheap bronze had a great run. One engraver in the city is now at work on a medal to commemorate the completion of the Brooklyn bridge. It will bear upon the obverse a faithful representation of the bridge, a section of each city, vessels in the river, etc., and on the other a historical inscription. This is done entirely on speculation.

The mechanical process of manufacturing medals is substantially as follows: An octagonal bar of solid steel, tempered to a nicety, and free from all flaws, is selected. On one end a round stamp of exactly the size of the intended medal is turned out, and polished with great care until it presents a perfectly smooth surface. The design for one side of the medal, which is first drawn accurately on transfer paper, is etched upon the face of the stamp with a fine graver. The steel between the lines is then removed carefully with various steel-cutting instruments and by filing, a work which requires great experience, dexterity, and judgment, as upon it depends the relief of the finished medal. The letters and figures are punched out with little steel dies. The surface of the die, of course, presents the design in reverse, which adds to the difficulty of the operation. A die for the other side of the medal is made in precisely the same way.

The metal to be used, whether gold, silver, or bronze, is rolled out to the proper thickness, and round discs of the exact size are punched out of the sheet with circular steel dies. Proofs of the dies for both the reverse and obverse of the medal are taken in sealing wax, and every little imperfection which would tend to impair the delicacy of the relief is removed. Then the two dies are placed in position, separated by a washer having a hole in the centre into which the stamp of the die just fits, and which is of a thickness just sufficient to allow the proper amount of pressure to be exerted upon the discs of metal used, which are inserted between the two faces. The relative positions of the figures on each side of the medal are determined by a corresponding position of the sides of each die. The whole affair is last put into a steam press of great power, and the medals are struck off one by one. This work must be done very carefully, as the beauty of the finished medal depends very much on this part of the process. The amount of power employed is, of course, regulated by the quality of the metal, some hard bronzes requiring immense pressure.

There are only two medallists in New York who turn out complete medals of their own manufacture, from the designing and engraving to the striking off. There are a number of engravers, however, who work from designs furnished them by regular customers, making only the die, while the striking off is done at one of the United States mints. There are several, also, who both design and engrave the die. Quite a number—in fact, almost all—the medallists do this work in connection with steel engraving of all kinds. Some eminent jewelry houses have a fashion of taking contracts for medals, the dies of which are made by medallists and the striking done at one of the United States mints. Expert medallists are often approached by counterfeiters, who wish them to make dies for spurious coinage. Some four years ago a well-known engraver on Broadway was approached by a Spaniard, who made persistent attempts to induce him to make the dies for doubloons, raising his bids gradually until an offer of $5,000 was reached. The engraver then thought it best to make a complaint to the District Attorney, but no move was ever made in the matter.

The Egyptian Idea of Immortality.

The following curious theory of life after death, which influenced the ancient Egyptians in the construction of their tombs, is taken from an illustrated paper on "Oriental and Early Greek Sculpture," by Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell, in the January *Century*:

"In Egypt, from the very earliest time, the tomb was of the greatest significance for sculpture. Of temple ruins on the Nile, from that hoariest past between the First and Eleventh Dynasties, there is scarcely a trace. How vivid the witness borne to the sepulchral art on the plains of Memphis, the Capital of oldest Egypt! Along the margin of the desert stretches the vast Necropolis, with a hidden population of statues, sentineled by those stupendous royal tombs, the Pyramids. Where else have such preparations been made for the final rest of the dead as in this great campo santo of the ancient Empire?

"Though mingled with much that was naive and material, how vivid were the conceptions of that ancient people concerning the future world! They believed this life but an episode in an eternal existence. Death to them was the real life, only evil spirits being spoken of as dead. The coffin was called the 'chest of the living.' But to the ancient Egyptian the immortal part, even after death, was in some mysterious way dependent for its contented existence upon the preservation of the body: hence the importance of embalming, the care taken to keep the body as life-like as possible and secure from harm during the long period of the soul's probation. The 'eternal dwellings,' hewn in the solid rock, high above the floods, were in strong contrast to the abodes of the living, built within reach of the swelling Nile, and of which scarcely a vestige remains.

"The massive chamber of this tomb where lies the mummy is picturesque, and its entrance is closed by solid masonry. From it a shaft leads up, which was at many places thirty meters deep, and was filled with a dense mass of earth and stones, making more inviolate the mummy's rest. Over the concealed entrance of this shaft there rises that other essential part of the tomb, the sacred chapel (mastaba) of equally solid construction.

"In a dark recess (serdab) aside from this chapel are found many statues walled up. These are usually twelve or more in number, and represent the deceased with great diversity. To what purpose are they here? Singular beliefs, prevalent among the Egyptians and read from the hieroglyphics by Maspero, furnish us the key to this problem.

"An immortal second-self, 'ka,' somewhat resembling the 'eidolon' of the Greeks and the shade of the Romans, was believed to spring into being with every mortal, grow with his growth, and accompany him after death. So close was the relationship of this strange double 'ka' to man's proper being, that it was of the greatest importance to provide it with a material and imperishable body which it should occupy after death, sharing with the mummy the security of the 'eternal dwelling.' It was believed that the shade 'ka' could come out of this statue and perambulate among men in true ghostly fashion, returning to it at will. This stony body for the dead man's 'ka' was naturally made in his exact likeness, and also bore an inscription stating his name and qualities. But a single statue might perish, and future happiness be thus forfeited. Hence that most unique feature of Egyptian statuary, the multiplication of the portraits of the deceased in his tomb."

UNCLE SAMMY.

How the Old Gentleman Lives.

Washington Star.

These are moral reflections not bearing upon the fact that Uncle Sammy Tilden is preparing to astonish society this year with the grandeur, frequency, and character of the entertainments he will offer in his reconstructed home on Gramercy Park. He has bought the house next door to the familiar gray-stone mansion, and made it one with the old place from which he directed the campaign of '76. In doing this he has exercised his own inclinations as to arrangements, and brought to bear the results of his studies on the important problems of house-drainage and ventilation. His great stone house on the Hudson, above Yonkers, which bears the distinctive name of Greystone, is a marvel of interior convenience and sanitary construction. On every drain-pipe there are three traps, all operated by the same machinery and said to be very effective. The fact that a plumber, machinist, and an assistant are kept busy there all the time makes it pleasant for these three worthies, although it deprives the man who hasn't got a "bar'l" from enjoying the applied values of Mr. Tilden's domestic comforts. Mr. Tilden, however, is very proud of this house, and his visitors therefind in its careful inspection the first day of their stay provided for. It is said there is no surer way of reaching Mr. Tilden's good graces than by taking an argumentative interest in his house and its drain-pipes, and no surer way of being put in disfavor than by criticising his immense collection of engravings. With the exception of the vast collection of plates owned by —— of Philadelphia, Mr. Tilden's is the largest in this country, and it includes some of the most choice and rare ones. He likes them, and maintains with great force of expression when opposed ever so little in the statement that there is nothing in the least meretricious in them, and Mr. ——'s is a "job" and "hand-me-down lot" in comparison. His house, however, now that it is completed in its additions, is probably about the best adapted for large social gatherings of any private house in New York. His household consists only of himself and secretary, with four servants, and they are all quartered on the third or top floor of the building, which they reach by an elevator. Elevators are becoming quite common in private houses now, and it is only thirteen years ago since Stewart introduced them into New York by putting them into his new store on Broadway and Ninth street. Freight hoists were, of course, earlier, but the luxury of the human lift has reached boarding-houses now, and the table-waiters run them with a windlass. But this is diverging. All the parts of Mr. Tilden's house, except the top floors, are therefore open to his guests, and the splendor of the furniture, the interest of pictures upon the walls, and the treasures of his vast library are only items in the good measure of entertainment he can offer. It is pretty well understood that Mrs. John Bigelow will preside at these gatherings, and society's cream will not be mingled with any of its skimmed milk at any of them.

Mr. Tilden does not ride out so frequently as he used to on horseback, and the spare figure once so familiar on the equestrian paths of Central Park is faintly seen sometimes through the half-closed window of a cab, as the sage of Greystone is bumped over the rough pavement of the city, from Wall street to the city residence, or from the latter place to the Grand Central depot, as he hurries off to see how the drain-pipes at Greystone are working.

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without seeing Dr. Scott's beautiful Electric Hair and Flesh Brushes. *They always benefit the well*, and marvelously cure headache, neuralgia, dandruff, falling hair, baldness, rheumatism, etc. Price refunded if not as represented. At drug and fancy stores.

The French Burial Law.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Under the new French burial law the right of a Frenchman or French woman to choose his or her funeral rites begins with their 16th year. Until they attain that age they are to be buried with the ceremonial of the church in which they were baptised, unless with the consent of their parents they have been converted to another faith. The same general rule holds good in after-life in every case when they die without a written declaration of their wishes, which must be deposited at the mairie within twelve hours of decease. In case of physical inability to sign such a document, a declaration to that effect bearing the signatures of two witnesses will be accepted, but the witnesses must neither be doctors, midwives, nurses, ministers of religion, nor members of religious orders. Strict provision is made to prevent any disrespect being shown to civil funerals by the local authorities, and all who oppose the execution of the wishes of the deceased are liable to be proceeded against under the penal code. The new law, which consists of twelve articles, is an interesting specimen of French legislation, securing to our neighbors across the Channel that absolute liberty of conscience in matters of sepulture which even the present House of Commons has not yet seen fit to concede.

The *Sanitary Engineer* of New York is published Thursday at 140 William st. Interesting to every one. 10c. All newsdealers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Twenty years ago it was modestly claimed that Buck & Rayner's "Mars Cologne" was the finest achievement of the science of perfumery. It has never since been equaled by any other distillation. Today it is sold from Maine to Texas.

Arend's Angelique and White Rose Cologne—rich, refreshing, and lasting—excelled by none, and no fancy prices. Step in and have your handkerchief perfumed at Arend's drug store.

"The sun shines for all." So does gold and silverware polished with Electro-Silicon. Grocers.

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CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure,

Complete External and Internal Treatment, with Inhaler, One Dollar.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

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100 TIMES MORE EFFECTUAL than any other plaster or electric battery for Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price 25c. Sold everywhere.

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TELLING REDUCTIONS ON HIGH-PRICED DOLMANS AND RUSSIAN CIRCULARS AT CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

Elegant Black Plush Dolmans, with ombre plush linings and real hand-run Spanish lace trimmings, marked down from $225 to

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$75 and $85.

A miscellaneous lot of Rich Garments made of Seal, Plush, and Satin, with fine linings and trimmings, marked down from $100 to

$55 and $65.

We are determined to clear out these high-priced garments, and have made such changes in price as must insure their sale, and, as the best bargains will soon be gone, an early call will be necessary to secure a good selection.

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Reception and Dinner "Dresses," Of Especial Elegance

The production of celebrated artistes of Paris, personally selected by us for our Fine Trade, and now offered, to close the season, at

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The New Steamship COUNT D'EU, Capt. [illegible], will leave the West India Wharf, Halifax, on the [illegible] of January, 1882, for the West Indies and Brazil, touching at St. THOMAS (W. I.), PARA, MARANHAM, CEARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO JANEIRO.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all stations in Canada and the United States to all ports via the West Indies, Brazil, and River Plate.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

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ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

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FURNESSIA, Dec. 31, 3 pm | ANCHORIA, Jan. 14, noon

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FRUIT.

Fruits [illegible]

THE RAILROADS.

Inspection of the Eastern Illinois by Louisville & Nashville Officials.

Consolidation of All the Erie and North Shore Freight Lines.

A Large Outfit of Intelligence from Nebraska, Interesting to Railroad People.

The Louisville & Nashville Does Not Yet Control the Eastern Illinois, but Is Quite Sure to Own It Before Long.

Mr. F. De Funiak, General Manager of the Louisville & Nashville, and Mr. D. J. Mackey, President of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday morning from a trip of inspection over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. Mr. O. S. Lyford, General Superintendent of the Eastern Illinois, accompanied them and showed them around. Their presence here gave rise to rumors that the Louisville & Nashville had finally secured control of the Eastern Illinois and that its management would be changed Jan. 1.

A TRIBUNE representative called upon Mr. De Funiak at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night to learn what truth there was in these rumors. He stated that while it was true that he took a look at the Eastern Illinois property, yet the report that his company had obtained control of the road was premature. It was probable that the Louisville & Nashville would get control of the road, but as yet nothing definite had been accomplished as far as he knew. The Louisville & Nashville wants a Chicago outlet, and he was of the opinion that it could secure no better one than the Eastern Illinois. Should the Louisville & Nashville, Mr. De Funiak said, get control of the Eastern Illinois and Evansville & Terre Haute Railroads it would have a straight air-line from Chicago to all points in the South. A bridge, he said, is now being constructed across the Ohio River at Evansville which would connect the Eastern Illinois and Evansville & Terre Haute lines with the Louisville & Nashville system. The bridge is being built in the most substantial manner, and when completed will be one of the finest and most substantial structures across the Ohio River. It would take about two years to complete this structure, and in the meantime the transfers would be made by ferry at Henderson.

Consolidation of the Erie Fast Freight Line.

It was announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the Chicago end of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch Fast Freight Line will be absorbed Jan. 1 by the Commercial Fast Freight Line, running over the Chicago & Grand Trunk to Buffalo, and thence over the New York, Lake Erie & Western to New York.

Arrangements have now also been perfected regarding the balance of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch. It has been decided to consolidate the Erie & Milwaukee, the Wabash & Erie, and the Erie & North Shore—excepting the Chicago Branch of the latter, which becomes a part of the Commercial Express—into one line, to be known after Jan. 1 as the Erie & North Shore Dispatch. This line will operate over the New York, Lake Erie & Western, Great Western, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railways. While the name of Erie & North Shore Dispatch has been adopted for the amalgamated line, yet it is not the North Shore which absorbs the other lines. It is rather the Wabash & Erie which does the swallowing up of the Erie & North Shore and the Erie & Milwaukee Lines, as the officers of the Wabash & Erie will take charge of the new concern. Mr. W. S. Spiers, at present General Manager of the Wabash & Erie Line, becomes the General Manager of the new Erie & North Shore Dispatch, with headquarters at Detroit. Mr. Guthrie, General Manager of the present Erie & North Shore, will be left out in the cold until he finds another position.

Mr. E. L. Somers, the efficient agent of the Erie & North Shore in this city, also loses his position under the new dispensation. Mr. Somers is an able and efficient freight man, and he will no doubt readily secure another position equally as good as the one he loses.

Gossip from Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 28.—The construction of main lines and feeders in Nebraska this year has been greater than for many years previous; this year has, in fact, so far as this State is concerned, been one of unusual activity and enterprise in the way of railroad building, and this, too, despite the fact that the Legislature of last winter attempted to place barriers in the way of railroad progress under the mistaken notion that by so doing they were advantageously serving the people. It is a patent fact that there has not been a legislative session for the past six years in this State that some effort has not been made to retard railroad progress by the enactment of absurd regulatory laws. An unusual effort of this kind was made last winter by a number of would-be philanthropists in both House and Senate of the State Legislature. The fight was a bitter one, but all that came of it was the Doane law, a not very severe or restrictive provision, and one which in no way interfered with the building of new roads in the State or interrupted the progress of railroad enterprises in general. It was thought by many that the hostility of a portion of the State Government, as shown forth last winter in the Legislature, would have the effect of keeping railroad capital out of the State, and railroad companies already in the State, like the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri, from inaugurating certain enterprises then in contemplation. But the latter meant business from the first, and capital was not wanting, and so the construction of main lines and feeders was begun. During the year the Union Pacific has thrown out feeders north and south, and has in contemplation several more for the coming year, notably at present the one from Lincoln to Beatrice, the grading of which is already in progress. The most important work inaugurated this year in the State in the line of railroad building is the Denver extension of the Burlington & Missouri. The people of Colorado, as well as those of Nebraska, look forward to the completion of this extension with great expectancy. Its advent in Denver will be welcomed by the merchants of that city, who will no longer be in the power of the Union Pacific, which company has for a long while enjoyed a comparative monopoly of Denver trade. It will also give the people of that city and State a choice of routes East, and afford connection with the great cities such as is not now enjoyed. The advantages of this line to the merchants of this State in time and distance will be recognized by all. It will give Nebraska merchants, and particularly those of this city, a chance at Colorado trade which no other railroad lines could possibly give. With the completion of this line Southern Nebraska will have a fine system of railroads, and the Burlington & Missouri will have undisputed control of that portion of the State. The Missouri Pacific extension from Atchison, Kan., to Omaha is another railroad enterprise of considerable moment to the people of Nebraska. The enterprise was inaugurated early this year, and it is now within a few months of completion. It is understood that a feeder to Lincoln will be immediately started on the completion of the Omaha Branch. The distance to the nearest point is only about twenty miles from this city, and it will not be an expensive undertaking, nor take very long, to run a line from the main road into Lincoln. This will certainly be done early in the spring. The advantages of this southern outlet to the merchants of Omaha and Lincoln are many. It will open a new market for the products of the Missouri River counties, and give Lincoln and Omaha direct connection with Kansas City and St. Louis over a competing line, to the great advantage of the merchants and people of this city, Omaha, and along the line of the road. A number of other railroad enterprises having direct relation to Nebraska, although inaugurated in other States, were begun this year and are now in progress. The Iowa Division of the Wabash Road, which is being built through the lower tier of counties of Iowa, may be mentioned as an enterprise which directly concerns the people of this State. It will give the Wabash a direct line from Council Bluffs to Chicago, and there is little doubt that it will in time invade Nebraska, with a probable terminus at Lincoln. All this affects Southern Nebraska particularly. As for Northern Nebraska, the outlook is quite promising, although railroad progress in that portion of the State is not so pronounced and decided as in the southern part. Speaking of what has been done north of the Union Pacific Road, the Omaha Bee says: "Considerable progress has been made during the year. The Chicago & St. Paul has been extended from Tekamah to a connection with the main line opposite Sioux City, and branched out to Ponca, in Dixon County. The Sioux City & Pacific has reached Long Pine, nearly 300 miles from the Missouri River, besides a branch from Norfolk to Creighton. The Omaha, Niobrara & Black Hills Branch of the Union Pacific from Columbus is completed to Norfolk, and the Loup Valley Branch from Grand Island to St. Paul." Just what progress will be made in railroad building during the coming year in the northern part of the State it is hard to tell. No doubt the Chicago & Northwestern will invade Northern Nebraska to a considerable extent, and other roads will do likewise. The former road will most certainly come to Lincoln in some way, either over the projected Lincoln & Fremont Road or by a line of its own. On account of the failure to secure bonds in aid of the road from here to Fremont the enterprise has been allowed to sleep a short time, but it is being gradually revived, and there is every probability that the road will be in running order, bonds or no bonds, by the close of the coming year.

The prospect for railroad building in Nebraska [illegible] this winter there has been very little severe cold weather and scarcely any snow. Interruptions in the progress of new roads have therefore been few. The B. & M. has been particularly active so far this winter, and proposes to keep up a full head of steam until its Denver Branch is completed, at least.

The little town of Beatrice is taking upon itself a good deal of enthusiasm because it will soon have a connection with Lincoln by a branch of the Union Pacific. The surveyors of the latter road have lately been at work surveying a route southwest from Stromsburg, with a view of extending that branch of their road. The line surveyed just touches the northwest corner of York County.

The extension of the Sioux City & Pacific Road beyond Fort Niobrara will be vigorously pushed the coming year. A great quantity of material has been sent there recently.

The voters of North Loup, Valley County, decide on the 7th of January whether or no that precinct will give $4,600 to aid in the construction of a road up that valley.

Right of Way Not Yet Secured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Information has been received at the Interior Department from the Indian Territory indicating that an unexpected difficulty has arisen in regard to the granting of a right of way through a portion of the Territory to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company. It may be remembered that the Choctaw Council, some time ago, favorably considered the application of the railroad company for a right of way through the lands of the Choctaw Nation, and that that action is now before the Interior Department and Congress for confirmation. It appears that the authorities of the Chickasaw Nation were not consulted by the Choctaw authorities, or by the representative of the Interior Department before the action of the Choctaw Council approving the application. Recently the Chickasaw Council has taken cognizance of the proceedings mentioned and has chosen two delegates who have been authorized to come to Washington and protest against any further action in the premises until the consent of the Chickasaws shall have been obtained. The Choctaws and Chickasaws hold their lands in common under common treaties with the United States, and the Chickasaws therefore maintain that their consent, as well as that of the Choctaws, must be obtained to an agreement giving a railroad company a right of way through any portion of their joint territory. Heretofore any proposition affecting the joint territory or property rights of the two tribes has been submitted to both, and it appears that the Chickasaws are determined that this practice shall be adhered to. Whether they will be willing to give their consent to the proposed right of way is not yet known, although it is considered probable that they will. The newly appointed Chickasaw delegates, ex-Gov. Overton and Mr. Bird, have not yet arrived in Washington.

Gen. MacRae's Resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Western & Atlantic Railway, held this morning, the resignation of Gen. William MacRae, Superintendent and General Manager, was read and received with expressions of the deepest regret. Gen. MacRae has contemplated resigning for some time, partly from the fact that the duties of his office were too numerous, and also because of the fact that he was not on friendly terms with the Louisville & Nashville people, which system owns large interests in the Western & Atlantic lease. Gen. MacRae has accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the system of railroads in the South not as yet made public, and will assume the duties of his new office about the 1st of February. Maj. Robert M. Anderson, General Freight Agent, has been appointed by the Directors to take MacRae's place, and Joe Brown, son of Senator Brown, has been given the vacancy of General Freight Agent. In railroad circles it is thought that the frequent tilts between President Brown and Gen. MacRae was partly the cause that led to MacRae's withdrawal from the management of the road. MacRae is by large odds considered one of the best railroad men in the South.

A Slighted Village.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—Peru has declared war against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. For some time past this company has refused to stop more than three out of six through passenger trains trains daily, much to the inconvenience of the citizens. Freight trains block the crossings, greatly to the detriment of local traffic, while the ordinance limiting the speed of trains within the city limits to six miles an hour is totally ignored. In order to secure some slight recognition of her rights, suits have been instituted in the name of the city against several trainmen for violation of ordinances. Judge Eldredge, of Ottawa, attorney for the company, has been endeavoring to effect a compromise, but thus far without avail. The Mayor demands substantially that our night passenger train shall stop at Peru each way regularly, that the blocking of the crossings shall be stopped, and that an agent shall be appointed for Peru exclusively who shall not be a subordinate of the agent at La Salle.

Railway Construction in Mexico.

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 28.—The *Star* has received the following from Sonora:

HERMOSILLO, Dec. 28.—Railway officials have today received advices from Mexico, permitting them to proceed with the construction of the Sonora Railway, on the Magdalena route. The decision is a victory for them, as it is their choice, and strong influences had been brought to bear in Mexico to induce the Government to force the company to take another route. Work will be resumed with the utmost dispatch, and, as there is an abundance of material on hand, it is expected to reach Magdalena in about six months, and the frontier in about two or three months.

The Hannibal & St. Joseph.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—Gov. Crittenden in an interview denies explicitly the assertion of Mr. Dowd, President of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, that the State paid the last July interest on the bonds issued by the State to that road, as was telegraphed from New York two or three days ago. He says the railroad company paid that interest, and repeats his former statement, that if the railroad company makes default in the January interest on these bonds the State will advertise the road for sale under the law covering the case.

Milwaukee News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 28.—It is rumored tonight that G. Campbell has been appointed General Manager of the Wisconsin Central Railway, to succeed F. N. Finney, resigned. General Manager S. S. Merrill, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is quite ill. The Detroit & Milwaukee Railway today made a further reduction in rates to the seaboard by contracting to move 100,000 bushels of wheat to New York at 12½ cents per 100 pounds. The fight in this city is quite bitter, and rates will go to the minimum point.

F. D. Underwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Dec. 28.—It is unofficially announced in this city that F. D. Underwood, at present Assistant Superintendent of the River Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, will succeed John M. Egan as Superintendent of the Southern Minnesota Division. Mr. Egan leaves for a new position at Winnipeg in a few days, it is said. Mr. Underwood assumes the duties at once.

Consolidated Fast-Freight Lines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—Mr. A. J. Cooper has been appoint Northwestern manager of the consolidated fast-freight lines, now known as the Erie & North Shore Dispatch, formed by the Wabash & Erie, Erie & Milwaukee, and Erie & North Shore Dispatch. The headquarters of the new line will be in Detroit, and Western headquarters here. The local agent has not yet been appointed.

Through Trains Between San Francisco and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—President Fillmore of the Southern Pacific, announces that the first through train for New Orleans will leave here Friday next, and that probably a train will start West from New Orleans the same day.

Trying to Break a Contract.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 28.—W. E. Chandler has applied for a mandamus to prevent the operation of the contract between the Concord & Boston and Lowell Railroads, and also to force the Manchester & Lawrence Road, a part of the contracted system, to operate its own line.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., arrived in Chicago yesterday from Missouri, where he has been for a number of days on business connected with his railroad interests.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the third week in December were as follows: Passenger, $40,879.19; freight, $121,023.97; miscellaneous, $3,000; total, $165,457.16. Increase over the corresponding week last year, $6,601.78.

It is reported that the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad will be formally consolidated at an early date with Vanderbilt's Ohio system, composed of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Roads.

Mr. T. J. Potter, General Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, who went to California about two weeks ago with Mr. J. M. Forbes, ex-President of the Burlington, will leave San Francisco next Sunday, and is expected back again in this city about the end of next week. Nothing definite regarding the object of the trip of ex-President Forbes, General Manager Potter, and Chief-Engineer McClure has yet been learned, but it is understood to be for the purpose of taking observations regarding the construction of a road by the Burlington from Denver to San Francisco.

R. H. Chamberlain, Superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, announces that after Jan. 1, 1882, the train heretofore known as the Peru accommodation will run only between the station at Van Buren street, in the City of Chicago, and the station at La Salle.

The Northern Pacific Road yesterday opened for business the new Fergus Falls & Black Hills Branch, which is completed to Fergus Falls, sixty-four miles from Wadena, on the main line. One train will be run each way per day between Wadena and Fergus Falls. At the latter point the branch connects with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad. The work toward the Black Hills from Fergus Falls is being pushed ahead vigorously.

The conductors and engineers on the Rock Island's Illinois Division are instructed by General Superintendent A. Kimball to limit the speed of all trains which they operate through the City of Peru as follows: Passenger trains to ten miles per hour, all others to six per hour. That there may be no uncertainty as to the actual rate of speed in any case, conductors and engineers will each note by the watch the exact time when their train enters the city and when it leaves it, except that freight trains which change engines at Peru will note the time between the city limits and Peru round-house, and make a record of the same at the time.

Today General-Freight-Agent J. A. Grier, of the Michigan Central Railroad, issues the following circular, resulting from the withdrawal of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch Line: "The Erie & North Shore Dispatch Line will cease running over the Michigan Central Railroad after Dec. 31, inst. After this date agents will discontinue making way bills or issuing bills of lading by that line. Cars of the Michigan Central Railroad marked Erie & North Shore Dispatch will be used same as common cars. Cars of other roads marked Erie & North Shore Dispatch will be returned to the roads owning them, and may be loaded to points on the road to which they belong or to intermediate points."

General-Manager S. S. Merrill, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, has gone to New York to attend the meeting of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Directors, to be held the latter part of this week. At this meeting, it is understood, the business of the company during the past year will be thorougly reviewed. It is thought that there will be some question about the full payment of the April dividend on common and preferred. The officials here state that there will be but little question about the ability of the company to pay both the dividend on preferred and common, but for the sake of keeping a surplus on hand, it is thought by some that the payment of a dividend on common will not be made. How this will affect the stocks remains to be seen. Next year's construction work will also be discussed at the meeting next week, and decisions arrived at relative to the plans for 1882.

Up to the present time fifty miles of road have been graded on the Chippewa Valley & Superior Road west of Eau Claire. Work is going on rapidly, but the bridging and ironing is progressing rather slowly. About two miles of track have been laid, but the ironing will not be continued until the bridge at Eau Claire, up to which point the iron has been laid, is entirely completed. The iron and other material is being piled up at Eau Claire in large quantities, and the work of grading and bridging will continue as long as the weather permits. If the winter should prove unfavorable to railroad building, the gangs will be dismissed and the work will not begin again before April 1. At that time the force will be largely increased, and the road will be hurried to completion. On the Menomonee Branch no work is being done, but the contractors will do the heavy grading work during the winter, and put large grading gangs on the branch early in the spring to continue the work. The connection with the Wisconsin Central has already been established.

BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

Joe Bailey, a Cook for Walker & Koester, Claims that His Employer Made a Savage Attack on Him—His Condition Critical.

This morning there will be taken to the County Hospital from No. 344 South Clark street a young man named Joe Bailey, a cook, who is suffering from a fractured rib or two. A reporter called on him last night, and found him lying upon a cot in a small room off the kitchen on the second floor of No. 344 Clark street, the front rooms being occupied by a man and his wife named Woodruff. Bailey was so weak that he could scarcely speak, but he managed to make himself understood. For some time during the oyster season he has been employed in Walker & Koester's saloon, at No. 112 South Clark street, between Madison and Washington streets. Last Monday afternoon, he says, George Koester, one of the proprietors of the saloon, went down into the kitchen where he was at work and began to abuse him. The abuse was followed up by an assault, Koester, he claims, knocking him down and kicking him brutally in the side. When thus treated he says that he exclaimed: "You have broken my ribs," and that Koester thereupon grew very pale and went away. He claims that there was no cause for the attack and that he had been doing his work properly.

Mrs. Woodruff said that Bailey occasionally went off on a spree, and that when he came in about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning she thought he was intoxicated and paid no attention to him. Tuesday he did not leave the room, and yesterday morning, fearing that something was wrong with him, she went in to see what the matter was. She found him in a high fever, spitting blood, and complaining of an acute pain in his side, where he alleges

KOESTER KICKED HIM.

The man had no money and could not afford to get a physician, so he has had no medical or surgical attendance. Last night she became alarmed, fearing that he was about to die, as he was having such peculiar pains and spasms. His side was terribly inflamed, she said, and she didn't know but the ribs might have been fractured and pieces driven into the lung. She didn't know what else could cause the expectoration of bloody saliva and the acute pain in the region of the injury. She sent her husband out to try to find aid, but no means of transporting him to the hospital could be found. It was then midnight, and a promise was received to furnish a conveyance this morning. Bailey is in a very bad state and may die from the effect of his injury. There has been no arrest in the case.

WINDOW-SMASHING.

A Couple of Enterprising South Side Burglars Utilize It in Their Business.

James Thompson and Harry Lewis, young men supposed to be coat-thieves, were arrested a day or two ago by Officers Dollard and Granger. No particular case could be made out on them at the time, but by a careful and vigorous pumping it was learned that they have committed a number of burglaries upon the South Side, each of which has been done in a very public manner, but they had always eluded arrest. Last Thursday morning they smashed a $160 pane of plate-glass at Parker's tailoring establishment at the northeast corner of Clark and Adams street, getting away with $100 worth of clothing—all within their reach. On the following evening, Friday, they smashed a $60 pane of glass in E. J. Lehmann's place and stole five pairs of pants. Last Monday night they broke a $120 pane of plate-glass at G. Becker's establishment at the corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. There they got seven pairs of pants. All of these goods have been recovered from a number of different pawnshops. There is every reason to believe that they have been engaged in this window-smashing system of burglary for a long time, and it is expected that many other cases will be proven against them.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Amended Plan by Which It Proposes to Buy a Lot and Build an Elegant and Permanent Home.

The Union League Club has for some time been discussing a proposition to secure permanent quarters by buying the lot on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets and building thereon a six-story structure, a portion of which is to be rented. At the last meeting the following plan for raising the money was adopted, and it only remains to be seen whether it can be carried out:

Sell to members of the club perpetual, transferable memberships, entitling the holder to all the privileges of the club free of dues. Such membership may be sold and transferred to any member, or to any person elected to the membership of the club, who shall thereupon be admitted without initiation fee. These memberships to be exchangeable at holders' option for 6 per cent second mortgage bonds. These certificates of perpetual membership shall contain a stipulation giving to the holders thereof, in case of the dissolution of the club or sale of this property, a preferred claim upon all property and assets of the club after the payment of all secured indebtedness. Price, $1,000. Number limited to 250. If 250 are sold, there will be provided $250,000; borrow on first mortgage, at 5 per cent, $250,000; total, $500,000. It is thought, with such a building, that the membership will soon reach 1,000.

Estimated rentals, $30,000; estimated building expenses, $22,000, including taxes, insurance, repairs, etc., and $12,500 interest at 5 per cent on $250,000, leaving a surplus from building of $8,000; club receipts, 750 members (250 less, fifty vacancies), at $40, or $25,000, and rent of sleeping-rooms, $4,000, making a total of $29,000; club expenses, $22,000, leaving a club surplus of $7,000, which, added to the above surplus of $8,000 from building, makes a total annual surplus of $15,000. If club receipts fall off, rent more rooms; if they increase, rent less; and, finally, use the whole building, if desired.

The lot on which it is proposed to build has a frontage of 180 feet on Dearborn street, but the club proposes to buy only 120 feet. The remaining ninety feet, however, can easily be disposed of, for already a person has proposed to lease it and build thereon, completing the block in accordance with the plans of the club. The club has also been offered $10,000 a year for one banking office, and $12,000 for another. While it has not yet purchased any ground it has the refusal of it, and, in case any other purchaser comes along, the Connecticut Mutual, which owns the lot, will notify the club and give it an opportunity to take the property if it is able to do so.

AMUSEMENTS.

The "Messiah," with Patti, at Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 28.—The oratorio of "The Messiah" was rendered at the Springer Music-Hall this evening under circumstances that will cause it to be long remembered as a most remarkable performance. Patti, Cary, Whitney, and Toedt appeared as the soloists. They were supported by a chorus of 600 select voices, Theodore Thomas' orchestra, and the great organ. All the parts were given with a perfection that caused the greatest enthusiasm, and it can be averred with little danger of contradiction that Handel's great work was never before so well interpreted in an American city. The audience, which must have numbered 6,000, and was limited only by the capacity of the hall and surrounding corridors, was warmed and swayed under the influence of magnificent renderings until the Hallelujah Chorus was reached, when the great assembly rose to its feet as by one common impulse and stood to the close. When Patti sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth" there was another climax, and the verdict went forth from almost every lip: "There lives no other songstress like her." She had been winning her way from a first impression, which, as a rule, was not up to expectation, to a hight in the opinion of her audience equaled by none other. At the close of the aria "Rejoice!" she was applauded so vigorously and universally that, contrary to the usages alike of oratorio tradition and of the iron-souled Theodore Thomas, she was recalled and sang it again entire. It was well that this exception to an unusually good custom was made, for the second rendering was even better than the first, and all the beauties came out more highly, and some of the uncertainties (one does not say defects) were wholly or in part removed. The whole performance of the oratorio was so glowing with enthusiasm, so instinct with musical vitality at every point, that it formed a fitting group of occasions to the central figure of the great soprano. The singing of Cary possessed all the usual excellence of that artist, and Whitney seemed to be at his very best. The chorus won the most cordial praise. Good as the work of the Cincinnati chorus has been in the past, it was never so perfect as tonight. The instrumentation was also of the highest order. Cary and Whitney are better adapted for oratorio singing than Patti, whose greatest triumphs must always be won in opera, and this advantage in favor of the two former tended to equalize the performance. But, while it can be truthfully said that Patti was not tonight in the field where her best work is done, her audience are of the belief that it was one of the greatest evenings of her life, or, from the musical standpoint, it was of theirs, and it is her own statement that she has rarely been given such a reception or sung under more perfect circumstances.

To the Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The chief point of attraction was Patti. Her entrance was marked by prolonged applause. Her solos were not many, but whenever she sang she had the most intense attention of the audience, and in the case of both her leading airs, "Rejoice Greatly" and "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," she was compelled to repeat. She seemed to take pleasure in complying with the wishes of an audience of such magnitude, and, while there was no excitement or loud cheering in the applause, she was rewarded with a generous appreciation. Cary's triumphs were scarcely less marked, though she was not called upon to repeat her airs. The greatest enthusiasm of the evening was awakened by Whitney. Perhaps the really most satisfactory feature of the performance was the chorus. Its volume and power have been increased since it was last heard, and its work was beyond praise. During the singing of the Hallelujah chorus the audience was standing. The chorus is entirely a voluntary organization, and made up of the best voices in the city, and receives no pay whatever.

Patti and the Managers.

The coming of Patti has stirred up a sharp strife among the different managers, who are anxious to make a date for her in concert or opera later in the season. Her engagement in the "Messiah" tonight will be her only appearance during her present visit, and it has whetted the desire to hear her rather than dulled it. Col. Nichols has been in negotiation with Abby for some time. He wants Patti as one of the attractions of the opera festival, which takes place in February, and is to be under the management of Mapleson. There is no hitch as to price, and Patti would like to sing in opera in the great music-hall, but she hates Mapleson, and has said, since her arrival, that she would not sing under Mapleson for $1,000,000 a night. While efforts are being made to bridge over this little difficulty, Manager Miles is figuring on a date for Patti at the Grand Opera-House in January, and others are endeavoring to make a date for her at the music-hall previous to the opera festival. It would be a hard blow to the opera festival should Patti sing in opera in the same hall the preceding week, and Col. Nichols will fight any such scheme to the death. Her present engagement has paid handsomely, the house tonight being worth about $30,000. People would rather hear her in opera than in oratorio, and whoever of the managers gets her for opera gets a good thing.

Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 28.

In the interview with Mme. Patti published in these columns yesterday the diva is reported as having said in reference to the Max Maretzek suit for damages that she did not recollect the man; that she was not acquainted with him; that she could not hide the truth of her age, which was 38 years; and that, when the contract was made, concerning which there is now a legal difficulty, she was only 17 years old, and that, as a minor, she could not have been held responsible. It will be recollected that Max Maretzek recently went to New York and instituted suit against Patti on an old claim of over $30,000 damages caused by a breach of contract in the palmiest days of the veteran impresario, when Patti was earning her first fame in this country. He claims that she was of age at the time, and hence responsible. The interview of yesterday would naturally leave the impression on the public that Maretzek was counting without his game; that he knew very little, if anything at all, about the diva, and that, as she asserted in her interview, he was "perfectly foolish" in his claim. It is not a matter of surprise that Max Maretzek felt highly indignant at this phase of his pending suit, and used the proper means to counteract the false impression. In conversation with a *Gazette* representative yesterday he indignantly said: "Why, sir, people will think that I am an imposter; that I have said things which are not true about my claim against Patti; that I know nothing about her; that I am not personally acquainted with her; but I have the proofs right here."

Here he produced four photographs, two of them about cabinet size, the other two much smaller. The first, a small one, represented Patti as she looked about eleven years ago. Her face appears much more youthful and handsome than it is now, and her features are more marked, because the picture gives a side view. It is a full bust figure, and she is represented as wearing a lace headdress, with diamond breastpin and diamond earrings. On the back of this photograph, as well as on that of the others, are the words: "Bergamasco, Photographe de S. A. I. Mgr. le Go Duc Nicolas Vicolaewitch Pere de S. A. R. Mgr. le Prince de Galles E. T. Photographe des Theatres Imperiaux St. Petersburg." The other small sized photo is a little beauty. Patti is represented in full sized figure, with a dress nearly as short as one might expect to see worn by school lasses of 13 and 14. Her dress is of elaborate finish, and flounced at the bottom. She is standing beside a piano, one of her hands being placed on a writing-desk. One of the cabinet-sized photos represents her in bust form. It gives a side view of her face, and her hair is arranged in curls. But the most interesting of these pictures is the other of cabinet size, where in full form Adelina is lovingly leaning on the side of her husband—the Marquis de Caux. Her two hands are placed in the most loving position on the shoulder of the Marquis, and she is attired in plain street costume. The Marquis appears as fine a looking man as ever graced the card-board of a photographer. He is above the medium hight, his hair is parted in the middle, and he wears a heavy mustache and side whiskers. He is in full-dress suit, his hand leaning on a pedestal on which is placed a book.

After scanning these photos carefully, the *Gazette* representative put the question: "Well, Max, what are you going to prove by these?"

"Well, don't you see? They conclusively prove that Patti knows me much better than she pretends. Do you see those signatures below the photographs? They were written by Patti herself. One reads: 'A mon ami Max Maretzek, souvenir, d'Adelina Patti, Paris, 14 Avril, 1870;' the other is signed, 'Adelina Patti, Paris, 14 Avril, 1870.' Now, these photographs I received from Adelina Patti on the 14th day of April, 1870, in the city of Paris, at her house, Rue Auber, when she was still living with the Marquis de Caux. I had been invited to dine with her, and she gave me what you see as souvenirs. Well, what do you think of a woman who pretends so much ignorance about Max Maretzek? I tell you that my suit has a great deal of reason in it."

"You believe you have prospects of winning your suit?"

"I believe I have; but whatever the result may be, I am gratified to learn that she does not deny the existence of the contract, and that she did inflict an injury upon me by breaking it, and leaving me alone in Mexico with an expensive company, compelling me to wait for a prima donna. All I have to say is that Patti is pleading the baby act; as for the rest, it will be decided by the courts."

"Have you anything to say about the emphatic threats of Nicolini?"

"Yes. I authorized nobody to say that I had any intention of visiting Mme. Patti while here, but I most respectfully invite Signor Nicolini, alias Monsieur Nicolas, to pay me a visit and explain first what social position in reference to Mme. Patti entitles him to throw anybody downstairs who calls to see her on business."

Mlle. Rhea's Troubles.

For some time it has been known that trouble was brewing between Mlle. Rhea, the French actress who recently came to this country, and Harry Sargent, her manager, and the matter was brought to an issue Christmas Eve at Albany, N. Y. The actress was booked for three nights there at Tweddle Hall, beginning Dec. 22, but not a scrap of wall or window paper announced the rôles she was to play until the very day of her opening. In consequence of this neglect not more than $150 were taken during the entire engagement. Mlle. Rhea says that Sargent cannot pay the companies their salaries, and they will not learn other plays, thus limiting her répertoire to "Adrienne" and "Camille." The lady also says that she has three trunks at the Clarendon Hotel in New York City filled with perfume and powders that are much needed, but she cannot get them because Mr. Sargent owes the hotel for her bill. She states further that he has been uncourteous to her, negligent of her wants, takes her to dirty theatres, and mismanages her affairs generally. She consulted an Albany law firm, and was informed that one-half of her grievances were sufficient to break the contract.

On Christmas-Day Rhea signed a contract with Tillotson, manager of the "Planter's Wife" combination, and will continue her tour under his direction. By the terms of her contract with Sargent she is obliged to give him one week's notice before leaving, so that her engagement with him will not end until next Saturday evening.

When Mr. Sargent was questioned about the trouble he produced the contract and said he had faithfully kept all its conditions. The principal provisions of the contract are that Sargent and Rhea share the profits, and Sargent pays the usual expenses. Mr. Sargent denies in toto all of Mlle. Rhea's charges. He says she expects too much in the short time she has been playing in this country; that all new stars play to small business at first; that he has had trouble in getting dates and theatres, and has had to take poor routes. That he expected the local manager here would have taken charge of the advertising; that he had sent four stands of paper, but did not know what had become of them. He insisted that he had done all in his power for their interest and his own, and said Miss Rhea did not have a shilling when she left Liverpool, and had been borrowing money of him ever since. He claimed that she now owes him over $1,000 in various ways. In conclusion he said Mlle. Rhea had made a very serious charge against him when she says that misstatements have been made by him as to the receipts of the performances, and that she has not been given as much money as she was entitled to. This was all a fabrication, for he kept the strictest account of the receipts, and if Mlle. Rhea persists in her statement he would be disposed to make her trouble. In reply to the question whether he had received notice from Mlle. Rhea that she proposed canceling her engagement with him, he replied that he had. Mlle. Rhea had sent him a letter this morning saying she had signed a contract with Mr. Tillotson, and would not play for him after the close of this week.

"However," said he, "I feel confident the difference will be amicably adjusted. I had the same trouble with Mme. Modjeska when I first brought her to America. She played to miserable business for six or seven weeks, but I worked hard and made her a success. If Mlle. Rhea gives me time I will be equally successful with her."

"But if Mlle. Rhea carries out her determination to leave you what will you do?"

"I shall either have an injunction put upon her to prevent her from playing or sue her for breach of contract. I have not made up my mind which course I will pursue."

When asked why the star's trunks were retained at the Clarendon Hotel Mr. Sargent said: "I suppose because her bills were not settled."

"But I thought you were to settle all bills?"

"Well, that's a minor matter anyway," replied the manager, evasively.

Samuel Piercy Ill.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Samuel Piercy, a leading actor in Edwin Booth's company, of this city, is seriously ill with typhoid-fever.

Dramatic Notes.

Lotta sent a large sum of money to New Orleans to be expended in buying Christmas presents for all the newsboys in that city.

Nat Goodwin lost $3,000 in St. Louis last week at billiards. Next day he went before a magistrate and took an oath not to drink intoxicating beverages for one year.—*Exchange.*

The version of Wilkie Collins' "New Magdalen," in which Miss Clara Morris will act at special matinee performances in the Union Square Theatre, New York, next month, is by Miss Morris herself.

Mr. Frank Mayo recently appeared at Boyd's Opera-House in Omaha. The program of the house announced "Shakspeare's sublime tragedy of 'Virginius,'" and on the next night "Mr. Sheridan Knowles' well-known play of 'Richelieu.'"

The trouble between Frank Gardner, Manager of "The Legion of Honor" company, and Lewis Morrison, until recently leading man of the troupe, has culminated in a suit for slander brought by Gardner against Morrison. The complaint is that the actor called the manager a thief.

The published report that Mr. Charles R. Thorne Jr. is about to sever his connection with the Union Square Theatre company and "go starring" is untrue, although it has more foundation than many rumors of a similar kind are wont to have. The fact is that Mr. Thorne is not cast in the play which will some day succeed "The Lights o' London"—probably next season—and as he is averse to remaining idle, he is anxious to "star" for a brief season, and will probably do so, under Mr. Palmer's management, in "The Black Flag," the play which his brother produced in Philadelphia recently with considerable success.

Mrs. J. H. Hackett, widow of the famous *Falstaff*, appeared in New York last Thursday night as *Lady Macbeth*. The *Post* says: "The truth is not always pleasant to hear or to tell, but in the present instance a straightforward course is the wisest and the kindest. Mrs. Hackett not only failed completely last night, but her performance was of a kind which leaves no valid ground for hope that the failure can be retrieved in the future. This tremendous conception of Shakspeare is utterly and hopelessly beyond her reach, and she will spare herself much bitter vexation of spirit by abandoning the pursuit of it at once and forever."

MATRIMONIAL.

Stanton—Downie.

Last evening, at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Mr. Charles J. Downie, of the Board of Trade, was married to Miss Sarah E. Stanton, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Stanton, of Pine street. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Feehan, assisted by Father Dowling. Miss Anna Stanton was bridesmaid and Mr. Eugene Bilder groomsman. The ushers were Messrs. N. I. Downie and E. D. Winslow. The bride wore a combination suit of wine-colored plush, with Etruscan gold ornaments, and no bonnet.

After the ceremony the organ played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The party adjourned to the residence of the bridegroom, 244 North La Salle street, where a reception was held. There were many elegant presents, among them being a silver tea-set from the settlement clerks of the Board of Trade, with whom the bridegroom is very popular; set of dinner knives from Miss M. Larkin; butter dish, Mrs. L. C. Garrity; china set, Mrs. M. Stanton; set of fruit-knives, James A. Phillips; dinner set, W. S. Downie; breakfast set from Messrs. M. H. Reilly, E. Pierson, A. Ahern, and G. G. May; pickle dish, Miss Mollie Downie; cake-holders, Mrs. A. Crawford; ebony fan, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith; jewel-casket, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Durham; set silver spoons, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly; set silver salt-cellars, Miss Jordan; set silver nut-picks, Mr. N. J. Downey; and a host of others.

Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sauter, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boatman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Geoghegan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Neal, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Horn, Mr. and Mrs. George Burch, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlevy, the Misses Downie, Miss Mamie Cochrane, Miss May Hennig, the Misses Burnham, Miss Carrie Moran, Miss Belle Kearns, Miss May Jordan, Miss May Rice, Miss Margaret Larkin, Miss Mollie Kane, Miss Josie Heffernan, Mrs. Edward Garrity, Mrs. A. Crawford, the Misses O'Malley, Messrs. Fitzgerald, N. Downie, Thomas and George Cochrane, P. Heffernan, P. Kelly, A. Hewell, James Phillips, W. Perkins, Gus May, Thomas Kearns, and George Goodwin.

The bridegroom and bride will not leave the city, but will be "at home" to friends at 244 North La Salle street in a few days.

Barclay—Moody.

Miss Virginia Barclay and Dr. G. W. Moody were married at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. L. T. Barclay, No. 444 Garfield avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, of the Church of Our Savior, at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, and, after partaking of a dinner served by Kinsley, took the train for their new home at Huron, Dakota, where Dr. Moody is stationed as surgeon of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Only relatives and most intimate friends of the families were present.

The presents embraced a silver tea set from the bride's sister; Roman gold bracelets from the groom; silver water service and solid silver forks, the groom's mother; silver caster, the bride's mother; solid silver tea and table spoons, the bride's grandmother; silver tea service, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jäger; silver butter-dish, Miss Belle Burns; silver mantel clock, Mr. and Mrs. R. [illegible] Jäger; silver cake-basket and silver caster, Mrs. Jewell; fancy slippers and crystal vase, Miss Ida Shufeldt; silver butter dish, the Hon. and Mrs. M. A. De Lang; hand decorated plaque and gold pencil, Miss Jessie Wallace; hand decorated china pitcher, Miss Eckstorm; solid silver napkin-rings, Henry Jäger; silver butter dish, C. H. Pettibone, Leadville; Venetian vases, Mr. and Mrs. David Wilson, St. Paul; solid silver napkin-rings and butter knife, Cousin George, Rochester; solid silver forks, John and Miss Fanny King; card receiver, Mrs. L. J. McCormick; illustrated poems, school friends; clock and clock-shelf, Mrs. A. Green; silver pickle caster, Mrs. Thomas Shirley; jewel and perfume case, J. O. Moody; set of antique lace tidies, Miss Agnes Dow; "Wild Flowers," Mrs. Margaretta Cook; silver berry spoon, Mrs. Gorringe; crayon drawing, Miss Fanny Whitney; hand-decorated linen doylies, Mrs. James Wallace.

Lorimer—Griggs.

Miss Mattie C. Lorimer, daughter of the Rev. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, and Mr. S. C. Griggs Jr., son of S. C. Griggs, Esq., the publisher, were quietly married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1812 Michigan avenue. The wedding was strictly a private affair, and only a limited number of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the father of the bride. An informal reception followed the ceremony, and the happy young couple left on the evening train for New York, whence they will sail for Europe, where they will travel for some time. On their return Chicago will be their home. They received a number of handsome and costly presents.

Oglesbee and Houghton at Plymouth, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Dec. 28.—The society event of the season took place at the Presbyterian church this evening, being the marriage of Miss Hattie T. Houghton, daughter of the Hon. T. K. Houghton, and R. B. Oglesbee, son of N. H. Oglesbee, of Ann Arbor. After the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's residence. Her dress consisted of white satin and a brocaded train trimmed with point-lace. The couple left for Nashville at 11 o'clock.

Stewart and Scudmore, at Amazonia, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 28.—This afternoon, Mr. William Stewart, Principal of the High School of Amazonia, and Miss Minnie Scudmore, daughter of Judge Scudmore, Postmaster of Amazonia, were married by the Rev. William Sapp, at the home of the bride.

MARK TWAIN.

His Effort at the Dinner of the New England Sons in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that when Mr. Samuel L. Clemens was called upon at the dinner of the Sons of New England in that city on Thursday evening, he arose, and in a peculiar, sleepy manner began his remarks by thanking the company for the deserved compliment to himself and to his posterity. "I shall continue to do my best," drawled out the speaker, and he continued as follows:

"I rise to protest. I have kept still for years, but really I think there is no sufficient justification for this sort of thing. What do you want to celebrate those people for?—those ancestors of yours, of 1620—the Mayflower tribe, I mean. What do you want to celebrate them for? Your pardon: the gentleman at my left assures me that you are not celebrating the pilgrims themselves, but the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock on the 22d of December. So you are celebrating their landing. Why, the other pretext was thin enough, but this is thinner than ever; the other was tissue, tinfoil, fish-bladder, but this is gold leaf. Celebrating their landing! What was there remarkable about it, I would like to know? What can you be thinking of? Why, those pilgrims had been at sea three or four months. It was the very middle of winter; it was as cold as death off Cape Cod, there. Why shouldn't they come ashore? If they hadn't landed there would be some reason in celebrating the fact. It would have been a case of monumental leatherheadedness which the world would not willingly let die. If it had been you, gentlemen, you probably wouldn't have landed, but you have no shadow of right to be celebrating in your ancestors, gifts which they did not exercise, but only transmitted. Why, to be celebrating the mere landing of the pilgrims—to be trying to make out that this most natural, and simple, and customary procedure was an extraordinary circumstance—a circumstance to be amazed at and admired, aggrandized and glorified, at orgies like this for 260 years—hang it, a horse would have known enough to land; a horse—pardon again; the gentleman on my right assures me that it was not merely the landing of the pilgrims that we are celebrating, but the pilgrims themselves. So we have struck an inconsistency here—one says it was the landing, the other says it was the pilgrims. It is an inconsistency characteristic of your intractable and disputatious tribe, for you never agree about anything but Boston. Well, then, what do you want to celebrate those pilgrims for? They were a mighty hard lot—you know it. I grant you, without the slightest unwillingness, that they were a deal more gentle, and merciful, and just than were the peoples of Europe of that day; I grant you that they were better than their predecessors. But what of that? that is nothing. People always progress. You are better than your fathers and grandfathers were (this is the first time I have ever aimed a measureless slander at the departed, for I consider such things improper.) Yes, those among you who have not been in the penitentiary, if such there be, are better than your fathers and grandfathers were, but is that any sufficient reason for getting up annual dinners and celebrating you? No, by no means, by no means. Well, I repeat, those pilgrims were a hard lot. They took good care of themselves, but they abolished everybody else's ancestors. I am a border ruffian from the banner State of Missouri; I am a Connecticut Yankee by adoption. In me you have Missouri morals, Connecticut culture; this, gentlemen, is the combination which makes the perfect man. But where are my ancestors? Whom shall I celebrate? Where shall I find the raw material? My first American ancestor, gentlemen, was an Indian—an early Indian; your ancestors skinned him alive, and I am an orphan. Not one drop of my blood flows in that Indian's veins today. I stand here, lorn and forlorn, without an ancestor.

"Later ancestors of mine were the Quakers, William Robinson, Marmaduke Stevenson, et al. Your tribe chased them out of the country for their religion's sake; promised them death if they came back, for your ancestors had forsaken the homes they loved and braved the perils of the sea, the implacable climate, and the savage wilderness, to acquire that highest and most precious of boons—freedom for every man on this broad continent to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience; and they were not going to allow a lot of pestiferous Quakers to interfere with it. Your ancestors broke forever the chains of political slavery, and gave the vote to every man in this wide land, excluding none! None except those who did not belong to the orthodox Church. Your ancestors—yes, they were a hard lot; but, nevertheless, they gave us religious liberty to worship as they required us to worship, and political liberty to vote as the Church required, and so, I, the bereft one; I, the forlorn one, am here to do my best to help them celebrate them right. The Quaker woman, Elizabeth Hooton, was an ancestress of mine. Your people were pretty severe with her—you will confess that. But, poor thing, I believe they changed her opinions before she died, and took her into their fold, and so we have every reason to presume that when she died she went to the same place which your ancestors went to. It is a great pity, for she was a good woman. Roger Williams was an ancestor of mine. I don't really remember what your people did with him. But they banished him to Rhode Island, anyway. And then, I believe, recognizing that this was really carrying harshness to an unjustifiable extreme, they took pity on him and burned him. They were a hard lot. All those Salem witches were ancestors of mine. Your people made it tropical for them. Yes, they did; by pressure and the gallows, they made such a clean deal with them that there hasn't been a witch and hardly a halter in our family from that day to this, and that is 189 years. The first slave brought into New England out of Africa by your progenitors was an ancestor of mine, for I am of mixed breed, an infinitely shaded and exquisit mongrel. I'm not one of your sham meerschaums that you can color in a week. No, my complexion is the patient art of eight generation. Well, in my own time I had acquired a lot of my kin—by purchase and swapping around and one way and another—and was getting along very well. Then, with the inborn perversity of your lineage, you got up a war and took them all away from me. And so, again am I bereft, again am I forlorn; no drop of my blood flows in the veins of any living being who is marketable.

"Oh, my friends, hear me and reform! I seek your good, not mine. You have heard the speeches; disband these New England societies—nurseries of a system of steadily augmenting laudation and hosannahing, which, if persisted in, uncurbed, may some day in the remote future beguile you into prevaricating and bragging. Oh, stop, stop, while you are still temperate in your appreciation of your ancestors! Hear me, I beseech you; get up an auction and sell Plymouth Rock! The pilgrims were a simple and ignorant race; they never had seen any good rocks before, or at least any that were not watched, and so they were excusable for hopping ashore in frantic delight and clapping an iron fence around this one; but you, gentlemen, are educated; you are enlightened; you know that in the rich land of your nativity, opulent New England, overflowing with rocks, this one isn't worth, at the outside, more than 35 cents. Therefore, sell it before it is injured by exposure, or at least throw it open to the patent-medicine advertisements and let it earn its taxes.

"Yes, hear your true friend—your only true friend—list to his voice. Disband these societies, hotbeds of vice, of moral decay; perpetuators of ancestral superstition. Here on this board I see water, I see milk, I see the wild and deadly lemonade. These are but steps upon the downward path. Next we shall see tea, then chocolate, then coffee—hotel coffee. A few more years—all too few, I fear—mark my words, we shall have cider! Gentlemen, pause ere it be too late. You are on the broad road which leads to dissipation, physical ruin, moral decay, gory crime, and the gallows. I beseech you, I implore you, in the name of your anxious friends, in the name of your suffering families, in the name of your impending widows and orphans, stop ere it be too late. Disband these New England societies, renounce these soul-blistering saturnalia, cease from varnishing the rusty reputations of your long-vanished ancestors, the super-high moral old ironclads of Cape Cod, the pious buccaneers of Plymouth Rock—go home and try to learn to behave!

"However, chaff and nonsense aside, think and honor, and appreciate your pilgrim stock as much as you do yourselves, perhaps. And I indorse and adopt a sentiment uttered by a grandfather of mine once—a man of sturdy opinions, of sincere make of mind, and not given to flattery. He said: 'People may talk as they like about that pilgrim stock, but after all's said and done, it would be pretty hard to improve on those people; and as for me, I don't mind coming out flat-footed and saying there ain't any way to improve on them—except having them born in Missouri.'"

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Interesting Letter of Gen. Meade—What Gen. Ewell Wished to Do, and Gen. Lee Prevented.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

A California paper recently published what purported to be the minutes of the consultation of corps commanders held at the close of the second day's fighting at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. These minutes are supposed to be in Gen. Meade's handwriting, and indorsed by Gen. Butterfield as the minutes of a council held Thursday afternoon, July 2. The New York *Times* of the 28th inst. devoted nearly two columns to these "minutes," adding a report of an interview with Gen. Hancock regarding them and some abstracts of the testimony of Gen. Hancock and Gen. Butterfield before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in March, 1864. . . . The chief interest of all this lies in its bearing on the long-mooted question whether Gen. Meade individually preferred to fight the battle through at Gettysburg, or whether he wanted to withdraw the army and was only restrained from so doing by the adverse opinions of his corps commanders.

Gen. Meade disliked public controversy, and was generally content to leave his vindication to the facts on record in his own testimony and that of his corps commanders and contained in his orders on file in the archives of the War Department. In a private letter to the editor of this paper, however, in 1870, he discussed the subject at some length. Some portions of this letter, which have hitherto never been published, and have been seen but by few eyes, we feel justified in giving to the public.

It was written under these circumstances: In the address before the Reunion Society of Vermont Officers in 1869, the orator, Col. W. W. Grout, presented the Butterfield-Sickles view of the battle of Gettysburg. The editor of the *Free Press*, having no personal acquaintance at that time with Gen. Meade and no conscious bias on the subject, but having given some study to the battle of Gettysburg, and having arrived at some tolerably clear conclusions as to the points in question, undertook to defend Gen. Meade by showing from established facts and from Gen. Meade's orders and dispatches that, whatever mistakes he made at Gettysburg, a purpose to withdraw his army without a desperate fight was not one of them; that at noon of July 1, before he had heard of the commencement of the fighting, Gen. Meade expected to fight a general battle at Gettysburg; that if Lee had not attacked him he would have attacked Lee; and that the line surveyed by him at Pipe Clay Creek was simply a provisional one, to be occupied in case of a movement on his communications by Gen. Lee, or in case the position at Gettysburg proved untenable.

Gen. Meade received copies of the *Free Press* containing these articles, and thereupon wrote the following:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.—*G. G. Benedict, Burlington, Vt.*—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., as also the copies of the *Free Press*, with editorials and comments on the address of Col. Grout before the Officers' Society and Legislature of the State. I have carefully read your articles, and feel personally under great obligations to you for the clear and conclusive manner in which you have vindicated the truth of history. . . .

My defense against the charges and insinuations of Gens. Sickles and Butterfield is to be found in my testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. I have avoided any controversy with either of these officers—though both have allowed no opportunity to pass unimproved which permitted them to circulate their ex parte statements, and, as you justly say, to distort history for their purposes. Both perfectly understood what I meant by my ante-battle order referring to Pipe Clay Creek, also my instructions to Butterfield on the morning of the 2d, which he persists in calling an order for retreat—in the face of all my other acts, and of the fact that I did not retreat when I could have done so with perfect ease at any moment. Longstreet's advice to Lee (to move from his left upon Gen. Meade's communications) was sound military sense—it was the step I feared Lee would take, and to meet which and be prepared for which was the object of my instructions to Butterfield, which he has so misrepresented.

Now, let me tell you another historical fact. Lieut.-Gen. Ewell, in a conversation held with me shortly after the War, asked what would have been the effect if, at 4 p. m. on the 1st, he had occupied Culp's Hill and established batteries on it. I told him that in the then condition of the Eleventh and First Corps, with their morale affected by their withdrawal to Cemetery Ridge with the loss of over half their numbers in killed, wounded, and missing, (of the 6,000 prisoners we lost on the field, nearly all came from these corps on the first day), his occupation of Culp's Hill, with batteries commanding the whole of Cemetery Ridge, would have produced the evacuation of that ridge and the withdrawal of the troops by the Baltimore Pike and Taneytown and Emmettsburg roads. He then informed me that at 4 p. m. on the 1st he had his corps, 20,000 strong, in column of attack and on the point of moving on Culp's Hill, which he saw was unoccupied and commanded Cemetery Ridge, when he received an order from Gen. Lee directing him to assume the defensive and not to advance; that he sent to Gen. Lee, urging to be permitted to advance with his reserves, but the reply was a reiteration of the previous order. To my inquiry why Lee had restrained him, he said our troops coming up (Slocum's) were visible, and Lee was under the impression the greater part of my army was on the ground, and deemed it prudent to await the rest of his, as you quote from his report.

But suppose Ewell, with 20,000 men, had occupied Culp's Hill and our brave soldiers had been compelled to evacuate Cemetery Ridge and withdraw on the roads above referred to, would the Pipe-Clay-Creek order have been so very much out of place? That order was to meet the very contingency here in question—to wit: A part of my army, overwhelmed by superior numbers, compelled to fall back, and a line of battle formed to the rear of my most advanced position thus necessitated. . . . The losses of the first and second days affected greatly the efficiency and morale of the army, and prevented my having the audacity in the offensive that I might otherwise have had. . . . Very truly yours,

GEORGE G. MEADE.

The unpublished portions of this letter contain other highly-interesting statements by Gen. Meade, which, from their personal bearing and in deference to what would probably be his wish if he were living, we withhold from print. If truth and justice, and the proper defense of his memory should seem to demand their publication, they may possibly, in whole or part, be given to the public hereafter.

AN UNLUCKY POLICEMAN.

Officer Rudolph Sanders, who was so frightfully cut by a thief named O'Brien a few weeks ago, must have been born under an unlucky star. Yesterday he was out for the first time, and went down to see his Captain at the Madison Street Station. On his way home, while standing on the front platform of a Milwaukee avenue car, an empty coal-wagon backed into him, breaking both bones of his right arm below the elbow. The driver of the coal-wagon was arrested, and the officer was attended by Dr. Nolan, who says eight weeks will see him out again all right.

Extraordinary Case—Hiring a Substitute to Serve Out a Sentence.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—An extraordinary case was developed in the office of Chief-Clerk Sparks, of the Court of General Sessions. In September, 1880, Sherman Reed was sentenced by Judge Cowing to the penitentiary for three months for selling lottery-policy slips. Reed was sent to the Island, but in a day or two was brought down on a writ of habeas corpus, and pending an appeal was admitted to bail in $1,000. His bondsman was Oliver Blaber, a painter, of No. 112 William street, who qualified on real and personal estate to the amount of $20,000. The decision was afterward confirmed, and the District-Attorney informed the bondsman that the accused man must be surrendered. The surrender was made on a Monday morning. Officer Isaac Smith, of the Court of General Sessions, brought a man into Chief-Clerk Sparks' office, and said that it was Reed, and, after the usual routine, the man was ordered back to the custody of the Sheriff by Judge Gildersleeve, and he was taken to the penitentiary. Chief-Clerk Sparks this morning received word from the Sheriff that the man had confessed to Deputy-Warden Osborn that he was not Sherman Reed, but James McGinnis, of [illegible] Mulberry street. McGinnis was taken before Judge Gildersleeve without delay. He said that he had been importuned by Blaber and other friends of Reed to personate Reed and serve out his imprisonment. He had finally consented to do so on receipt of $125. The money was dropped into his pocket by a "man with a red mustache," whose name he did not know, as he was being taken across the City Park to the Sheriff's office. McGinnis was committed to the Tombs on a charge of conspiracy, and proceedings will be taken against the other men implicated.

Softening of the brain prevented and nervousness cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

MISPLACED MERCY.

Another Chapter on the Way in Which Sentences Are Suspended.

And Judges Who Ought to Know Better Are Shamefully Imposed Upon.

Notorious Criminals, Caught Red-Handed, Turned Loose upon the Community,

Through the False Representations of Friends and the Maudlin Sentimentality of the Court.

During the present year 135 persons who have been found guilty by juries, or who have pleaded guilty, owing to the overwhelming evidence against them, have had their sentences suspended, or have been pardoned—it is uncertain which—by Judges sitting in the Criminal Court of this county. The facts in relation to the last of these suspensions or pardons—that of Bennie Hughes—were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It was there shown how shamefully the Judge had been imposed upon, and how a hardened criminal had been turned loose upon the community through false representations. Since such a scamp as this was able to escape punishment, it seemed to a reporter that it might be worth while to investigate the cases of some of the other criminals who had found mercy at judicial hands, and glancing over the list published in Sunday's TRIBUNE he soon ran across

SOME FAMILIAR NAMES.

Out of the number of cases in which sentence was suspended by Judge Moran, the following may be taken as samples: Lemuel Hardin, or Samuel Harding as it appears on the docket; William McCarthy, George S. Mathews, John Dooley, Richard Murdoch, Lawrence Kearns, John Kerwin, John Burns, Thomas Hand, and Daniel Rankin. Hardin is a youth of the Bennie Hughes stripe, and has relatives, who are quite respectable, living on West Congress street. He has been known to the police as a professional thief and burglar for upwards of five years, and was the boon companion of such notorious thieves as Bob Stratton, George Deal, Jacob Leonard, and Thomas Wiggins, most of whom are now serving terms in the penitentiary. The case of burglary against Hardin was a very strong one. Early on the morning of Dec. 17, 1880, he and his companions broke into J. S. Todd & Co.'s grocery, at No. 387 West Madison street, and stole some cigars and a small sum of cash. A night-watchman named Jacques, who heard the crash of the glass they broke in order to effect entrance, came upon them, and shots were exchanged. He pursued and captured Hardin, in whose possession some of the stolen articles were found. This was neither the first nor the last time that Hardin was

CAUGHT "DEAD TO RIGHTS,"

as the police say, but they were never able to get him punished. Only a few weeks ago he was arrested in company with Tommy Deady, the desperado, who attempted to escape from Sheriff Kern while on the way to the penitentiary, and who was shot by the Sheriff while swimming the Kankakee River.

William McCarthy was a young man of the boarding-house-beat order. He had any number of aliases, and, having had a run of ill-luck among some West Division boarding-houses, forged the name of an employe of Franklin MacVeagh & Co. to an order for goods upon H. Frank Boies, No. 56 Wabash avenue. He presented one too many of these orders, and was arrested by a policeman who was lying in wait for him at Mr. Boies' store.

The forgery case of George D. Mathews was equally plain, but he, too, had friends and influence, and, thus equipped, obtained the mercy of the Court.

John Dooley and Richard Murdoch, burglars, had nothing to entitle them to the clemency of the Court. The latter, rather than stand trial with evidence so hard against him, pleaded guilty.

Kearns, Kerwin, Burns, Hand, and Rankin were hardened young sinners from 18 to 19 years of age, who, after giving the police, to say nothing of business people, any amount of annoyance by a series of thefts and burglaries, were

FINALLY CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

There was a case for no maudlin sympathy. They were all well known to the police as hard young citizens, and at least two of them had served sentences in the House of Correction. In remanding them for sentence, Judge Moran himself said that he could not afford to overlook the misdemeanors of which they had been guilty.

The action of Judge Anthony in suspending sentence against Thomas Finucane, the Fifth Ward politician, who was known to have planned the $11,000 robbery at the Union Iron & Steel Mills, and in whose possession so much of the stolen money was recovered, occasioned a great deal of unfavorable comment at the time.

The same Judge was by some means induced to suspend sentence against Greta Jorgenson, a drunken harridan, who, as housekeeper for a Swedish carpenter, had maliciously abused his two motherless children, and had finally in a drunken carousal broken the youngest one's arm.

James Fillmore was another whom Judge Anthony

PERMITTED TO GO IN PEACE.

Fillmore had been a bartender in Hickson's saloon, on Washington street, and, having been discharged some time before, went there on the night of March 22, forced an entrance, helped himself to cash, liquors, and cigars, and made a hard attempt to force open the safe, the combination of which had been changed immediately after his discharge. He was caught as he was emerging from the saloon, by a night policeman.

How Judge Jameson was induced to suspend sentence in the case of Sam Parks is a mystery. On the night of Aug. 17 some citizens noticed two burglars in the act of ransacking Malam & Smith's grocery, on Milwaukee avenue. The burglars got out and ran, and one of them, Parks, was captured by a policeman. His hat, coat, and shoes, and a pair of boots, which evidently belonged to his "pal," were found in the store, to which they had effected entrance by forcing open the front door.

The only possible plea for Willie Carbine was his age. Though only 13 years old, he was an inveterate thief, and the indictment against him set forth that he forced his way into the residence of A. J. Simmons, on West Monroe street, and made off with about $100 worth of property.

It was left also for Judge Jameson to suspend sentence in the case of Catharine Wolf, the notorious shoplifter, who had been arrested in October, 1880, with a quantity of goods stolen from various stores on State street in her possession. It was understood that she purchased immunity for herself by sending two less-experienced shoplifters to the penitentiary—an old trick of hers. She is worth considerable property in Milwaukee, and has made it all by shoplifting, in which profession she is said to have no equal in the West.

THE "BROTHER-IN-LAW MEN," TOO.

Judge Jameson was also induced to suspend sentence against Hildreth and Richardson, the West Division street-car conductors who pleaded guilty to having designed and put into operation a false bell-punch for the purpose of defrauding their employers.

But perhaps the most notable case of all those in which sentence was suspended by Judge Jameson was that of Henry Spencer, who had been caught emerging from a private residence with an armful of clothing. He pleaded guilty, and offered in extenuation of his offense that he was drunk. So strong a plea was made in his behalf that Judge Jameson believed him a deserving fellow, and suspended sentence on condition that he then and there take the pledge, which Spencer, of course, was only too glad to do. But upon leaving the court-room he fell in with some of his riotous companions, and so overjoyed were they to see him that they adjourned at once to the saloon across the way, and in less than half an hour Spencer, despite his pledge, was gloriously drunk.

The case of Nicholas Roach attracted at the time almost as much attention as that of Finucane, and there has been no cause for changing the opinion which seemed so general at the time—namely: that Judge Gardner had been grossly imposed upon by some one, before he was induced to suspend sentence in such a case. Roach was shot while forcing an entrance to a dry-goods store on West Madison street, the bullet going through his cheek, and marking him for life. He got away at the time, but was finally caught in Milwaukee and brought back. There were

NO EXTENUATING PLEAS

to be offered in his case; he was a burglar in the truest sense of the term, and withal so clever that the police were seldom able to catch him. Ald. Lawler was the chief of those instrumental in getting him off, and the condition was that he should leave town for all time to come. Not very many weeks thereafter the police rearrested him in his old haunts, and among his old companions, and, when the case was again called to Judge Gardner's attention, his counsel represented that he had been obliged to return to the city to receive proper medical and surgical attendance for his wound—a claim which, preposterous as it was, succeeded in accomplishing all that it was intended for.

THE BENNIE HUGHES CASE.

A reporter asked an officer of the Criminal Court yesterday how it happened that the friends of Bennie Hughes, the pickpocket and thief, happened to impose upon Judge Jameson so as to secure a suspension of his sentence.

"Hughes," said he, "pleaded guilty of attempted larceny. The witnesses for the people were heard in open court in the regular way, and Hughes' counsel asked time to get further testimony in his behalf, he having introduced some testimonials as to his character, good family, etc. Judge Jameson set Saturday to hear the statements and finally dispose of the case. Appeals were made by pretty respectable people—I do not recollect their names—some by letter and some in person, and Hughes' mother, who was his chief counsel, made her statement. Two letters were read from physicians. One said that Hughes had the consumption, and couldn't live long anyhow—that confinement in the jail or penitentiary would kill him. The other doctor corroborated this. When the case was up the first time the police were instructed to search the records and see if some other charges had not been made before, Judge Jameson thinking there had been a former conviction. If there had been one, he wanted to know it. When the case came up again, he asked about the matter, and the police said Hughes had been arrested twice, but there had been no conviction. That is all I know, except that the sentence was suspended."

The letters are not now on the files.

THE PREVAILING ENDEMIC.

No Abatement of the Disease—Necessity for More Vaccination.

The small-pox remains in about the same condition as it has been for a few days past. There is no increase in the number of cases daily reported, or in the average number of deaths. The people who have been staving off vaccination are beginning to see the error of their ways, by having their friends carried off to premature graves through small-pox. The city buried three cases yesterday. The funeral of a friendless small-pox victim is indeed a sad one. A Health Officer sees that the body is properly incased in a carbolated sheet and placed in an air-tight box. It is then placed in an open express wagon and carted to a pauper's grave, no one being near to say a prayer for the repose of the soul of the dead. Many a corpse has been carted off in this way, but there is no other mode in which it can be done.

The authorities of Lake View are up in arms against transporting bodies of small-pox victims through their town. Yesterday morning the police of Lake View stopped an express wagon containing two corpses on its way to Graceland Cemetery. The driver got off and told the policeman to get on and drive himself. The invitation was declined, and the bodies were allowed to be taken to the cemetery and interred.

The authorities of the Town of Jefferson yesterday arrested an undertaker's driver who was on his way with a body to the Polish Cemetery. They have an ordinance prohibiting the carting through the village of small-pox corpses during the daytime. The driver was fined $12. The outside towns want small-pox bodies buried at night, so that no infection may be spread to people passing.

The Supervisor of Milton Township, Du Page County, has written a letter offering a reward of $100 for every case of small-pox which it can be proved that he has sent on to Chicago.

The people residing in the vicinity of the Delavan House, on North Clark street, are complaining of the manner in which people walk in and out of the house, which is now temporarily closed because of the prevalence of small-pox within its walls.

A few days ago a conductor on the West Madison street line was taken down with small-pox. He put off vaccination because he was afraid that his arm would get sore. He is now down with a very dangerous case, from which he may never get well.

A young man employed as a clerk in a shoe store at No. 1060 West Madison street, neglected to get vaccinated, and yesterday the ambulance took him to the pest-house. He has a light case, however.

People who neglect vaccination must expect to pay the penalty of their neglect. Thorough vaccination is a sure preventive of the disease.

PEOPLE SHOULD REVACCINATE

over and over again until it takes, and that is the only way to prevent the spread of and to blot out the small-pox. Where pure bovine virus is used there can be no danger from blood-poisoning.

The Health Department used about 700 vaccine points in the office yesterday for vaccinating those who came there. Five men were kept exceedingly busy in attending to men, women, and children. Persons who come down to the Health office to be vaccinated should at least wash themselves and their children, so that they may appear clean for once at least. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and it is not at all agreeable to have gathered together from twenty-five to fifty very filthy women and children. Soap and water are cheap and easily obtained.

Officer Smith was more seriously hurt Tuesday than it was at first supposed, and it is not at all unlikely that his injuries may result fatally.

An operation was performed yesterday upon Officer Crowley's throat, which relieved him some, but it is not likely that he will recover. Officer Donohue is also no better, and his life is only hanging by a thread. He will hardly recover. These officers were literally worn out in the service.

New cases were reported from No. 182 Clybourn avenue, No. 262 Hurlbut, No. 21 Clorinda, No. 314 West Huron, northeast corner of West Randolph and Ann streets, No. 180 North May street, No. 305 Warren avenue, No. 25 Winthrop place.

Deaths were reported from No. 739 Twenty-first, No. 14 West Ohio streets, No. 535 Thirteenth place. At the pest-house a case taken from No. 109 Milton avenue.

A Square Denial.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., Dec. 27.—I see by your paper that the Supervisor of Milton Township, Du Page County, Illinois, is charged with sending out small-pox cases. That is not true. We are not engaged in that kind of work. Please do us the favor of contradicting it in your columns, and oblige AMOS CHURCHILL,
Supervisor of Milton Township.

Spreading the Pestilence Under Official Sanction.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—In the early part of last week a man applied here (286 West Van Buren street) for a work horse and wagon. There being such a rig unemployed, terms were agreed on and he took it, returning rather late. Since then he has had it several times, returning later and later, until last night it was near 10 o'clock when he returned.

A suspicion began to be felt that the man was doing questionable work, and a strong smell of disinfectants upon the wagon and harness added strength to the suspicion, and led to sharply charging him with handling small-pox corpses. He at first denied it, but finally admitted (as I am assured by the owner of the rig) that he had been hauling coffins to the pest-house and corpses away from it, in the employ of Mayor Harrison. Also that he had taken his meals in public restaurants while thus employed.

There is great indignation here against the officials for thus authorizing an undesignated and unsuspected man to aid in spreading the dread pestilence. Should not a special rig, suitably labeled, be employed for that purpose, and the driver be required to keep away from public restaurants and aloof from unsuspecting strangers, and see to it that no one is endangered through his instrumentality? CITIZEN.

PENNSYLVANIA TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—At a meeting of the State Revenue Commission today, the committee to which was referred the further classification of corporations and the imposition of additional taxation on such domestic corporations as are not subject to the new Constitution reported it to be inexpedient to make any report at the present time. Butler stated that the present revenue was about $6,500,000—a revenue of $5,000,000 would be sufficient for all needs the coming year. The appropriations to charitable and penal institutions the present year are $1,000,000, but he did not think so much would be given in 1882. A large reduction of the State debt was also to be looked for, probably $500,000, next year. A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of the State Treasurer, a representative of the Auditor-General, and three other members, for the purpose of considering the question of probable resources and expenses of the State for 1883, 1884, and 1884, based upon the present laws, and whether any change might be prudently made in the sinking fund, was adopted, with an understanding that the committee report tomorrow.

Does America Block Progress?

Contemporary Review.

America owes her greatness to far other causes than her prohibitory tariffs. Indeed, when one thinks of the vast resources which have come to America as sheer gifts from nature—her boundless virgin soil, her untrodden forests, her inexhaustible mineral stores, her climates favoring every fruit and crop, her teeming seas—when one thinks of these, it is scarcely possible for him to bear with patience all these advantages ignored, and prosperity attributed to the mere barring out of the skilled handiwork of other nations. In the unfairest way—in a way which Englishmen need not hesitate to admit is often most keenly irritating—the large part of America's well-being, which is owing to the unique causes named, is jumbled up confusingly with other causes—all being set down as proof clear and positive against English views. Some silly people among ourselves even, though luckily they are too few to need much dwelling on, have had their intellects obfuscated in the same way. Surveying the whole scene, it may, in fact, be soberly and sadly said that the politico-economical doctrines of universal intercirculation and cooperation among mankind, which our chief thinkers have made it the great task of England to spread, would at this hour be further advanced throughout the world if America were blotted out. This charge of hindering the world's progress will not be palatable to America, but is it not the plainest, most easily demonstrable truth? The American gospel of industrial isolation—what bearing has it, or can it have possibly, upon the world at large and general progress? Such a gospel is for America only. According to her own doctrine, taken strictly, the world beyond her own limits should be non-existent; and in that case, doleful for her to think of, there would be no outside markets to which she could ship her superfluous products. We need not labor the point further. Taking the case at its lowest and narrowest, it is an actual fact that, as things stand, American prosperity has furnished a sophism which perplexes and darkens the whole free trade reasoning which England is irrevocably pledged to put forward as her own; and it is also a further fact that in her commercial arrangements with the nations of Europe, England inevitably finds her treaties with them made the harder and the worse from their being able to quote America against us. Only let it be imagined that our gigantic relative had had, as we from our point of view are forced to call it, the courage to adopt free trade, how different the case would stand at this day! No shred of rhetoric even, not to speak of reason, would have remained for use by statesmen who are afraid of progress, or by incompetent manufacturers and traders who shake in their shoes at the thought of open competition. What we earlier spoke of as the modern ideal for a world in which mechanical science is to play her part, would by this time have decisively overcome the old, pre-scientific ideal, and rulers everywhere would have found themselves perforce committed, by the mere activity and example of the two great English-speaking peoples, to the freest intercommunication and widest exchange of products.

THE NO-RENT QUESTION.

Reply to Col. Rend.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Col. Rend has written to Rochester and approved of Bishop McQuaid's pastoral in condemnation of the "no-rent" policy, and, while doing so, he takes occasion to stigmatize Father Sheehy and his reverend confrères—but especially the former—in very unjust and egregiously unchastened language as tools in the hands of the Irish-American delegates lately assembled in solemn convention in this city for the purpose of meeting the present crisis in Ireland and solving the ancient difficulty as against the ancient foe. He states that the "no-rent" doctrine as held by the convention and taught and acted upon in Ireland is false and dangerous, and he proceeds to draw a picture of the evils that would result to society if such doctrine should ever be permitted to hold sway. Then follows a personal attack upon Father Sheehy, whom he singles out from amongst the visitors and delegates for an especial discharge of unmitigated anger and vituperation. This appears to be the act of a bravo insulting a weaker or an unarmed man. The courage of Colonels is scarcely proverbial except in the drawing-room or on parade, and I am much mistaken were Father Sheehy present at the utterance of such language, and allowed to wield his strength, if Col. Rend would not swallow his words and his teeth. Then comes he with another weapon in defense of the oppressed and persecuted landlords, now being driven by their lawless tenants into the bogs from their ancient holds and feudal keeps, and he proclaims aloud the danger and falsehood of the no-rent doctrine, and that his proposition could be maintained. Yet we find Bishop McNulty, in a telegram of today, saying: "The land is the common property of all the people." The Colonel, however, does not maintain his position, nor attempt to do so. He indulges merely in the effete commonplaces, and walks in the antiquated grooves in which before the general introduction of letters and even since the old aristocracy were content to think. But perhaps he would soon favor us with the reason that is in him. I shall await with impatience for his exposition on the question at issue, and if I have written of him on the present occasion out of discourtesy or malice it is that, in the phraseology of the ring, he has endeavored to strike his country below the belt, and that with wanton forgetfulness he has been beguiled into the hopeless and thankless task of helping to lift those feudal "bummers" out of the bogs of despond in Ireland. Yours truly,
EDWARD CARGAN,
No. 136 State street, Chicago.

Still Another.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 27.—The cause of Ireland has at last become of some interest to the civilized world, at least to that portion of it that sympathizes with the cause of humanity when opposed, as in this case, by the weight of aggressive, privileged power, backed by the force of cannon and bayonets. But at such a critical juncture what shall we say to those having nothing else to offer, who, in the name of God and Christianity, bring in their church theology to back up and sustain the already tremendous odds against which the people of Ireland are struggling for their very lives?

In this country the class alluded to have nothing personal at stake save their conscience, a something which is very sensitive regarding those rights (the rent-rolls) of Irish landlords. Be regardful of those rights by virtue of your theology, say our American preceptors, and be merciful of those landlords, who were always so merciful themselves, and so considerate of the rights and lives of their tenants, and who stand today with the whole power of the British Government at their back, and its 50,000 armed men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—arrayed against the unarmed, poverty-stricken, and plundered peasants of Ireland. What brave, disinterested Christian men must these religious advocates of feudal despotism be, and at such a safe distance, with nothing but their gratuitous, conscientious scruples to urge them on to the charge against that very pernicious communistic principle of peasant-proprietorship in Ireland!

Some people will probably say that it is a cheap courage, and of doubtful righteousness, that denounces the tenant-farmers of Ireland for refusing to pay rent eternally for land which they and their predecessors have already paid for in fee simple several times over in rack-rents—lands which the majority of landlords never owned at all by any moral right.

The people of Ireland see the jails crammed full of their friends and relatives; they are dragooned by armed police, who ransack their houses without any warrant of law, for there is none; their footsteps are dogged by spies and detectives; and if, under these conditions, the men of Ireland fall back on the dignity of manhood and refuse to pay rent, it is "communism," forsooth, and contrary to the doctrines of the Catholic Church, according to Bishop McQuaid of Rochester and the pious Irish Catholic soldier, Col. W. P. Rend of Chicago. Was it communism, and contrary to the doctrines of the Catholic Church, when these same landlords doomed to destruction by a torturous death a million and a half of the people in the years 1846, '47, and '48, and who are but too eagerly disposed to repeat the same again? Was the voice of Bishop McQuaid or that of Col. Rend ever raised in denunciation of this monster of crimes, the proportions of which exceed that of any other in the history of civilization, while its deliberate cruelty has no parallel? We never heard of these gentlemen uttering one word against those wholesale murders; and, doubtless, were the people of Ireland the degraded, servile slaves to again surrender themselves to the same ordeal, neither Bishop McQuaid nor the redoubtable Col. Rend would be heard from, and the theology of the Catholic Church would be entirely silent on the subject, as it was before. Theology, it seems, can only work one way, against the people—never for them. When was it otherwise? This is nothing new. We were always accustomed to it, and our fathers before us, so far as the memories of generations can go, and which come down to us in history and tradition. What can Col. Rend mean by his loudly religious qualification? Does he desire to create a Catholic conspiracy against the cause of Ireland? There is, apparently at least, a most unnatural inconsistency here. The great body of Irish landlords are Protestants, while the great body of the Irish people are Catholics, and the present movement is to secure the natural rights of the latter against the tyrannous rights of the former. Yet, by what seems a strange perversity, among the most pronounced opponents of the Catholic people of Ireland are such dignitaries of the Catholic Church as Archbishop McCabe of Dublin, Archbishop Croke of Cashel, Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, etc., men whose very subsistence is drawn from the people whom they seek to crush, and are straining their theology to effect it. The man of all others who lays the heaviest personal sacrifice on the altar of his country, and whose proud spirit chafes today behind the bars of a prison because of his benevolent, disinterested virtues—this man is a Protestant. What are we coming to? What strange things are these which this Irish movement presents to us? There is a just God above us all. Do Catholic theologians, in their flexible reasoning, ignore His justice? Or who among men are we to trust?
P. K. WALSH.

AMONG THE SCALPERS.

Notes and News from the Rialto.

The Board of Trade voted yesterday to adjourn over next Saturday and Monday. The annual jamboree will take place Friday, if it takes place at all. These fandangoes have become very tame since the boys who formerly took the leading parts have reached the second stage of adolescence.

A petition was circulated on 'Change yesterday which requests the Directors of the board to grant Secretary Randolph a six months' leave of absence, his salary to continue during the interim, and also to increase his salary in proportion to the gain in the work of the office of the coming year. The petition received a small number of signatures. Many of the boys are unable to understand how the Directory would be able to get through six fatiguing months without the aid of "the brains of the board."

It is now understood that Mr. Randolph contemplates resigning on account of poor health, and has no other position under consideration. Mr. A. C. Thomas is named as a young man who is well qualified to fill the position of Secretary of the Board of Trade.

The New-Yorkers who were on the short side of the market were said to be free buyers yesterday. It is supposed that they got hold of the report that the Secretary was going to resign, and hastened to sell out, fearing the board would go all to pieces.

There is a report that F. B. Wears and Charley Hutchinson intend to join Oscar Wilde, the English esthete, in a lecture-tour through the West next month. Such a combination of art-lovers ought to be successful.

It is whispered that Armour and McGeoch are preparing to take hold of wheat.

Clifton is authority on lard. The late rise in the price of the article is attributed to the demand for it to use in making Christmas-pies.

Memberships to the board are quoted at $2,150.

The board adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The fact having become known to this body that in consequence of the insufficiency of salary now paid to the keepers of life-saving and life-boat stations in per centum of the Keepers of such stations have withdrawn from their responsible positions, and that a majority of those now remaining will leave in a body at the opening of navigation in the spring unless proper legislation be secured increasing their pay; and

WHEREAS, The survivors of the life-saving crews stationed on the coasts of the great lakes are deemed to be of the utmost importance to the commerce of the ports and cities situated thereon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, in acknowledgment of the meritorious services heretofore rendered by the keepers and surfmen of the United States Life-Boat Stations to life and property imperiled on these inland seas, do most respectfully and strenuously urge upon Congress prompt and favorable action on all measures tending to secure just and adequate compensation, not only to keepers of stations, but to all other employes of the United States Life-Saving Service; and be it further

Resolved, That the sense of this body as expressed in these resolutions be communicated to both Houses of Congress, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to each of the United States Senators and Representatives of the State of Illinois.

OUR SOCIETY.

Reception to Hannibal Hamlin Jr. at the Residence of Mr. Perry H. Smith.

The hospitable and elegant residence of Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, corner of Huron and Pine streets, was the scene of a brilliant assemblage of youth and beauty last evening, the occasion being a reception given by the host and hostess to Hannibal Hamlin Jr.—son of a former Vice-President and Senator of the United States, of Maine, at present the American Minister at the Court of Spain, and to Mr. Will D. Smith, their son. Both young gentlemen are having their holiday vacation at present, and are associates and companions in the sophomore class at Harvard College, and the reception was given in their honor in order that they might meet and become acquainted with the young ladies and gentlemen of Chicago society. Mrs. Perry H. Smith, assisted by her daughter, Miss Emma Smith, and her sons, Mr. Ernest F. and Mr. Will D., did the receiving in a manner that made every one thoroughly welcome. This house is peculiarly fitted for entertainments, and its rich art hangings, decorations, elaborate furnishing, elegant statuary, and rare paintings furnished a background to a sea of beautiful faces and magnificent costumes. The upper hall was used for dancing, on the stage being located John H. Hand's orchestra, which furnished a delightful program during the evening. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Perry H. Smith, Mr. Will D. Smith, Miss Emma Smith, Mr. Ernest F. Smith, Mr. Hannibal Hamlin Jr., Maine; Miss Florence Henderson, Miss Eva Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Miss Potter, Mrs. Fred Fake, Mr. Hall Fake, Mr. Charles Dole, Mr. Walter Meadowcroft, Mr. Robert Brewer, Mr. Case Van Schaack, Mr. Ed Lawrence, Mr. Rodger Watkyns, Mr. Hal. Withrow, Mr. Arthur Gear, Mr. Ed Potter, Mr. John Kales, Mr. Rob North, Gen. and Mrs. Martin Beem, Mr. Fred Sprague, Mr. James Quan, Miss Birdie Dole, Miss Agnes Potter, Miss Edith Biskine, Miss Annie Kales, Miss Kate Van Schaack, Miss Emilie Lyon, Mr. Henry Guy Carleton, Miss Smory, Miss Maud Martin, Miss Helen Brewer, Miss Florence Martin, Miss Hattie McLaren, Miss Nellie Newell, Mr. John Newell, Miss Stearns, the Misses Hamilton, Mr. R. G. Chandler, Milwaukee; Mr. William S. Sturges, Miss Gibson, Lexington, Ky.; Mr. Ed May, Mr. King, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Kimball, Mr. Will Noyes, Miss Mollie Mitchell, Mr. George Meeker, Miss Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Grannis, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Dr. Jones, Mr. Arthur Chetlain, Mr. W. Hempstead, Miss Susie Washburne, Mr. W. Bishop, Mr. Will Gregory, Madison, Wis.; H. H. Robbins, Mr. H. H. Walker, Mr. G. M. Alexander, Mr. G. S. Willett, Miss Farns, Miss Addie Sawyer, Mr. G. H. Douglas, Miss Mary Douglas, Mr. James B. Waller, Mr. Henry Date, Mr. John M. Durand Jr., Miss Anna Farnsworth, Mr. Ed Adams, Miss Helen Swing, Miss Belle Quan, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McCormick, Mr. G. M. Rogers, Miss Ashby, Glasgow, Ky.; Miss Marguerite Walker, Mr. A. A. Munger, Miss Georgie Wadsworth, Mr. J. E. Rumsey, Miss A. Wadsworth, Miss Emmie Rumsey, Miss Hamill, Dr. C. H. Vilas, Mr. Edward E. Flint, Mr. E. M. Jones, Mr. McNeill, Miss McNeill, Mr. R. H. Campbell, Miss Mary L. Campbell, Mr. Clifford Johnston, Miss Isabel Waller, Miss Belle Waller, Miss Neenah Johnston, Prof. Swing, Mr. J. B. Waller Jr., Mr. Chesbrough, Mr. Lawrence Williams, Mr. Crocker, San Francisco; Miss Emma Endress, the Misses Libby, Miss Dora Rumsey, Mr. Hamm, Mr. Philo Wilbur, Mr. H. W. King Jr., Mr. A. E. Laflin, Mr. Col. Mulligan, the Misses Mulligan, Mr. R. D. Howe, Kenosha; Mr. E. M. Whitehouse, Mr. Moses Wentworth, Miss Roxina Wentworth, Mr. H. B. Belknap, Mr. F. P. Knott, Miss Porter, Miss Josie Hotaling, Miss Florence McNeill, Miss Nellie Wilkinson, Mr. Davis, Mr. Will Nickerson, Mr. Henry Crawford Jr., Mr. F. S. G. Reed, Mr. Val Le Moyne, Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., Miss Virginia McCormick, Miss Anita McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pillman, Miss Haskell, Virginia; the Misses Monroe, Miss Kent, Miss Julia Farnsworth, Mr. W. P. Conger, Mr. Fessenden.

During the evening an elegant collation was served by Kinsley.

CHURCH MEETINGS.

First Congregational.

The annual business meeting of the First Congregational Church, held in the lecture-room of the church, was largely attended by the active members of the congregation. The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., presided, and J. W. Sykes officiated as Secretary. The Prudential Committee, in a lengthy report, congratulated the church most heartily on its final freedom from debt. The report, speaking of the mission field, considered it in general very satisfactory. The Central Park Mission had had some difficulties to contend with, particularly in the way of many changes in the population where it is located. Randolph Street Mission, located where the population is characterized alike by ignorance, intemperance, lawlessness, and vice, was represented as a light shining in a dark place and doing most needed and valuable work. The various departments of ladies' work showed undiminished interest. According to the report, the church benevolences furnished a pleasant and suggestive record. The plan of weekly offerings, on trial during the past year, though only partially adopted, had proven a success, and had carried the amount of benevolences for the current year $1,000 beyond that of any preceding year.

Clerk Sykes' report showed the total number of persons received into the church proper, and its mission branches, to be as follows: By profession, 33; letter, 37; total, 70; members reinstated, 1, making a total of 71. The dismissals had been 60; deaths, 9; excommunications, 2; total, 75; thus showing a loss in membership of four for the year. The present membership of the main church is 1,005; Western Avenue Church, 50; Central Park Branch, 10; making an aggregate membership of 1,165, against a membership of 1,169 last year.

E. P. Rice, Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund, reported the payment of appropriations as follows: Congregational Union, $332; Illinois Home Mission, $397; ministers' families, $41; poor fund, $351; American Board, $1,067; American Sunday-School Union, $344; Western Education Society, $306; American Missionary Association, $613; New West Commission, $312; Women's Board of Missionaries, $287; missionary work and miscellaneous fund, $1,600; sundry contributions, $864; total, $7,511.

The Superintendent's report showed the present condition of the school to be very encouraging, with its sixty-three classes, 1,238 persons, and its average weekly attendance through the year, 469.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Deacons, Robert B. Currier and Mark Ayers; Clerk, J. W. Sykes; Treasurer, E. P. Rice; Auditor, Albert Pagel; Prudential Committee, H. C. Billings, the Rev. Prof. Curtiss, A. S. Hopkins, James H. Moore, A. B. Mead, and S. M. Moore.

Pending the result of the balloting, on the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, the hat was passed and $35 were collected, with which a horse will be purchased for John A. Griffin, a missionary stationed at Danville, to enable him to travel about the district with more facility.

Fourth Presbyterian Annual.

The annual business meeting of the officers and society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church was held in the church lecture-room last evening. Mr. T. M. Charmley submitted the Trustees' report, containing the Treasurer's statement, which showed that the total receipts for the year 1881 were $17,514.57, of which amount $12,588.78 was received from pew rents, $4,675 from subscriptions, and $242.80 from overdue pew rents of 1880. The regular disbursements, including the pastor's salary of $8,000, and bills for gas, fuel, and repairs, amounted to $12,446.32, and there were besides special disbursements for paving Rush street, draping the church, and incidentals for church entertainments, and a liquidated deficit of $4,795.07 for 1880, which brought the expense total up to $17,487.32, leaving a balance on hand of $27.25, besides $429 due from unpaid pew rents of 1881.

The report of the Trustees stated that only $13,381.50 could be realized this year if all the pews were rented, whereas the estimate of expenses was $14,800. The Trustees therefore recommended that the pews should be rented next year upon a basis of 25 per cent upon the total valuation, instead of 20 per cent as at present, or a general increase of 25 per cent upon the present price of pews. This would give an income from this source alone of $14,788.50, making a fund sufficient to meet all anticipated expenses.

The matter was referred to the Trustees, with power to act.

Mr. L. G. Yoe presented the report upon the church benevolent fund, showing cash on hand Jan. 1, 1881, of $456, and collections during the year amounting to $22,344.38, making a total of $22,771.12. The disbursements amounted to $22,176.28, of which $2,046.83 went to the District Board of Home Missions and $60 to the Farwell Hall Chinese Sunday-school.

The old officers and Board of Trustees were unanimously reelected, as follows: President, Benjamin Douglas; Vice-President, Albert M. Day; Secretary, Robert Howard; Trustees, C. M. Charnley, F. W. Crosby, L. G. Yoe, H. W. Bishop, and R. S. McCormick.

Leavitt Street Congregational.

An adjourned business meeting of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church was held last night, Mr. E. W. Fowler acting as Chairman. The principal business was the reception and filing of reports. In the estimate of expenses for the coming year the sum to be spiled for music was increased from $600 to $800, making the total, including pastor's salary, $4,300. Mr. G. Lyman was elected to fill a vacancy in the Credentials Committee and Mr. O. H. Norton to fill a vacancy in the Music Committee. The pastor, the Rev. George H. Peeke, representing the Committee on Credentials, made recommendations for church and Sunday-school work, which were accepted, and the meeting closed with prayer.

Bethany Congregational.

The annual meeting of Bethany Congregational Church was held last evening in the lecture-room of the church, corner of Huron and Paulina streets. The Treasurer's report for 1881 showed that there had been collected for charitable purposes $118.94, and expended, $101.50. The Deacons' report stated that the past year had been a poor one for the conversion of sinners, but few having joined the church. The Clerk's report stated that there was an enrolled membership of 145—a small gain over 1880. The following officers were elected: Deacon, H. S. Harrison; Standing Committee, Dr. S. B. Twining, Thomas Matthews, James Wauhorst, George Lawson; Clerk and Treasurer, U. R. Lawson; Auditor, James Wauhorst.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The American Doctrine as Defined by Him in 1859—A Forcible Presentation of the Case Substantially as Now Put Forward by Secretary Blaine—The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Washington Post, Dec. 25.

[It is to be understood that the following is Mr. Douglas' exact language, and dictated with a view of subsequent publication.]

CENTRAL AMERICA—THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY.

The oldest possession which Great Britain claims in Central America is that which is known as the "Balize Settlement," dividing Nicaragua and Honduras on the one side, and the Mexican State of Yucatan on the other.

More than a century ago some British merchants sent out ships and cut and loaded them with logwood at the Balize, which at that time belonged to Spain. In making a treaty of peace between Spain and England a clause was inserted continuing the permission to cut logwood, without conveying any right of soil or dominion to England. Under the permission to cut logwood England founded a settlement at the Balize, with no fixed or definite boundaries; and she has enlarged and extended it from time to time, and organized it into a colony, without paying attention to the territorial rights or boundaries of the adjoining States.

About the same time England pretended to have made a treaty with a small tribe of Indians called the Mosquitos, upon the coast of Central America, and to have guaranteed to the Indians the protection of the British Government. Some years ago—perhaps twenty—the British Government sent an agent to the Mosquito coast, and found an Indian boy—part Indian and part mulatto—who was said to have been the son of a Mosquito Indian chief, and took him over to Jamaica and had him crowned as the King of the Mosquitos, took him back again to his own country, and put him in nominal possession of his alleged inheritance, but, in fact, under the direction and control of a British Consul on that coast. This Mosquito country was within the chartered limits of the State of Nicaragua, and consequently the Indian tribes, the Mosquitos included, were subjects of the State of Nicaragua, and incapable of establishing a Government independent of that State.

This was the condition of affairs in Central America when the war between the United States and Mexico was brought to a close. It was understood, and the fact not denied, that Great Britain used her entire powers of diplomacy to encourage Mexico and defeat any treaty of peace by which the United States would acquire any Mexican territory. On the day that it became known at Vera Cruz that a treaty of peace had been signed by which California and New Mexico were transferred to the United States the British fleet set sail from Vera Cruz and proceeded directly to the mouth of the San Juan River in Central America, and took possession of the Town of San Juan, at the mouth of the river, changed its name to Greytown, and established British authority there in the name of the Mosquito King, to be exercised by the British Consul, and, in fact, converted it into a British dependency. The United States protested against this act as being an aggression upon the territorial rights of Nicaragua, and as being prompted by hostile motives towards the United States, it having for its object to close up the only channel through which the United States could establish and maintain communication between the Atlantic States and our newly-acquired possessions on the Pacific.

The controversy growing out of this seizure of that transit route led to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. It is proper, however, to remark that during the last years of Mr. Polk's Administration he had appointed Judge Hise, of Kentucky, Minister to the Central American States, and that Judge Hise had negotiated a treaty on the part of the United States with the State of Nicaragua, by which the United States were invested with the exclusive right of constructing a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, together with the right of establishing towns and free ports at each end of the canal, and of fortifying the same and placing the whole line of the canal and its banks, from ocean to ocean, under the exclusive protection of the United States. This Hise treaty was signed in Central America while Mr. Polk was President, but did not reach the United States until after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, and after the appointment of Mr. Clayton as Secretary of State.

Mr. Clayton refused to accept the treaty, and sent an agent to Central America to have it canceled, and a new treaty made by which the said canal should be placed under the joint protection of Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Clayton then negotiated with Sir Henry Bulwer the Clayton treaty, by which his scheme of a joint protection to the transit route was recognized and a provision inserted by which Great Britain and the United States pledged their faith, each to the other, that neither of them would ever colonize, annex, fortify, or exercise exclusive dominion over any portion of Central America. After the terms of this treaty were agreed to by Clayton and Bulwer, Mr. Clayton refused to sign it until he could procure from two-thirds of the Senators a private pledge that they would ratify it, which being done, he signed the treaty, and sent it to the Senate for ratification.

Mr. Douglas was the only man in the Senate who made any active opposition to the ratification of the treaty. He opposed it upon the ground that he wanted no partnerships with Great Britain in respect to the transit route; that such a partnership would be productive of constant misunderstandings and disputes, instead of being a bond of peace; and he urged that the Senate reject the treaty, and call upon the Executive to send to the Senate the Hise treaty, that it might be ratified, with such amendments as the Senate might see fit to make in order that we should have the exclusive control over the transit route, and might open it to the world on such terms as were compatible with American interests. Mr. Douglas especially opposed the treaty upon the ground that he would never enter into any compact with Great Britain or any other European Power in respect to the American continent, by which the faith of the Nation should be pledged for all time to come never to annex or colonize such portions of the continent as our interest and safety would inevitably compel us to annex at some future day. He did not desire to annex the country then, but insisted that the time would come when we would be compelled to exercise jurisdiction over that transit route. All objection, however, to the treaty proved useless, as nearly the whole Senate had been committed to it privately in advance, and when the vote was taken there were but eight votes recorded in the negative.

The treaty had no sooner been ratified than Great Britain did claim that her protectorate was still in existence, recognized and acknowledged by the United States, and she has from that day to this persisted in this claim to a protectorate.

All this occurred in secret session in 1850, and within the next three years I tried often to get the Senate to remove the injunction of secrecy so that I might publish my views. In 1853, three years afterwards, the English extended their influence and took possession of Ruatan. Cass, in the Senate, began to get frightened. All that I had predicted had come to pass. Cass made a speech denouncing Clayton and the treaty. This was occurring about the time when Clayton was retiring from the office of Secretary of State. Soulé entered into the discussion, and in the course of their speeches both he and Cass, forgetting that the injunction of secrecy had not been removed, quoted what had occurred during the secret session of 1850 or thereabouts. Nobody interrupted them and I thought now is the time to get my speech and my views before the public. So I went to a Senator and said to him, "Look here, Soulé and Cass are quoting what occurred in secret session; suppose you move the Senate to go into secret session, and have the injunction removed so that they can do so." The Senator started up mischievously; Soulé apologized, said he was not aware that the injunction had not been removed; the Senate went into secret session, and the injunction was removed.

Clayton retired from the office of Secretary of State, went back to Delaware, and said Cass had been abusing and slandering him, and that it was necessary for him to reply in order to vindicate himself, promising to annihilate Cass. He was reelected to the Senate, and could have assimilated Cass, for the latter had taken the wrong ground, and Clayton was very powerful in debate.

Cass vanished—said his wife was sick, and that he had to go home to Detroit. Clayton came on, ready with a speech which would have just killed Cass, and asked where he was. He was told Cass' wife was sick, and that he had gone home; and then turning to me, said: "No matter, what he had to say could equally be addressed to me as Cass' follower." When Clayton made his speech I made a speech, which used his up. I stated all that I had previously said in the secret session, when the treaty was ratified, and made a good deal more. The speech made a great impression upon the country, and gained me great fame and reputation, and the treaty has been odious ever since.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

What is known as the "Monroe doctrine" had its origin and name in a recommendation of President Monroe, in one of his messages to Congress, at a time when Spain was making arrangements to reconquer and subdue her various colonies in America, which had revolted and established their independence in 1819-'20 and '21. It was apprehended by the American Government that the despotic Powers of Europe, after the overthrow of Napoleon and the reestablishment of the despotic sway in Europe, would lend their aid to conquer and subdue the Spanish colonies, which had then become independent States; and that while a portion of them would, in this event, be restored to Spain, the others might be divided among the various Powers of Europe. In view of this probable result President Monroe declared, in his message to Congress, with a view of its being taken as notice to all Europe, that no portion of the American Continent was hereafter to be deemed open to European colonization, and that the United States would consider any such attempt as imposing upon them the obligation to take such steps as were necessary to prevent it. This declaration assumed the name of the Monroe doctrine; and it has frequently been appealed to by American statesmen as a rule *to be inflexibly adhered to* whenever any European Power has threatened or attempted to extend its dominions upon the American Continent—North, South, or Central America. This doctrine does not contemplate any interference on the part of the United States with the existing rights or colonial possessions of any European Power, but was *a protest against the extension of their power and policy in the future*.

SPORTING NEWS.

New York Road-Riders.

New York Herald, Dec. 26.

During the pleasant weather of the past few weeks the "road men" have been having a splendid time of it. The roads have been unusually fine—no dust—and the trotters have been extended nearly as much and as often as when, as usually happens at this time of year, the "snow path" is in good condition.

Many new horses with fast records have come upon the road this winter to contest honors with the "Old Guard," among them Col. Parsons' gray stallion Valley Chief, record 2:25, and the same gentleman's bay gelding St. Cloud, record 2:28. It is said that a road match is on the tapis between Valley Chief and Dan Mace's chestnut mare for $1,000, to be trotted at an early day.

Another new one—the gray mare Kitty Bates, by Cloud Mambrino, record 2:19, at Buffalo—has recently been purchased for road purposes, and is now in the stable of G. B. Herrington, Central avenue.

Some of the recognized clippers who stand in the front rank of road horses this season are Dick Swiveller, Edward, Prince Arthur, Ethel, Sooner, Lysander, Glendale, Palma, William H., Boston, Grace, Richard, and Midnight.

The Messrs. Harbeck have a stable full of good ones, and, as usual, are ready to trot anybody, at any time, on the road. The gray gelding Prince Arthur, by Knickerbocker, is their right bower this winter, and he is a very fast, attractive, and promising young horse.

A number of road races have been trotted, of not much importance, although quite large amounts of money have been staked upon them.

The bay horse Pilgrim, a very fast one, has been purchased by one of the Rockafellow party, and is now used as a road horse. The chestnut gelding Capt. Emmons (record 2:30) is on the road every day driven by the old veteran Dan Pfeiffer, who threatens to "sweep the board" some pleasant afternoon with him.

Frank Ferguson is driving a very speedy chestnut mare, and she has attracted a good deal of attention.

Dan Mace is driving the gray gelding Charlie A.; also a chestnut mare and the bay gelding Dutchess Boy; record, 2:29.

Mr. Hinckley has a fast roadster in his bay mare Adele; record, 2:37.

Mr. Stevenson is driving Josephus (record 2:19¾) and Farmer Boy (2:29) as a team.

Mr. Redman still rides behind his big black gelding Decoration; record, 2:33.

Mr. Hazlett is again on the road with Fitzgerald, and Mr. Allen drives Honest Harry, record 2:22¼, and mate.

Mr. C. Brittin drives behind Nira Belle, record 2:29, and Mr. Warren still sticks to his well-known bay trotter John T. Heald.

Mr. Isadore Cohnfeld is driving his fast Volunteer colt Jimmy, who has apparently improved very much recently.

Mr. Charles Waite comes down the road "fighting" clip behind his bay gelding Erie.

Mr. Robert Bonner can be frequently seen driving Rarus and Grafton as a team.

One of the Wallace family is driving Darby 2:16½. St. Julien, Santa Claus, Overman, and Hopeful are taken out for an airing early every pleasant day. When the weather gets stormy the road men congregate at some hostelry, and many a "stove race" is made in which opinions are the only contestants.

Pugilistic.

Paddy Golden, from the North Side Rolling Mills, will take a benefit at the Argyle, Third avenue, near Harrison street, Saturday evening next. A number of the best boxers in Chicago will appear. Golden will spar an unknown four rounds. Ed Seward, who at present holds the heavy-weight medal, it is rumored will be the "unknown." As Seward and Golden had a desperate contest lately for the heavy-weight medal, resulting in a draw, and both being willing to have another test, it will be a very hard-hitting struggle if the unknown proves to be Seward. Golden is taking exercise on the North Side, while Seward keeps himself in condition by sparring nightly at the Argyll.

IRATE IRISHMEN.

They of the Irish-American Club Fall to Denouncing Mr. William P. Rend and His Recent Animadversions on the "No-Rent" Policy.

The Irish-American Club held a meeting last night in its rooms at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, Mr. John Enright in the chair. A committee was appointed to arrange for a banquet or other entertainment to be given March 17, and instructed to report at the next meeting. The question of other and more commodious quarters for the club was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Chair, on motion, then appointed Messrs. Thomas Lynch, John Guerin, M. W. Ryan, R. V. Johnson, P. M. Hennessy, J. F. Scanlan, and John F. Finerty a Committee on Resolutions. The committee subsequently expressed its feelings in a resolutionary broadside, denouncing as "false, slanderous, and malicious the attack publicly made by an eccentric, inconsistent, and irresponsible individual named William P. Rend" on the Rev. Sheehy, an Emerald-Isle delegate to the late congress; repudiating as "scandalously untrue the absurd statement that the respectable Irish people of this city, etc., etc., were afflicted with feelings of 'burning shame' because of any remarks made by Father Sheehy at that reception"; denouncing "the attempt made by the said William P. Rend to connect the principles of the Irish National Land League with Communism in any shape as false and treacherous, and declaring that any attempt to connect the 'No-Rent' policy, forced by the Gladstone Government upon the imprisoned leaders of the Irish people, etc., etc., is destitute of truth, logic, and justice."

THE REST OF THE ERUPTION

was as follows:

Resolved, That, while we believe in toleration of honest difference of opinion, we have no respect for any man who, like William P. Rend, seizes upon the hour of Ireland's bravest struggle and most fateful crisis to sow the seeds of dissension and seek to divide, demoralize, and misrepresent, so far as his personal insignificance will permit, the Irish-American people, whose good faith and honor are pledged by their congress to sustain Davitt, Parnell, Dillon, and their imprisoned comrades in the gallant struggle against the greatest evil that ever sapped the energies and dissipated the wealth of a nation.

Resolved, That we are well aware of William P. Rend's craving for notoriety, but we cannot afford to allow his malicious misstatements to pass uncontradicted, because he has had the malignant cunning to attract attention to himself by attaching his otherwise unimportant personality to that of a prominent Irish-American dignitary, who has the misfortune to differ widely from the overwhelming majority of his countrymen on contemporaneous Irish questions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Third Ward Land League at its meeting last night likewise devoted itself to denouncing Mr. Rend in "good, set terms."

Window-Dressers.

New York Herald.

To such a degree has the penchant for show-windows been carried that at the present time some score or so of establishments employ the services of a special class of men and women who are known technically as "window-dressers," and whose sole, or at any rate chief, business is to attend to displaying properly the goods in the show-windows. These window-dressers are liberally paid, one receiving a salary of $3,000 a year, and several rejoicing in the very respectable stipend of $2,000 per annum. The window-dressers do nothing but dress windows, which occupation, as their establishments change the display in their windows once or twice every month, demands their entire working time. Others combine with their window-dressing the selling of goods, and it is stated by a large retail dry-goods dealer, as the result of his experience and observation, "that any man who has sense and taste enough to dress a window has and must have ability and tact enough to make a first-rate salesman." The preparation of an elaborate show-window is often the task of many weeks. One of the retail dry-goods and fancy-goods houses begins to prepare for its holiday show windows on the 1st of October. An importer of notions has made two trips to Paris in the course of the "evolution" of his display in its "front of the house," while a third establishment has employed two men and a woman eight hours a day, Sunday inclusive, for the last three weeks, to procure the desired results. Several points are of the first importance in dressing of a show window. The blending and the contrasting of colors must be attended to in every detail. Then the "background" of the window, so to speak, must receive due attention, so as to "bring out" the "effects." Then care must be taken to produce both "day" and "night" "effects," as they are called, and so to arrange the exhibits that one will not interfere with the other. A show window has to be brilliantly illuminated by sunlight or electric light, as well as to be criticised and examined by sunlight; and every thoughtful man, especially every theatrical man, will understand how difficult it is to render anything equally attractive by day and night.

LIQUOR-DEALERS SUED.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Dec. 28.—The proprietors of the Town Hotel have been sued under the Personal Liability act for $20,000 for selling liquor to one Peter Good, of West Minster, Vt., who, it is alleged, died suddenly in consequence.

The urinary and digestive organs are strengthened by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
The Largest, Handsomest, and Leading Theatre. Established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
J. H. HAVERLY............Manager and Proprietor.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!
LAST NIGHT BUT 1. TONIGHT. THIS THURSDAY NIGHT.
Of the world pleasing Holiday Merriments of
Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels.
40 The European 40 The Great Original 40
In their around the earth reputation performances that have electrified with joyous amusement from the thrones of Europe to the richest and poorest person in America, and the verdict of the multitude proclaim them the greatest and most amusing Minstrels ever in existence, or likely to be, for they are reconstructed on a stupendous scale, and are the mightiest Minstrel Combination possible. See the newspapers and bills. In addition to all the extra attractions.

THE ONLY LEON
AND THE ZANFRETTA FAMILY.
Matinee next Saturday. Wednesday's matinee was the largest Wednesday matinee held in this theatre. No Sunday night performances at Haverly's Theatre.
NOTICE—You will have to hurry up if you wish to see them several times, for they will go away very shortly—perhaps never to return again. Friday, Saturday, Monday, and one night more the last performances in this city. New-Year afternoon and nights shows by Haverly's Original United Mastodon Minstrels.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—PATTI.
MR. HENRY E. ABBEY respectfully announces the first appearance in Chicago of
MADAME ADELINA PATTI
In Three (3) Grand Operatic Concerts, on Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, Jan. 3 and 5, at 8:15 o'clock, and Saturday Afternoon, 7th January, at 2 o'clock.
On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3, at 8:15, MADAME ADELINA PATTI, in conjunction with SIGNOR ERNESTO NICOLINI, will appear in a brilliant concert programme, assisted by Signori Sellini, Dinculi, Mlle. T. Castellan, Sigs. Salvati, Monteggio, Pianist, and Gorad. After which, with all the accessories of scenery, costumes, and orchestra, will be presented an act of Verdi's Opera
"AIDA."
MADAME ADELINA PATTI, SIGNOR NICOLINI, and other artists in the principal roles.
Grand Orchestra under Sig. D'AURIA.
General admission Two (2) dollars.
Reserved seats $1, $2, and $3 extra, according to location. Seats now at Messrs. Story & Camp's Piano Rooms (Haine's Pianos), Nos. 188 and 190 State-st.
Thursday Evening an act of "FAUST."
Saturday Matinee an act of "IL TROVATORE."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
NEW YEAR'S.
TO INAUGURATE THE NEW YEAR THE
Chicago Church Choir Co.
IN A GRAND REVIVAL OF
PINAFORE,
Jan. 2, 3, and, 4 Only.
MATINEES MONDAY and WEDNESDAY.
Chorus of Forty Voices.
Secured seats on sale at Central Music-Hall; 75 cents each. LEONARD GROVER, Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
MILTON NOBLES
The foremost American character actor.
This Thursday, also Friday, Saturday, and Sunday Nights, the great dramatic success,
THE PHOENIX.
Saturday Matinee—INTERVIEWS.
Monday, Jan. 2, the greatest character comedian of the age, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, in EDGEWOOD FOLKS. New Year's Matinee 1,000 presents for the children.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Every Evening, and Saturday Matinee at 2,
THE FUNNIEST PLAY ON RECORD,
JARRETT & RICE'S
Fun on the Bristol.
Laughter for a week. Smiles for a month. Good humor for a year.
SHERIDAN............as............The Widow O'Brien
THE JOLLIEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
The Madison Square Theatre Company
EVERY EVENING IN
HAZEL KIRKE.
SATURDAY, THIRD HAZEL KIRKE HOLIDAY MATINEE.
Immediate application should be made for seats.
Special New-Year's Matinee Monday Next.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
Every evening at 8 and matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,
Leavitt's Great Specialty Co.
Monday, Jan. 2, 1882, C. H. Smith's Double Uncle Tom's Cabin Co., commencing with the New-Year's Matinee.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
A MOST ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
PATIENCE! PATIENCE! PATIENCE!
Gilbert and Sullivan's latest and most successful opera perfectly rendered by the
EMELIE MELVILLE OPERA COMPANY.
An artistic work interpreted by a strictly lyric and dramatic ensemble.

ST. GEORGE'S
Benevolent Association
Will hold their twenty-second annual Sociable at the Palmer House this evening. Tickets admitting ladies and gentlemen, $1.

KATHAIRON.

Gentle Women
Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

CASTORIA.

CASTORIA
Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Col. E. G. Childs, of Texas, is at the Leland.

L. P. Boissenau(?), of Montreal, is at the Palmer.

Dr. J. T. Woods, Toledo, O., is at the Palmer.

L. P. Brulreau(?), of Montreal, is at the Palmer.

John J. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J., is at the Pacific.

Isaac F. Baker, of St. Louis, Mo., is at the Palmer.

Charles G. Rathbun, of New York, is at the Palmer.

C. M. Sherwood, of Rockford, Ill., is at the Palmer.

Theo. G. Case, of Green Bay, Wis., is at the Palmer.

Frank B. Winslow, of Worcester, Mass., is at the Palmer.

Eugene Atwood, of Stonington, Conn., is at the Palmer.

Robert Kerr and H. S. Haggarty, of Toronto, are at the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Mills, of New York, are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reddie(?), of Keokuk, Ia., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leonard, of West Chester, Pa., are at the Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stewart, of Gunnison, Colo., are at the Palmer.

E. S. Otero(?), wife, and daughter, of Bernalillo, N. M., are at the Palmer.

Eddy Bell was released from the County Jail yesterday, Jim Fitzsimmons and Billy Whalen signing his bond for $1,250(?).

Richard P. Wilson was locked up in the County Jail yesterday to wait trial this morning before Judge Loomis, who will pass on the question of his sanity.

In the case of Annie Moore, alias "Dutch Annie," who was found dead at No. 113 North Clark street Monday night, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict that her death was due to chronic drunkenness.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 42 degrees; 10 a. m., 45; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 42. Barometer, 8 p. m., 29.40(?).

J. H. Franklin, Thomas Hickey, John T. Paddock, D. A. Foote, and Real L. Chounnard, who were recently convicted in the United States District Court, were transferred from the County Jail to the Chester Penitentiary yesterday.

Christina Robinson, the thievish servant-girl whose many digressions were mentioned in The Tribune of yesterday, was before Justice Walsh on four charges of larceny, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds aggregating $1,200(?).

Mr. William Hill, the Traveling Agent of the Eastern Illinois Railroad, received a very handsome seal ring Christmas-Day from a grateful Southern tourist. The seal is black onyx, with the letter "H" cut in the face, and set with sixteen small diamonds.

Alexander McKay, living at No. 43 Newberry avenue, and employed as a bookkeeper for a Board of Trade firm, was held up at 12:40 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Newberry avenue and Twelfth street by two footpads, and robbed of $40 in cash. No arrests.

Justice Dolton held an inquest at Globe Station yesterday on the body of Hulbert Hugeman(?), an old citizen of Thornton, who, while fishing [illegible] out of the Calumet River, had an epileptic fit, fell into the water, and was drowned. Deceased was 56 years old and leaves a wife.

Judge Knickerbocker, who has been confined to his house for a week, was able to be around yesterday, and will hold a session of the Probate Court this morning. He has been suffering from a polypus in the nasal organ, and was obliged to undergo the painful operation of having it removed.

Last night, while one of the engine companies was answering a still alarm, it lost on Adams, between Dearborn and Franklin, or on Dearborn, between Adams and Lake, a coil of 100 feet of new hemp rope, used for lifting hose. The finder will please leave it at the Fire Department headquarters, at the City-Hall, and get a reward.

William James, the colored barber who so savagely cut up the face of a rival tonsorial "moke" named Edward F. Lewis, whom he met in a restaurant on Desplaines street, was placed under $2,000 bonds by Justice Walsh yesterday for a hearing Jan. 7. The disfigured man is reported as out of all danger and improving rapidly.

The employés of the Putnam clothing house, Christmas Eve, presented the resident manager, Mr. W. L. Furlong, with an elegant gold watch. The presentation was made by W. P. Potter. Mr. Furlong, in responding, stated that he was highly gratified at the good-fellowship which existed among his employés, and the kindly feeling expressed toward him in this connection.

A free kindergarten normal class will be organized Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 2 p. m., in Martine's Building, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street. Miss Matilda H. Ross, late Principal of the kindergarten training department in the Cook County Normal School, has been employed by the Free Kindergarten Association of Chicago to take charge of the class.

Mr. Denis O'Connor has received the following subscriptions to the Irish National Anti-Coercion Fund: Union Stock-Yards Land League, $75(?); E. C. Hannah, Mobile, Ala., $100; Edward Carroll, Leavenworth, Kas., $10; the Rev. Father Hugh McMahon, Oconomowoc, Wis., $100; J. D. O'Sullivan, Chicago, $50; St. John's Temperance Society, Chicago, $25.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John Schmidt, aged 7½ years, who died on a Michigan Central train just as it entered the depot Monday evening. The body was taken to the Morgue by Health-Officer Merki, while the parents, who were immigrants, and had only $1, went West the same night. Ship-fever was the cause of death. The body was buried at the expense of the county.

Dora May, who was arrested Tuesday on a charge of larceny, will not rob any more grangers for some time, as she will not get out of the County Jail, where she is at present staying. Her bondsmen in two pending cases, Jim Fitzsimmons and Billy Barrett, withdrew yesterday, and this will leave her "in the hole," as she cannot possibly get any one to become surety for her to the amount of $2,000.

David Jennings, a farmer living eight miles from the city on what is known as the Armitage road, was arrested yesterday upon a warrant charging him of malicious mischief, and was taken before Justice Brown and put under bonds for a hearing in the coming by-and-by. The complainant is a neighboring farmer, Louis Hayes, the son of the late S. S. Hayes, who avers that Jennings shot and killed two of his imported hogs.

James Madigan, a young Twelfth street district tough, who is known as "Curly," was before Justice Walsh yesterday, charged with assault and robbery. He took a change of venue and was placed under bonds of $300 for appearance today. He is charged with having assaulted, knocked down, and robbed of $4 an old Frenchman named Honoré Lafour, who lives at the corner of Gold and Gurley streets.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union, No. 4, met last night at No. 192 Washington street, and, after transacting routine business, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Henry Meyers; Recording Secretary, Thomas Hynes; Corresponding Secretary, L. E. Pake; Conductor, George McGinnis; Warden, R. Nordwald; Sergeant-at-Arms, L. Porter; Trustees, Charles Spondenburg and R. Roden.

John F. Riley, a man with whom the police of the West Madison Street Station have had no previous acquaintance, stopped Mr. R. W. Kelly, of No. 1600 West Lake street, at about 1:40 o'clock yesterday morning, at the corner of West Madison and Halsted streets, placed a pistol in dangerous proximity to his face, and ordered him to stand still. Like a sensible and sober man, Kelly confiscated the revolver and turned Riley over to a policeman, who locked him up on a charge of assault.

The police of the Chicago Avenue Station, by booking as vagrants and fining all those shiftless tramps who apply for lodgings, have learned that the number of "unfortunates" who have nowhere else to sleep is daily diminishing. The first batch so treated numbered twenty-one men, the second fourteen, and the third, or yesterday's lot, was reduced to nine souls. Each "vag" has been fined $50 and sent to the Bridewell—a treatment that seems to have in some mysterious way become known to the tramp fraternity.

James Thompson, a genuine Ethiopian about 25 years of age, had until yesterday been employed at odd jobs about the roller-skate rink. When he was discharged he went away with an overcoat belonging to Robert Harris, one of the employés of the place, and was consequently arrested by Officer M. J. Granger. He then "squealed" on himself, and told where other stolen goods could be found. The officer followed his directions and found about half a dozen pairs of pantaloons, some coats and vests, and other garments which have been identified as the property of Clark street clothing-dealers. It would therefore appear that the colored man is liable to go to Joliet.

A correspondent asks how many wards the City of Chicago had in 1857-'8, and whether the Court-House was in the Third Ward. Prior to 1857 there were nine wards in the city—four on the South Side, three on the North, and two on the West Side. In 1857 a new ward—the Tenth—was made on the West Side, and this division remained in force several years. Under this arrangement the First Ward included all the territory in the South Side east of State street; the Second Ward, all between the middle of State and Clark streets; the Third Ward, all between Clark and Wells streets; and the Fourth, all between Wells and the South Branch. The Court-House was in the Third Ward, where the polls for that ward were generally held.

At a special conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, held Monday evening last, the following elected and appointed officers were duly installed into their respective offices: Andrew J. Goddard(?), Eminent Commander; [illegible], Generalissimo; Gustin(?) C. Hall, Captain-General; Robert L. Tatham, Prelate; Fred A. Hussy(?), Senior Warden; Frederick McCutchen(?), Junior Warden; Henry Baker(?), Treasurer; David Goodman, Recorder; John McKatt(?), Standard-Bearer; William J. [illegible], Sword-Bearer; B. B. Hand(?), Warder; B. E. Swart(?), William Kennedy, and J. A. Wilson, Guards. The ceremonies of installation were performed by E. Sir H. H. Pond, as R. E. G. Commander, assisted by E. Sir Alexander White, as Grand Marshal, and Sir Silas H. Reed, as Grand Prelate.

The noon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall was again largely attended yesterday. Mr. C. M. Morton, who conducted the services, spoke on the subject of prayer, and held that the great fault with the churches of the present day was that there is too much time devoted to preaching and not enough to prayer. Mr. D. A. Morton, the hospital evangelist, related an interesting incident which came under his observation some years ago. A young German girl lay dying in the County Hospital, she refused to be reformed, and the speaker gave the work up very reluctantly. On visiting the noon meeting that day he saw an illustration of the Shepherd taking a lamb from among the thorns, a verse in German underneath explained the story of the cross. It was sent to the dying girl, and the simplicity of the story immediately awakened her to her peril, and she died next day a Christian.

Nick Dockendorf, a resident of Lemont, was arrested at his home yesterday by Constable McCanna, brought to this city, and arraigned before Justice Summerfield, charged with an assault with intent to commit murder upon Frank McNally, a fellow-townsman. He was held without bail till Saturday, to await the result of the wounded man's injuries. The facts are said to be that Friday night McNally, while under the influence of considerable drink, attempted to enter Dockendorf's saloon after it had been closed for the night; that the proprietor remonstrated with his unwelcome caller, tried to induce him to depart, was assaulted, and finally used his pistol with marked effect, putting four balls into McNally's body. One ball entered the left shoulder and penetrated the lungs, and will probably prove fatal. The warrant was sworn out by John McNally, a brother of the wounded man.

The Treasurer of the Women's and Children's Hospital has received from Mrs. F. R. Chandler the sum of $762, being the full amount received from the sale of tickets of admission to amateur dramatics given last week at Mr. Chandler's residence on the North Side. Generous as were the patrons of the entertainments the genial hostess was even more so in meeting the expenses incident to the construction of the stage, the painting of scenery, and numerous other outlays. Thus the gross receipts were passed into the hospital treasury, which is now about free from indebtedness and in a fair way to become self-sustaining. New rooms are to be added, and no more patients to be turned away uncared for. The kindness of its friends has placed this charity in a broader field; and no friendship has been more substantial than that of Mrs. Chandler.

Mr. Joseph S. Smithson, of Dublin, Ireland, who is to speak at Farwell Hall Sunday night, was the Chairman of the committee that managed the affairs for the meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey during their work in that city. Just before his departure for America he was tendered a public farewell, Nov. 25, at which there was a large attendance of ministers and representative laymen of different denominations, who presented him with an address, which was engrossed in a richly-bound album. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, who presented it, said: "The world is asking for the credentials of our common Christianity," and he pointed to such a life as that of Mr. Smithson, full of activity, and yet consecrated to Christ, and bringing the influence of Christian vitality to bear upon all within the wide sphere in which he moved. With such an indorsement as this, it is expected that Mr. Smithson will be greeted by a crowded assembly at the Sunday night meeting.

The Rev. E. I. Galvin, who has recently voluntarily resigned the pastorate of the Third Unitarian Church of this city in order that he might assume the duties of Superintendent of the Chicago Athenæum, was seen yesterday by a reporter, that the reasons of such an unusual change might be ascertained. The reverend gentleman answered without hesitation that, so far as he was concerned, no apostasism to Unitarianism on his part had been the cause, nor, as far as he was aware, was the church society dissatisfied with his ministry. But he had never been installed as the regular pastor of the church, and had taken control of its affairs one year ago, at a time when it was almost despairing of existence under a debt of $13,500, which through his efforts had been paid. He had during his ministry worked hard, and not without success, to the building up of the denomination in this city, and his fellow-laborers had fully appreciated his zeal. In reference to the past and future of the Athenæum, of which he has assumed control, Mr. Galvin said that the educational facilities were to be greatly enlarged, and a day-school, for both adults and children, where all the English branches were taught, was now held daily, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., under the instruction of Mrs. A. K. Inglis, a graduate of the Normal School, with a corps of able assistants, the terms being very reasonable. Mr. Galvin also thought that he would find no lack of opportunity for evangelical work among the clerks and business-men who are members of the Athenæum, besides his regular work in the Newsboys' Home.

MILES' MISSION.

To the many political and personal friends of Miles Kehoe, now an Internal-Revenue Agent engaged in running down the Georgia "moonshiners," the following extract from a letter recently received by a friend in this city describing his experiences down South, will not be without some interest:

"I am always on the move here, having been for eighteen days among the mountains with Col. Chapman, who was a Colonel in Mosby's command. We succeeded in destroying several stills, and arresting several distillers, without any fighting—in fact, I think we have cleared them all out of the mountains. We operate about the same as you used to do during War times. We two take horses and ride to the illicit whisky neighborhood among the mountains, recruit three or four men there, also, with revolvers and carbines, start off at night to raid. We travel perhaps forty miles, and cross rivers—fording them—tie our horses in the woods, and then hunt around sometimes for hours for the still-house. When we find it we arrest all we find there, and then dump all the mash (sometimes as much as forty barrels at one place) and cut up or burn all tubs and stills—if we can't carry them with us, which we seldom do. When we get weary, we light a fire in the woods, put one on guard, and have a refreshing sleep, wake up and strike for some house for breakfast, which we are in a condition to relish, although we always get hog and corn-bread, and that only, for every meal. This part of Georgia is inhabited by a very poor class of whites, who devote most of their time to making whisky and drinking it. But after our eighteen days' work they will have a very quiet, dry Christmas. They shoot occasionally, but very seldom, as they rely now more upon their running speed than their shotguns. Having cleaned out the mountains, I will now be mostly in the city, which is pleasanter. . . . Your friend, etc.,

"Miles Kehoe."

JUSTICE-THWARTING ALDERMEN.

The way in which the administration of municipal justice is often made subservient to the wishes of Aldermen—sometimes even those Aldermen whose only recommendation for popularity is their ability to make a liberal and gratuitous distribution of "Democratic political enthusiasm" from their "stores"—was well illustrated at the West Side Police Court Tuesday morning, when the multitude of drunk and disorderly persons were "paying the fiddler" for the Christmas dancing. Among those whose blood-red eyes and debauched appearance told of a very merry time was Martin S. Cunningham, a butcher, whose residence is at No. 122 Foster street. Martin was charged with disorderly conduct. He had celebrated all day Monday to such an extent that in the early night the patrol-wagon was called into use to assist him to the station. He resisted arrest, fought ably for one in his condition, and broke one of the lanterns attached to the wagon. Then, at the station, he wanted to undertake the herculean task of "eating up" the rotund Lawless, stationkeeper. He was finally persuaded, not without some trouble on the part of the officers and more disorder on the part of the prisoner, that the performance was much beyond his capacity. Tuesday morning he was arraigned, and the true version of his carryings-on was given by the officers who had arrested him. The result was the imposition of a fine of $25. Cunningham stepped up to the Clerk, whose duty in part is to collect fines paid in court, and offered to liquidate to the extent of all the money he had—$23. The Clerk insisted upon the payment of the additional $1 for costs. Just at this juncture Ald. Frank Lawler stepped forward, and, figuratively speaking, put a flea in the ear of the Court. The fine was reduced to $10. Ald. John M. Smyth then "went to the front like a solid man," and the penalty was again reduced 100 per cent. The amount being then within easy reach of the prisoner's pocketbook the fine and costs were paid, and another "mossback" went out filled with much wholesome respect for the mightiness of Aldermanic "influence" and the nobility of sentiment which actuated the exercise of that power.

THE TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

A preliminary caucus of the "$25,000 bond" branch of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, which holds its sixth annual meeting today, was held last evening in the clubroom of the Tremont House. Some of the members of the association are in favor of raising the bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer from $10,000 to $25,000 for better protection against losses in the future, and this point has caused a split. The caucus last evening nominated the following ticket, headed, "The $25,000 Bond Ticket": President, H. W. E. Outler(?), Chicago; Vice-Presidents, Edward P. Hall, Chicago, John Telling, Milwaukee, J. J. Gilmore, St. Louis; Winthrop A. Moore, Cincinnati, J. H. Burwell, St. Paul, and O. W. Hazard, Des Moines; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry N. Mann, Chicago; Directors, P. L. Garrity, S. S. Rosenbaum, H. E. Buell, Burke Stone, and T. H. Watson, of this city.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE ORPHANS.

The little ones in the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street, were treated to a very enjoyable Christmas festival yesterday. At 2 o'clock a splendid dinner was served, and the [illegible] youngsters that sat down to the table fairly gorged themselves with the good things set before them. Not a child in the institution was sick, and all enjoyed it alike. At 4 o'clock the room in which the Christmas tree, given by Christ Church Sunday-school, had been placed was thrown open. The tree had been trimmed by the ladies, and was pronounced the handsomest the asylum had ever seen. Each of the little ones received two presents and a cornucopia filled with candy. The little girls each received a dressed doll and skates. Work-baskets, horses, etc., were distributed, and were productive of much gladness in the hearts of the fatherless and motherless. Songs were sung by the children in the second nursery and by the larger children, and a delightful afternoon was passed. Among the ladies of the board who assisted at the festival were Mesdames Sayre, Gray, Follansbee, Collins, Burgie, Fitch, and Gentry, and the visitors outnumbered those of any previous day in the asylum's history.

CITY-HALL.

Adams street bridge will be replanked today.

There were thirty-three deaths reported at the Health Office yesterday.

The City Controller sent $100,000 East yesterday to pay January interest.

The Mayor and a number of the Madison (Wis.) city officials visited the City-Hall yesterday.

The Post-Office is to be put in direct communication with the Police Department by means of four of the new police alarm boxes, which include the rapid patrol system.

Officer Hunt is after the free concert-halls and dives. Wherever there is music in a saloon there is an extra license fee of $100 required. Those interested had better step up and settle.

Some of the insurance companies have been derelict in paying the 2 per cent on their business due the city for the past six months. They are requested to pay up at once and save themselves further trouble.

Mr. Hiram H. Nieman, of the Ahrens Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, delivered the last of the five new fire-engines ordered by the city, and received the balance of the contract price, which was $22,500. They are all first-class machines.

The Mayor received a letter from Berlin, Germany, yesterday, stating that a man named Lysoppsky(?) had died in that city at the St. Hedwig Hospital, leaving 290 marks. As he is supposed to have relatives in Chicago, they are expected to come forward and claim the estate.

The Mayor has tendered the position of Commissioner of Public Works to Mr. H. J. Jones, the head of the Assessment Department. He believes the gentleman to be competent for the place. It is a position where he could make a reputation; while, where he is he cannot rise above a mere clerkship. Mr. Jones has refused to accept the place, and the Mayor says that he is very foolish.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: John W. Garvey, two-story and basement barn, Dale place, near Forty-second street, to cost $2,000; John Cunningham, two-story flats, 20x50 feet, No. 288 Dayton street, to cost $2,800; F. W. Luke, three-story and basement dwelling, 20x54 feet, No. 1080 North Clark street, to cost $6,000; McGregor & Bond, one-story boiler-shop, 40x20 feet, Clinton and West Congress streets, to cost $1,000.

Ald. Frank Lawler has written the following petition for a pardon for one Michael Mylan, who is in the Bridewell for getting drunk on the beverage in which petitioner deals: "This being the first offense of Michael Mylan, whose family is a very respectable, his brother carrying on business at No. 29 West Randolph street for the past seven years. That the prisoner may be released, as his case was that of getting drunk on Democratic whisky, which is so abundantly found on the South Side."

The City Prosecuting Attorney, Charles S. Cameron, has not shown up at his office for a period covering nearly a month. In the meantime the city has suffered by reason of the quasi criminal calendar having to go over. The smoke-nuisance suits have, therefore, been dropped by default, and new suits will have to be commenced. It seems strange that Mayor Harrison should put up so long with such shortcomings. The office of Prosecuting Attorney should be filled by a man who will do his duty and refrain from neglecting the city's interest.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Mayor Harrison has issued the following order to the various departments of the City Government:

"To facilitate the business of the municipality and to make purchases and contracts for supplies to the best advantage, you are hereby directed to make requisition upon the City Controller for all material wanted for your office or department.

"On and after the 1st day of January next no purchases made by any city officer will be paid for unless accompanied by such requisition, authenticated by the Controller, except as otherwise provided by ordinance, or upon specific orders of the City Council."

THE CONTROLLER'S FORTHCOMING REPORT.

Controller Gurney is at work upon his annual report to the Finance Committee. It will be presented to the committee before the middle of the month. The Controller was interviewed yesterday about city affairs, and it is quite likely that most of the ideas advanced will be elaborated in the report. He says that, while in 1881 the city appropriation amounted to $3,182,400(?), that for 1882 cannot exceed $2,833,464, a decrease of $300,000 in the probable income. This estimate is based upon an appropriation of 2 per cent on the taxable property as returned last May, $238,000 in receipts from licenses, and $15,000 from Gage assets. If the assessments were not so ridiculously low the Council could make a much larger appropriation, and then the extra police, street improvements, etc., that are asked for could be secured. Just after $196,000,000 worth of property had been destroyed by the great fire, what was left in Chicago in 1872 was assessed at $284,000,000, and the valuation increased till 1875, when it reached $312,000,000. Subsequently the assessment was taken out of the hands of the city and put in those of the towns and counties, since when the valuations have steadily decreased till now all Chicago is valued at $117,000,000, notwithstanding 200,000 people have come here since the fire, $150,000,000 worth of new buildings have been put up, and the city generally has greatly prospered. The Controller thinks the system of assessment should be again put in the hands of the city. At present the jealousies between towns and the necessity of pleasing constituents makes the assessments low and unequal. As an illustration may be cited such facts as that a shipowner had his vessel assessed by the South Town Assessor at $800 and the West Town Assessor at $250. A farmer having 160 acres, one-half of which was in Lake View and the other half in Evanston, had an eighty-acre tract valued at $1 an acre, and the other at $10 an acre, though there was no difference in the quality of the land. So long as such a poor system of valuation is adhered to there can be no relief for the city, Mr. Gurney says, but in his often-advocated license system. Often abutting property-owners have paid for the improvement of a street. It should be kept clean and in repair by those who use them, and this could be done by taxing horses and vehicles. It would be unfair to tax the expressman and not tax the livery or hotel keeper who has carriages, or the manufacturers and merchants who do heavy teaming on the streets. All who use should help bear the expense and be made to defray this by a properly adjusted license. In the saloon business, again, the licenses should be raised and graded so that it would make this class pay for the extra sum it cost the city to maintain police to regulate them, and yet should not favor the rich saloonkeeper simply because he is rich. The licenses should be placed upon all classes of business, not forgetting the railroads. The latter in 1879 paid but $76,000 into the City Treasury, while a single business firm paid $10,000 more than them all. By licenses Mr. Gurney thinks these inequalities in taxation might be remedied and the city get an increased revenue, which is needed for the increase of the police force, the improvement of streets, the erection of bridges and viaducts, and other public works.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Chicago & Lemont Stone Company's bill, amounting to $1,723(?), which the board set down upon Tuesday, is to be collected at the end of a lawsuit, which will be commenced today. The company claims that the charge is on a contract, and that they have fulfilled it to the letter, which some of the county authorities deny.

The Committee on Public Charities met yesterday and passed upon various bills. The usual number of individuals were on hand seeking transportation to their friends in Canada and elsewhere, but very few of them were accommodated. The determination seems to be to break up the system of granting "passes," and the sooner it is done the better.

Considerable interest is already being manifested in the letting of the county contracts for another year, and report has it that the interest has gone so far as to result in the formation of a "pool" behind which there is $3,000 in cash. The supposed "pool," of course, contemplates a "ring" combination in the interest of letting the contracts to certain persons. The report or rumor is given for what it is worth.

At the next meeting of the board Mr. Mattocks will move the adoption of the minority report of the Judiciary Committee on the question of the per diem of the Commissioners. While he signed the majority report providing for the pay being $5 a day, as at present, he does not want to be in the way of the per diem being reduced or of saving the public money, hence his action. He will be supported by Messrs. Sommer, Donnersberger, and Senne positively, and possibly by Messrs. O'Neill and Hunt, who were in favor of the adoption of the report when it was presented. It remains to be seen how the other "reform" members will vote on the question.

The proposition to rent a building in the vicinity of the County Hospital for the use of the officers of the institution failed to pass the board Tuesday, but yesterday another move was put on foot in the same direction which promises better results. Mr. Mattocks maintains that more room is necessary at the hospital to accommodate the patients, and he will, at the next meeting of the board, present a resolution providing for the erection of a building on the hospital grounds for the use of the officers and employés of the institution, to cost about $15,000, which will, he thinks, give the hospital about seventy-five extra beds. He talked the matter up with several of the Commissioners, all of whom gave their approval to the scheme, but it is extremely doubtful that the project can be carried through.

THE CHECK SYSTEM(?) IN THE BOARD.

The Commissioners were considerably worked up yesterday over a publication in these columns to the effect that a contractor with bills pending had been circulating checks to further his cause. None of them appeared to know who the Commissioner was who had received the check mentioned, and the greatest ignorance was manifested as to who the contractor was. Great surprise was expressed, however—each Commissioner confiding in the honesty of the others—that the favored individual had not exposed the transaction in a manly way to the board, and that the particular contractor had not been shown up in order that the other Commissioners might be on their guard against vault interviews and the passing of envelopes in the dark with mysterious contents. They were very much divided as to who the bogus Commissioner was, and still more uncertain as to who the contractor could be. In the exchange of views, however, the Commissioner was figured out to be one of the "honest" men of the board, and to settle upon the contractor the threat was made that a resolution of inquiry would be introduced at the next meeting of the board asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate. If the resolution is introduced the prospect is that there will be some fun.

A GRAVE TROUBLE.

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday took up the old claims of the County Undertaker for the burial of paupers, amounting to about $800. It appeared from the arguments presented that he had agreed to furnish coffins and burial for paupers at the rate of $1.90 each, there being a provision in his contract requiring him to present certificates of burial in each case. He had failed to comply with this part of his agreement, however, which led to the suspicion that he had been doing considerable business with the medical colleges, and charging for bodies he had never handled, and the result was, his bill was laid over. He has been very remiss, it appears, in complying with the conditions of his contract, but his excuse was that he had been delivering coffins upon the County Agent's orders to persons who refused to be buried in the County Cemetery. But this did not seem to sufficiently explain away his troubles, the facts being that it had been the easiest thing in the world to secure receipts for the coffins delivered and also for the bodies interred. When he presents these he will be paid whatever is due him, but not until then, unless he comes forward and gives a better explanation of the bodies consigned to his care than he has been heretofore able to do.

CUT OFF THE DEAD BRANCHES.

The proposition to curtail the number of watchmen in the new Court-House was freely discussed yesterday, and the opinion was general that if some one else than Commissioner Albright had introduced the resolution on the subject there would have been no objection to it. His associates regard him as having a bad case of "sore-head," and attribute his sudden move to this fact, and if the resolution had come from some other source it certainly would have been duly considered, and if it appeared that there were more watchmen employed than was necessary, the spirit of the movement would have been concurred in. Mr. Albright is right for once, however, and the feeling existing against him is the poorest kind of an excuse for perpetuating the abuse he has complained of. The facts are that ten men are employed to do the work of five, if setting around upon chairs can be called work. Six of them are on duty in the day time, and four at night, and not one of them could at the end of the month tell of any service he had rendered. The day-men act as a directory to the officers, and do nothing else, and the night-men sleep upon the leather lounges of the Judges. This, in brief, is a summing up of their services, and the number could and ought to be reduced at least one-half. And the public will concur in this idea if they stop to think for a moment; and the Commissioners, notwithstanding these supernumeraries are their political friends, cannot seriously dissent from the view. In the day-time all the offices are guarded by an army of employés, and at night the outer doors of the building are locked securely, and none of the vaults are left open or subject to a raid from burglars. In fact, there is only one office in the Court-House that needs watching, and that is the County Treasurer's at night, which is provided for. In none of the others is an inducement offered to the midnight prowler, so the matter of "watching," day or night, is simply one of form—the continuance of an old custom which has afforded employment to the indigent and patronage to the ambitious Commissioner. The sooner the system is done away with, therefore, and the number of watchmen reduced to one-half at least, the better.

U. S. A.

The Pension Agent disbursed $12,000 yesterday.

The customs collections yesterday amounted to $6,302(?).

Fifty thousand dollars in gold was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

Jesse Spalding spent a very long hour with Collector Smith discussing the new appointments to be made. John Hitt will undoubtedly be retained as Chief Deputy.

The internal revenue receipts amounted yesterday to $54,167, of which $32,409 was for bankers(?), $17,915 for spirits, $1,440 for cigars, $640 for tobacco, and $[illegible] for beer.

The announcement that Gen. Spurling, one of the Post-Office Inspectors, had been relieved from duty created profound surprise about the Government Building yesterday. Gen. Spurling has made an excellent record during the past year. There are thirteen Inspectors under Capt. Stuart in this district. Gen. Spurling has made thirty arrests, whereas the total arrests of the force have only been forty-nine, leaving nineteen arrests for the other twelve Inspectors. In addition to this, Gen. Spurling has an unsullied reputation with the department. The cause of his removal remains a mystery, except it lies in the fact that he never supported the third term.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village Hall last night, with a full attendance. An ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer on Forty-fifth street, from State street to Lake Michigan, was passed. The estimated cost was reported by the Commissioners at $49,104. An ordinance was also passed providing for the macadamizing and improvement of Ninety-fifth street, from Commercial avenue to State street, at an expense of $29,782.

The President was instructed to sign a contract with Halloran & Maher for the construction of the tunnel for the Water-Works.

The resignation of H. A. Clark as Superintendent of the Water-Works was presented to the board and accepted, to take effect Dec. 31.

The Attorney was instructed to call up for settlement in the County Court the assessment cases in the matter of the Fifty-sixth street sewer.

It was reported to the board that the Hyde Park Gas Company had refused to pay one of its lamplighters, a widow's son, 14 years of age, for work done in lighting the village lamps. Accordingly the board refused to audit a bill of the gas company against the village until it had paid this bill.

FIRE-INSURANCE.

A Painful Silence.

The insurance quarter is still waiting with some degree of curiosity to see the full list of insurance on the late New York fires. The reports which the New York underwriters have thus far permitted to escape are peculiarly meagre as to details, and serve to give color to the suspicion that a number of companies on the loss are covering up their misfortunes to prevent anything like a panic in insurance stocks. It is pretty well known, too, that a number of small companies whose narrow margin of surplus has been growing beautifully less for a few years back were hoping to tide over the closing days of the old year without meeting a loss, which might still further reduce the slight surplus, or mayhap wipe it out altogether. Whether these New York fires have done that for any of these weak brethren or not is something which, in the absence of the full returns, it is manifestly impossible to say, but the impression is, that if they haven't, these same weaklings are very much afraid they have, and for that reason are in no particular haste to let the country know just how badly they have suffered. From telegraphic advices received yesterday by Mr. Floyd, the General Agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn—a company which is emphatically not in the category just referred to—it appears that its total loss on the two fires is less than $5,000, instead of $25,000 or $30,000, as there was some reason to fear it might be. Special information in local insurance circles as to the actual or approximate losses of other companies isn't forthcoming, or at least wasn't up to the close of business hours yesterday.

THE MISSOURI BAR.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.—The State Bar Association, which is in session here, adopted a resolution indorsing the bill of Senator David Davis for the relief of the United States Supreme Court, now pending in the United States Senate. The opinion of the association is that no plan of relieving the Supreme Court, of which an essential feature shall be the establishment at Washington City of another Appellate Court, whether inferior to or coordinate with the Supreme Court, will be either efficient for that purpose or satisfactory to the people at large, nor, in the opinion of the association, would an adequate or satisfactory relief be afforded to the Supreme Court by the number of Judges thereof being increased, such plan being open to grave constitutional objections.

The Most Powerful Explosive.

New York Star.

Prof. Mezeroff(?), of Berlin, an expert on explosives, has arrived in New York. He was seen yesterday by a Star reporter and his views were obtained on the subject of explosives in general. "There are," said the Professor, "three kinds of nitro-glycerine, which have different degrees of strength. They are mono-nitro, bi-nitro, and tri-nitro-glycerine. If you take gunpowder as a standard, then mono-nitro is four times as powerful as powder, bi-nitro is eleven times, and tri-nitro is sixty-three times as powerful. Gunpowder explodes at the rate of 1,000 miles a second; mono-nitro, 4,000; bi-nitro, 11,000; and tri-nitro, 13,000 miles a minute. Nothing can resist the blow that comes from a quantity of tri-nitro-glycerine. Thirty pounds of it exploded in the right way and place would demolish and sink the most powerful ironclad. Thirty pounds will generate 5,000 feet of gas, and the blow from that amount of gas would strike the vessel at the rate of 13,000 miles a minute.

"You see, that while the ironclad might cost so many millions that thirty pounds of the tri-nitro will only cost $150. At the time ironclads were invented tri-nitro was not discovered. To make a pound of tri-nitro," continued the professor, "the material today will cost $2.50 at wholesale prices. Then comes the vessels and skilled labor necessary to make it. I say skilled labor, for you need not expect to get any one you pick off the street to make a chronometer. A chemical operation is nicer work than making a watch and cannot be done by an ignoramus."

OBITUARY.

Henry C. Wentworth.

One of the noblest, squarest, and most popular of Chicago's railroad men has passed away. H. C. Wentworth, the well-known General Passenger and Freight Agent, died yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock of chronic inflammation of the spine. The disease first manifested itself about ten years ago, and he has been suffering more or less ever since. He was able, however, to continue in the performance of the duties of the position until about a month ago, when his condition became so serious that he had to give up work. He gradually grew worse, and during the past two weeks his friends sat up with him night and day. His physicians declared his case hopeless about a week ago, and since last Saturday his death was hourly expected. The death of no railroad man was ever more deplored than that of Mr. Wentworth. His great ability, sterling integrity, and devotion to his friends had made him a universal favorite, and there is no one who ever had occasion to come in contact with him who will not deeply mourn his untimely death.

Mr. Wentworth was born Feb. 1, 1833(?), at Alstead, Cheshire County, New Hampshire. He left home when he was but 16 years of age and went to Charleston, N. H., where he secured a situation in a country store. While there he learned telegraphing. In 1850, when he was 17 years old, he left Charleston, went to Boston, and secured a situation as assistant telegraph operator at the Boston telegraph office. The following spring he went to White River Junction, Vt., as telegraph operator, but remained there but a short time and returned to Charleston, N. H., having received the appointment of station agent at that point of the old Sullivan County Railroad, now a portion of the Vermont Central Railroad. He remained in this position until the spring of 1854, when he moved to Chicago. Shortly after his arrival here he secured the position of Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad in the Central Depot at the foot of Lake street. He was afterwards transferred to the city office as assistant to Mr. J. W. Smith, then General Western Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central. When Mr. Smith resigned the faithful and efficient services of Mr. Wentworth were rewarded by his promotion to that position. When Mr. W. B. Strong became General Manager of the Michigan Central about five years ago Mr. Wentworth was placed in full charge of the General Passenger and Ticket Department of the Michigan Central, with the title of General Passenger and Ticket Agent, which position he held with honor to himself and credit to the company until a few weeks ago, when he resigned on account of failing health. At the time of his appointment as General Passenger and Ticket Agent he was also made General Agent of the company, and had virtually charge of the company's affairs in this city.

During his twenty-five years' service with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Mr. Wentworth has proven himself a gentleman of sterling integrity, inflexible honesty, tireless energy, and great ability, and for years past he was regarded as an authority on passenger and ticket affairs all over the country. None wielded greater influence in the meetings and conventions of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents than himself, and every one who knew him respected and loved him. He was attacked with the disease from which he died about ten years ago, and suffered more or less ever since. He consulted all the prominent physicians in the country, but none could afford him any relief, and his case became more aggravated from day to day. Although his physicians advised him to retire from business and take a rest from his arduous and responsible labors several years ago, he steadfastly refused to comply. His whole heart and soul was with the Michigan Central, and he could not bear the idea of leaving it as long as he was able to benefit it by his labors. Though he suffered excruciating pains he continued to work early and late for the best interests of the company with which he had been so long and so prominently connected, entirely neglecting his health and personal interests. He loved the Michigan Central with a father's love for his child, and no sacrifice was too great or severe that he would not have gladly made for it. The popularity of the Michigan Central as a passenger route to the East was entirely due to his tireless, ceaseless efforts. The managers of the road fully appreciated his energetic labors and allowed him to have his own way in everything as far as his department was concerned. Time and again they urged him to take a long leave of absence at full pay and attend to his shattered health, but he always refused, being too conscientious to receive pay for doing nothing, and being also afraid that the affairs of his department might suffer during his temporary retirement. They provided him with the best and ablest assistants that could be secured to aid him in his work and give him an opportunity to better attend to his personal wants. But he would never allow another man to do what he could do himself, and continued to work as hard as ever. Had Mr. Wentworth heeded the advice of his physicians, his relations, and his friends, and quit work a few years ago, they would not now have to mourn his untimely death, and he might have been spared to his friends for many years to come. But he would listen to no one until about two weeks ago, when he began to feel that to continue in the performance of the duties of his position any longer would be certain death, and then sent in his resignation. General-Manager Ledyard would not accept the resignation, but requested Mr. Wentworth to hold his position and accept a leave of absence for as long a time as he desired at full pay, and allow his assistants to do the work during his absence, as they were no doubt fully qualified to satisfactorily perform the duties of his department. Mr. Wentworth reluctantly accepted the kind offer, and retired from his office. But he could not bear the idea very long of being considered the head of the department when he was not able to perform its duties, and again peremptorily sent in his resignation, at the same time recommending as his successor Mr. O. W. Ruggles, formerly of the Iron Mountain Road, who had the reputation of being an able and efficient passenger and ticket man, believing that in Mr. Ruggles' hands the affairs of the Michigan Central passenger and ticket departments would be as faithfully administered as if he was himself at the helm. Of course General Manager Ledyard could no longer refuse to accept the resignation of Mr. Wentworth. He accepted his advice and appointed Mr. Ruggles to his place. At the same time Mr. Wentworth received the assurance that he would be appointed to a less onerous position as soon as his health permitted. Mr. Ruggles assumed the duties of his new position about two weeks ago, and about the same time Mr. Wentworth was thrown upon the sick-bed from which he never rose.

Mr. Wentworth leaves a wife and two children—a son and a girl. His son, H. C. Wentworth, a bright, promising young man 21 years of age, has been in the employ of the Michigan Central for some years past, and during the last two years has ably attended to the duties of private secretary to his father, and continues to hold the same position with Mr. Ruggles. His daughter, a bright and promising young girl of 10 years, is with her mother.

Mr. Wentworth was a brother of Mr. Frank W. Wentworth, formerly City Treasurer of Chicago, and who was also prominently identified with the Tremont and Sherman Houses in this city. Another brother who formerly resided in this city, George E. Wentworth, died at Pensacola, Fla., a few weeks ago, where he held the position of Internal Revenue Collector. Mr. Wentworth took the death of his favorite brother much to heart, and it told heavily upon his health and helped to hasten his death. Another brother, Elisha W. Wentworth, died twenty-five years ago, while connected with the Briggs House, in this city. Still another brother, B. B. Wentworth, lives now in Lowell, Mass. He also leaves two sisters, both of whom reside in this city. One is married to Mr. J. H. Porter, General Western Passenger agent of the Great Western Railway in this city, and the other to Mr. W. H. Riley, Traveling Agent of the Burlington Road. Mr. Wentworth's wife is a sister of Mr. William F. White, City Agent of the Michigan Central, and of Mr. Henry White, Traveling Agent of the same road.

No definite arrangements for the time of holding the funeral have been made, but it is probable that the remains of the lamented dead will be consigned to the grave tomorrow. His body is to be buried at the Rosehill Cemetery. The funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, and the Rev. Mr. Goodwin will officiate.

Mrs. Hannah Wells,

wife of the Hon. Jeffery Wells, of St. Charles, Ill., died Tuesday, Dec. 27, in the 83d year of her age. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Francis A. L. Smith, of Milford, Pa. She was a woman of superior mind, great executive ability, and through her long and most useful life she was loved and respected by all who knew her. In all her duties as wife and mother she was ever faithful, and as a leading member of society her influence was always on the side of what would best promote the social, the intellectual, and the religious welfare of those around her. She will be deeply mourned by her friends in Illinois and in Pennsylvania, where most of her life was passed. Mrs. Wells leaves two daughters, one the wife of James S. Wallace, Esq., a leading capitalist of Milford, Pa., and the other the wife of R. A. Bross(?), Esq., of St. Charles.

William Kane, in the Insane Asylum at Elgin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 28.—William Kane, a railroad man, whose home for some years before his insanity was in this city, died in the Hospital for the Insane today. He leaves a wife and seven children, and was aged 45 years. The body will be sent to Beloit, Wis., for burial. His insanity was caused a year ago by seeing a friend, a freight conductor, fall from his train and be cut in two.

Marquand Guilbert, at Racine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 28.—Marquand Guilbert was found dead in bed in the Huggins House this morning. He was aged 78. He built the first wind grist-mill in the Northwest, at Pike Grove, in 1832. He had resided in bachelorhood at the Huggins House nearly twenty years, and was known throughout the country. He leaves property valued at nearly $20,000.

Capt. John Gallagher.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28.—Capt. John Gallagher, founder of Gallagher's weekly marine reports and the Philadelphia marine surveys, and representative here of the Bureau of Veritas and the English Lloyds, is dead, aged 72.

CONFEDERATE GOLD.

What a Former Resident of Cottage Grove Avenue Says.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dayton, O., Dec. 28.—Maj. Budd Lewis, an ex-Confederate officer under Gen. Morgan, advanced some suggestive ideas in an interview today on that "Confederate coin controversy." Since the War Lewis has been living in the North, and is now engaged in business in Dayton. He was from a prominent Kentucky family, of Lexington, Ky., who lost their property in the War. Gen. Morgan was his fellow-townsman, and Lewis was but 16 when he joined his command in the Ohio raid. Lewis was captured and sent to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, whence he was exchanged on parole in January, 1865. He went on to Richmond, and was there at the time Jeff Davis and the Confederate Cabinet were arranging to evacuate. Lewis was one of the officers placed in charge of the treasure as an escort. Lewis does not believe that Davis ever realized anything from the money, though he has confidence in Gen. Johnston, and, if Johnston said implicitly that he knew that Davis had received a portion of it, he would believe the statement. What amount of money there was he did not know, but, on being taken from the cars it was loaded into wagons, and was in the form of silver, gold, and bullion. At Washington, Ga., a portion was distributed among the troops, numbering 10,000 or 12,000 at that time. They received $25 each, the privates in silver, the officers in gold. The remainder was said to be returned to the State Bank of Georgia. Davis and family left in an ambulance, refusing an escort which the soldiers voluntarily offered. Davis' especial concern at this time, he says, was for his family, as he feared violence. He was captured a short time after leaving Washington. The army, in the meantime, disbanded and scattered in squads through the country. On leaving Richmond all effects readily carried were got together, Lewis says, and it was generally understood they were to strike through the country and reach Mexico. They expected to have an army of 50,000, and several millions of ready money in the Treasury. This would render them too formidable to be despised by the Mexican Government, but it was reported there had also been negotiation with Napoleon and Maximilian, then Emperor of Mexico. Their purpose would be to secure at least temporary immunity, as the United States troops would not violate the treaty by crossing the Mexican border. But the ultimate object was to carry out the idea of Aaron Burr, establishing a trans-Mississippi Empire, which would be a refuge to all who had adhered to the Confederacy. Lewis believes these plans were all definitely formed, and arrangements entered into by the Confederates with foreign authorities, and this was the cause and plea for the accumulation of so large an amount of coin, when the whole thing was nipped in the bud by the concentration of Federal forces causing the collapse of the Confederacy.

A Rebel Officer Says It Was Distributed Among the Officers and Soldiers of Breckinridge's Command.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28.—Maj. William J. Davis, at the time the Southern Confederacy went down Gen. Breckinridge's Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, now Secretary of the Louisville School Board, and Capt. J. B. Briggs, formerly Assistant Quartermaster-General of Dibbrel's Brigade, and now member of the banking and milling firm of N. Long & Co., of Russellville, contribute to today's Courier-Journal very definite information as to what became of the remnant of the Confederacy treasure that was moved from Richmond by order of President Davis. Maj. Davis shows that the bullion was exchanged with Richmond bankers for $107,000 in coin and distributed in equal shares among the officers and soldiers of Breckinridge's command. Capt. Briggs details the distribution of the money under Mr. Davis' immediate control, and says the President personally ordered him to "pay all alike pro rata." This is very definite and specific information, and thoroughly disposes of anything that may be left of Gen. Johnston's charges.

JACK WILLIAM GRAY.

He Broke Up a Negro Dance, and Three Brothers Stabbed Him So He Died—Before He Died He Killed All Three of Them.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 28.—Information is just received from Round Oak, Jones County, forty miles from here, that a young farmer named Jack William Gray interfered with a negro dance Monday night, and was fatally stabbed by three negro brothers, Bob, Henry, and Alx Jackson. Gray fired into the brothers, killing all three, one dying on the spot, one before reaching the door, and the other a few hours later. Gray crawled out of the house and died on the steps.

A VERY BIG LAWSUIT.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 28.—C. W. Keene, of San Francisco, has brought suit against George D. Roberts, a prominent mining operator in New York, for $885,000. Keene claims to have furnished Roberts with means for speculative purposes, he to receive a share of the profits, for which Roberts refuses to account.

HIGH-SCHOOL REUNION.

Last evening the Central High-School class of '79 held their third annual reunion. The class was entertained by Miss Belle Thompson at her home, No. 2458 Prairie avenue. The program comprised dancing, a banquet, and several toasts. Miss Helen Crittenden responded to the toast "Our Boys"; Mr. Chester S. Bromell to the toast "Our Girls"; Mr. Henry B. Fisk to the toast "Our College Boys"; Miss Mary A. Lord to the toast "Our Girls as School-Teachers"; Mr. Charles H. Gray to the toast, "Our Boys in Business." The class last evening elected the following officers: President, Miss Mary A. Mixer; Vice-Presidents, Bert Fay, C. H. Gray, Fred Wells, and Miss Belle Wright; Secretary, Miss Helen Crittenten; Treasurer, Miss Virginia Hugunin.

SHOT IN THE HEEL.

An unknown thief who stole a pair of ducks from Mrs. Jones, at No. 184 Desplaines street, was pursued and shot in the heel by a son of that lady. Later he turned up at the drug-store corner of Jefferson and Adams streets, but, as the druggist refused to have anything to do with him, he went away and was not heard of again.

My Wife

is the picture of health since she began the use of "Wells' Health Renewer"; greatest remedy on earth for dyspepsia and nervous weakness. $1. Druggists. Depot, 52 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

J. K. Stevens, photographer, 106 Dearborn-st.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant, like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute diseases, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence. Age.

Herman Lawrenz, 730 Clybourn-av.
Charlotte Goffe(?), 120 Clybourn-av.
Patrick Fitzpatrick, 78 Dixon
Mary Ann Dorsey, 115 Dixon
Gottfried Urban, Chicago
Wilhelmina Klima(?), Chicago
John Melin, Chicago
Gerda J. Hernwall(?), Chicago
George H. Lincoln, Oak Park, Ia.(?)
Mary S. Jesup, Oak Park, Ia.(?)
Thomas Harrington, Chicago
Katie La Bagge, Chicago
Adam Kahn(?), Chicago
Katie McCauley, Chicago
Isaac Ginsburg, Chicago
Betsey Levy, Chicago
Adam Werner, Floradale(?), Ia.
Christine Stark, Chicago
Charles Arns(?), Chicago
Rosetta Hoffmann, Chicago
Jacob Wise, Chicago
Bertha Vebra(?), Chicago
Hans A. Hansen, Chicago
Inga Johnson(?), Chicago
John Muller, Chicago
Minna Mohr(?), Chicago
Martin Haase(?), Chicago
Marie [illegible], Chicago
George W. [illegible], Chicago
Charlotte [illegible], Chicago
Charles J. Bowen(?), 39 La Salle
Sarah E. Simons(?), Chicago

[Ages illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

N. Heston Messenger, Chicago
Ella M. Rawson, Chicago
Jacob Schmitt(?), 322 Archer-av.
Mary Sheehan(?), Chicago
John D. Frazer, Homer, Ill.
Bessie Garrison, Chicago
Byron W. Reed, South Evanston
Albeline F. Webner(?), South Evanston
Harry Brooks, Chicago
Agnes McCann, Chicago
George W. Moody, Huron, Dak.
Sarah V. Barclay, Chicago
Augustus Larson(?), [illegible], Ill.
Catharine Hanson, Chicago
Patrick Walsh, Chicago
Nora Ryan, Chicago
Harry A. Hambright, 133 North Ann
Mamie A. White, 133 North Ann
George W. Dorr(?), Chicago
Hattie McIntyre, Chicago
Michael Parkinson, Chicago
Mary Cleary(?), Chicago
William H. Van Sickle(?), 985 West Van Buren
Annie Allan, 985 West Van Buren
John Dessau(?), Chicago
Anna Kelsnell(?), Chicago
De Witt S. Hossmann(?), Cleveland
Florence N. Packard, Chicago
George Clark, Chicago
Emma Jackson, Chicago
John Knickelfein(?), 121 Ruble
Delia Kruger(?), 174 Jackson
Pois L. Lang(?), Chicago
Frances Schwartz, Chicago
William Lange, 221 North Clark
Mary Stamm, 182 Wells
Charles Oakley, 236 West Madison
Grace Hewitt, Chicago
Claus H. Moller, 138 Crawford-av.
Emilia Wendt, 138 Crawford-av.
Michael Bulger(?), Chicago
Antonia Wilkonski(?), Chicago
Mathias Lorenz, Town of Lake
Elizabeth Pfeiffer, Town of Lake
Alphonse L. Desnoon(?), Chicago
Angeline Grachetta(?), Chicago
Gregory Doyle, 137 Madison
Kate Horan, 70 North Ada

[Ages illegible]

MARRIAGES.

HARRINGTON—LA BAGGE—By the Very Rev. Dean Perry, of St. Patrick's Church, Thomas Harrington, of Toronto, Canada, and Katie, daughter of Thomas and Rosetta La Bagge, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Sun please copy.

DEATHS.

POOR—Dec. 28, at San Francisco, Cal., Sarah E., wife of John R. Poor, of Boston, Mass., aged [illegible] years 11 months and 8 days.

FOOT—At Ravenswood, Tuesday, Dec. 27, David A. Foot, in his 54th year.

Funeral from residence at 1:15 o'clock Thursday, Dec. 29. Friends from the city take the 1 p. m. train Chicago & Northwestern depot.

HAMMER—At Omaha, Oscar Hammer, aged 24 years.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Alfred Hammer, 137 Centre-av., Thursday, Dec. 29, at 1 p. m.

IRISH—In this city, Dec. 27, Flassie(?) G. Irish, daughter of Fred H. and Ella Irish, aged 4 months.

Ann Arbor and Omaha papers please copy.

GALLAGHER—Dec. 28, at 3:20 p. m., William, beloved husband of the late Ellen Quinlan, and father of Mary, Grace, and Bessie Gallagher. Aged [illegible] years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL—Mrs. Putnam's training school for kindergartners will reopen on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 1 p. m. at 2325(?) South Park-av.

MR. H. T. HELM WILL CONDUCT the noon prayer-meeting today at Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Northwestern Traveling Men's Association will be called to order on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at [illegible] a. m. sharp, at the hall in Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., [illegible] Madison-st.

Thursday, Dec. 29, at 9:30,

REGULAR TRADE OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

1,000 Desirable Lots to Close.

Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 9:30 A. M.

The Last Closing Sale of the Year. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

158 CLARK-ST. SOUTH.

A Special Auction Sale of new Furs of every description, Cloaks, Muffs, and Robes. Also a lot of unredeemed pledges. At SPEER'S First National Loan Office, 158 Clark-st. South.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Unclaimed Baggage

From the ILL. C. R. R.,

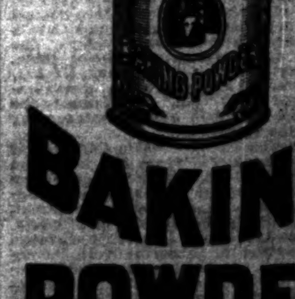
THURSDAY, DEC. 29th, at 10 a. m.

[illegible] pieces Unclaimed Baggage, Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c., &c. Terms cash. A deposit required from every purchaser.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar. Housekeeper's favorite, in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

WATER MOTORS.

Backus Water Motor.

Supplied from Hydrant Pressure, the Cheapest power known. Invaluable for blowing Church Organs, running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines in households or factories, Turning Lathes, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Elevators, etc. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady; will work at any pressure of water above 15 pounds; at 40 pounds pressure has 4-horse power, and capacity up to 10 horse power. Prices from $15 to $300. Send for Descriptive Circular to THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR CO., New York, 236 Broadway. Works, Newark, N. J. Chicago, 42 Dearborn-st. Infringements will be prosecuted.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of "The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company" of Chicago, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago on Tuesday, the third day of January, 1882, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. HENRY R. LOWE(?), Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 21, 1881.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago West Division Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Jackson-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, January 10, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. GEORGE L. WEBB, Secretary.

Dated December 27, 1881.

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

BIRDS.

BIRDS Talking Parrots, German Canaries, and other Singing Birds, at KAEMPFER'S, 127 Clark.

THE COURTS.

Arguments on the Motion of Prince Albert Jones for a New Trial.

Judge Rogers Takes the Matter Under Advisement for a Week.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Etc.

The arguments on the motion for a new trial in the extremely-prolonged case of Prince Albert Jones, who was convicted of murdering his brother James and sentenced for life, were heard before Judge Rogers yesterday morning.

John Lyle King, in opening in support of the motion, said the case had been more vigorously prosecuted in the newspapers than in the court. The criticisms were vindictive, and made by editors entirely ignorant of the details. This fact had invested the case with a false and adventitious interest, and made it difficult for all connected with it to act with the entire composure and impartiality that would be expected if the Court was not "interfered with, or appealed to, or hounded or howled at." It was Mr. King's firm conviction that the verdict was grossly wrong and unjust. Knowing the facts, he believed his client to be innocent. His color had prevented Prince Albert from having an impartial trial. The prejudice against negroes was not extinct in this community; and, judging from the appearance of the jury, he had no doubt that they had made up their minds before the defense put in any testimony. Mr. King never knew of a more idiotic verdict. The jury hadn't done the defendant justice, because they were incapable of doing it.

The first specific error advanced by counsel was the admission of the dying declarations of the deceased, who was "irreverent," and, according to Mr. King, had lied in order to make up a case against Prince Albert.

He submitted an affidavit of Olive French, who swore that she was one of those with James the night he died, and she didn't hear him say what his brother Theodore testified he did. In another affidavit Prince Albert stated that he had only found out since the last trial that Olive French was present in the room, and that she would corroborate his sister Beatrice, who had contradicted the evidence of Theodore, his "prosecutor."

While this was cumulative, Mr. King contended that the evidence was of such importance that the accused should have an opportunity to present it to a jury. If it were true, the bottom dropped out of the prosecution.

The verdict, too, was not only unsupported by the testimony, but directly contrary to the very clear preponderance of evidence in favor of the defendant, who was justified in shooting on the ground of self-defense.

On the question of arrest of judgment, Mr. King urged that the plea of not guilty was entered before Judge Williamson, who had no jurisdiction, as it was taken after the change of venue had been granted.

Assistant States'-Attorney Thomson, in reply, said that Mr. King himself, during the trial of the case, had carried it into the newspapers over his own signature. The defendant had had the full rights of a white man—two changes of venue, two full trials, and a third trial was asked for—something which had never been granted to a white man in Cook County. There was nothing before the Court to show that the jury was guilty of any impropriety. Mr. Thompson claimed that nothing new had been advanced by Mr. King as to the insufficiency of the testimony, the same ground having been covered at the time of the argument of the previous motions for a new trial, which had been refused. As to the newly-discovered evidence, the defense had known about Olive French before the second trial, but had not called her. Besides, her testimony was not cumulative. It was not of fact, but of argument—"If such a thing had been said I would have heard it." The self-defense theory was disposed of by the fact that James had three bullet-holes in his back.

Regarding the plea, it was not made before Judge Williamson, but before the Criminal Court of Cook County. No application for change of venue could reach the forming of issue. The defendant had been arraigned and pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court, and no right of his prejudiced. He had been found guilty by two juries. Did their verdicts amount to anything? Mr. Thompson contended that the last one should not be interfered with unless clearly wrong. In his opinion there was no ground for setting it aside. The press simply echoed the voice of the people—that a trial was meant to be a termination of a case, and to have a case tried, and tried, and tried upon the question whether the jury was right was simply to reduce the law to a farce. The homicide was committed over two years ago, and the case ought to come to an end, there being nothing but the argument of counsel to impeach the verdict.

Mr. King added very little of interest in closing. He said it was the duty of courts to interfere with verdicts founded on "misconception, prejudice, or ignorance." He had not charged the jury with misconduct, but they had not fairly considered the evidence.

The Court intimated that he would give his decision early next week.

Items.

Judge Blodgett will probably dispose of the Lysander Tiffany case this morning.

Judge Gardner disposed of his contested motions yesterday, and will not be in court again until next Tuesday.

The Appellate Court met yesterday and heard some motions, and then adjourned until next Wednesday.

Judge Moran was in court a few minutes yesterday.

None of the State Court Judges except Judge Loomis will be in court today.

State Courts.

The Excelsior Iron Works began a replevin suit yesterday against Knowles, Cloyes & Co., to recover a vertical steam engine, steam pump, driving belt, water-tank, etc., in the building Nos. 29 to 31 River street, valued at $2,000.

Mary Felber began a suit for $1,000 damages against August Thal.

Henry Marshall, administrator of the estate of James Marshall, deceased, commenced an action in trespass against the Pennsylvania Company, laying damages at $5,000.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henry Morris vs. Flora and Robert Herman, $251.18.—Elbridge Hanecy vs. Albert Rettig and Henry Wilhelmy, $70.

THE REV. DR. POPE.

An Explanation of His Sermon of Last Sunday.

The sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Pope, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday morning, as printed in THE TRIBUNE, has created a great deal of talk among ultra Protestants, and several communications have been received wherein it is stated that the sentiments of the Doctor were heretical. In order to find out whether he had been misrepresented or not, a reporter called on him last evening, and told him that the heresy-hunters were after him.

"I read the report," said he, "and saw that it was not altogether accurate, but I know how difficult it is to make an abstract of a sermon, and I never pay any attention to such misrepresentations."

"What did you say about Mary?"

"I didn't say that she alone could have borne the part. I did not put her in such a peculiar degree of exaltation as to say that she was the only woman in the world who could have had that honor. I represented her as a patron of true womanhood, and true womanhood is worthy of such a place as that to which she was called. Another thing. I didn't say that 'The Protestant religion gives not due honor to her name,' but I did say this, 'That the Protestantism which is a reaction from Catholicism is apt to neglect to give her the due honor which belongs to her.'"

"And as to the miracles?"

"I should suppose, if any one was going to pick me up, it would have been on the miracles, and not on what I said about the Virgin Mary. The report made me say, 'Would you call the Immaculate Conception and the birth of Christ a miracle?' A 'not' was left out. I did not throw any doubt upon the conception of Christ. I believe it to be one of the greatest miracles in the history of the world, and said so. As to the other miracles, I do not believe that they are the greatest things in Christ's ministry—they are incidental—simply proof of his ministry."

This was all the Doctor had to say, believing it sufficient, doubtless, to set himself right and take away all cause for complaint on the part of those extremists who jump on a minister if they suspect he is inclined to be liberal in his theological views.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE.

A reporter asked Mr. Alexander Kirkland, the Superintendent of Buildings, yesterday if he intended to make an effort to carry out the letter of the Law Department's opinion on violators of the building ordinance. He stated that he certainly intended to do so, and had done so in several cases already. For some time past he had known the opinion of the Law Department on the matter, but as the Justices of the Peace had not supported him he had caused the publication of the opinion as a sort of "pointer" for them. He argued that the building ordinance was the same as other ordinances, and if a man violated it and was fined that did not give him the right to keep on violating the ordinance, and he meant to show that this could not be done. The Inspectors would always be on the lookout for violations of the ordinance, and if a violator was stopped in his work and fined he would be rearrested every time he drove a fresh nail into his shed or building.

A Tariff Discussion.

New Haven Register.

Jimmy Tuffboy is up to the times in all matters of public discussion. "Coming out skating this morning?" shouted his best friend. "Well, hardly. The Governor has put so high a tariff on my going skating this year that I can't compete with his strap. But I'll play foot-ball with you. The old man's free trade on that." And the two had a first-class tussle in the back yard, and went into the house to have their clothes mended and a map of Africa drawn in court-plaster on their faces.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3201 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 113 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON & JACOBUS, Druggists, 2327 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 225 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 492 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 522 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 131 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 573 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 729 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 163 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 443 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 575 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL SKYE TERRIER; RESPONDING to the name of "Buddy," and when lost wore a nickel-plated collar. Finder will please return to owner, 235 Twenty-fifth-st., and receive liberal reward.

LOST—DEC. 28, A PAIR GOLD SPECTACLES at Partridge's store, or between there and Mandel's. Address V 78, Tribune office. Suitable reward will be paid.

LOST—PACKAGE OF MONEY ROLLED up in a brown paper, amounting to from $300 to $400, in $5, $10, and $20 bills, and a few gold pieces; on the brown paper was written "$320." The finder will receive a very good reward by returning to JOSEPH TROKA, 353 West Twentieth-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH INST., going from 1347 Bowen-av. to Drexel-boulevard, thence to Fifty-fifth-st., small satchel containing articles of value as mementoes. Finder please leave at 1347 Bowen-av., or send word where to call.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, IN COTTAGE Grove car, gold bracelet. Return to MISS MARTIN, 1613 Prairie-av., and receive reward.

THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE TRUNK of Montezuma, the young Apache Indian, who is a student at the University of Champaign, and which contains all his worldly possessions, will please return the same to Gentile's photo studio, 210 Michigan-av. The trunk was taken from the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 482½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals, at low rates. 132 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal, and all good securities, at lowest rates. 99 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos, and other securities at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON PIANOS, furniture, etc., without removal, and other collaterals; rates reasonable; no commissions. 118 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—

At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.

Municipal bonds negotiated.

Mortgages bought and sold.

Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.

LEWIS & KNOTT,

Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 93 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards on real estate security. Inquire of E. M. SHAFFNER, 28 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 132 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 155 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate at 6 and 7 per cent; money on hand. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE and local securities. W. T. BUCKLEY & CO., Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN FROM the East, of good business abilities and experience, with $10,000 cash in hand, desires to identify himself with some substantial and safe enterprise west of the Mississippi. The best of references as to character and business qualifications. No mere speculator need apply. S 63, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS OF FELT, COMPOSITION, and gravel roofing done at the lowest rates and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st. Established sixteen years in Chicago.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CIGARS—JOB LOTS IN 100'S AT $15, IN 50's at $16 per 1000. Sent C. O. D., fully guaranteed. Price-list free. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF CURTIS & THACKER is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. W. C. CURTIS assuming all liabilities.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Oberdeck & Holtz has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Chas. Holtz. LOUIS OBERBECK, CHAS. HOLTZ.

TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS

TO

COUNCIL BLUFFS

FOR SALE.

Address M 5, Tribune office.

THE "ANGLO-AMERICAN SMOKE-Burner," the best in the market; see its workings at the Washingtonian Home, and send for its testimonials; rights and territory for sale. UNION PARK R. E. OFFICE, 579 West Madison-st.

TWO TRAVELING SALESMEN ON commission and having large trade desire in conjunction with their lines two additional houses having goods for Western trade; dry and fancy goods preferred. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A MEAT MARKET, or would go into partnership with responsible party with some cash. Address V 72, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONCERN desires a partner in a valuable branch of their business; to a gentleman of integrity, with $1,500 cash, a net income of $2,000 can be realized; associations first-class; particulars only at interview. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN LIKES TO MEET A party with means to start a legitimate business out West. Address V 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000, in established shirt factory and gents' furnishing goods; best location; near State and Adams. Address V 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 OR $800, in a good paying trunk business in the centre of the city. Call at 208 and 210 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A NICE NEW SIDEBOARD, COST $75, will sell for $40; also 6½-foot wide modern bookcase, with 4 plate-glass doors, cost $90, will sell for $45. Call at 2114 Indiana-av.

A LADY WISHING TO LEAVE THE city will sell a suite of nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping, and will sell for cash. Call at 145 East Madison-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Price, $1,000. Address Q 88, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A LADY'S sealskin sacque 42 inches long. Apply at Saloon, 86 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Granite Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone front house, south of Twenty-second-st., 3 rooms deep, 25 feet wide, $20,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Large house, with 50-foot lot, north of Twenty-second-st., $22,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near Eighteenth-st., east front, $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot near Twentieth-st., west front, $25,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., only $9,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, on a choice corner south of Twenty-second-st., with south exposure. Good brick barn. $12,000.

INDIANA-AV.—House and 25-foot lot. Dining-room on parlor floor. The house is in perfect order, and is handsomely papered and frescoed. Furniture new about one year ago. With furniture, $12,000. Without furniture, $10,000.

LAKE-AV.—Large house with 50-foot lot, south of Thirty-fifth-st., $12,000; also a stone-front house near corner Thirty-fifth-st., $8,000.

WOODLAND PARK—Large house, with 50-foot lot; dining-room on parlor floor.

GROVELAND PARK—Brick house, with 40-foot lot.

ELLIS-AV.—Brick house near Thirty-fifth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

[illegible] southwest corner Dearborn-av. and Erie-st.; very desirable for first-class flats.

[illegible] southwest corner Dearborn-av. and Division, 50 feet on Lake Shore Drive, near Goethe-st., at $140 per foot; this is a bargain.

[illegible] corner Centre-st. and North Park-av.

[illegible] corner West Madison-st. and Ashland-av.; this is a bargain at $[illegible] per foot.

[illegible] corner Madison-st. and Central Park.

[illegible] Twelfth-st., near Western-av., $40 per foot.

144 feet corner Adams-st. and Ogden-av.

[illegible] corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Calumet-av.

[illegible] Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.

[illegible] corner Forest-av. and Thirty-third-st.

[illegible] Indiana-av., north of Fifty-first-st.

[illegible] corner Calumet-av. and Forty-first-st.

[illegible] corner Calumet-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

We have for sale some of the finest pieces of manufacturing property in the city.

A fine piece of dock property on the North Branch; also one on the South Branch near Twelfth-st.

A lot 45 feet front on Blue Island-av. by 180 on the southwest corner of Fifteenth-st.; cheap.

Splendid 50-foot lot on Third-av., east front; also 25-foot lot on Third-av., east front; both near Harrison-st.

Lot on Van Buren-st., 40x105 to alley, north front, near the new Board of Trade site.

Several bargains in inside property, improved and unimproved; business blocks; several large lots in the new wholesale district; Wabash-av. property, south of Twelfth-st. Some splendid bargains. Call for particulars.

J. P. WHITE & CO.,

Room 4 Reaper Block,

97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. E. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY IMPROVED.

50x100, northwest corner Lake and Green-sts., with two 2-story frame buildings, $11,500.

3-story and basement store, North Clark-st., near Erie, and lot 25x110, $11,500.

3-story and basement, North Clark-st., near Superior, and lot [illegible], $14,500.

4-story building and lot on East Lake-st., rented for $2,300 for the next two years, $22,000.

Block of buildings, 3 stories and basement, lot 75x125, rented for $4,000, on North Side, $40,000.

[illegible], with 4-story wholesale block netting 8 per cent on $130,000.

FOR SALE—W. T. BUCKLEY & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.:

Elegant residences on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs., ranging from $6,000 to $30,000.

Fine residences on Dearborn-av., State, La Salle, Ohio, Division, Illinois, and the principal residence streets throughout the North Side, from $5,000 to $15,000.

Houses and lots, finely located throughout the West Side, from $2,000 to $12,000. Also unimproved property, well located throughout the city, from $500 to $5,000.

W. T. BUCKLEY & CO.,

Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building:

Winthrop-place, 2-story brick, 10 rooms..........$4,000

West Lake-st., store property, well rented..........7,000

Cottage Grove-av., 9-room cottage..........4,000

West Jackson-st., 2-story frame, 11 rooms..........4,500

Fifth-av., near Thirtieth-st., cottage, 5 rooms..........1,700

Dayton-st., 2-story frame, 8 rooms..........2,500

Margaret-st., desirable 25-foot lot..........500

Milwaukee-av., near Cox-st., 25-foot lot..........1,000

Nassau-st., near Van Buren, 25-foot lot..........600

FOR SALE—NO. 3332 LA SALLE-ST., near Thirty-fifth-st. station; lot 25x125; house 20x50; 11 rooms on ground floor; has hot and cold water, bath, water closet, stationary tubs, marble mantels, etc., finely finished, and very conveniently arranged; will be sold cheap and on easy terms if taken at once.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-ninth-sts., just west of Halsted; these lots are admirably located for mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Adams and Morgan-sts., 125 by 50, with buildings; best corner to improve on the street.

Finest vacant lot on Lake-av., east front, 50 by 165.

Good frame house and lot on Forest-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts.

M. WATKINS, 169 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON east side Ashland-av., commencing 15 feet south of Thirty-ninth-st.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—593 WEST INDIANA-ST., store, barn, and lot, $3,000. PETERSON & BAY, 155 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-st., 97 feet above northwest corner Blackhawk.

GEO. M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick on Ontario-st., between Clark and Dearborn; 11 rooms. A fine investment. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS BETWEEN THIRTY-fifth and Thirty-ninth, Halsted and Laurel-sts., to be sold together to close an estate. We invite capitalists to examine this property, as the lots can be retailed at a large advance over price asked.

MEAD & COE,

149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR MANUFACTURING purposes—That fine tract on Wentworth-av., just south of Stock-Yards' track, extending east to R. R. tracks, and crossed by "Y" to Stock-Yards track. This has unequaled railroad facilities, and can be had much below its value as it must be sold to close an estate.

MEAD & COE,

149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A 30-FOOT LOT, SOUTH front, on Wisconsin-st., between Sedgwick-st. and Lincoln-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—1333 FULTON-ST., 2-STORY brick residence; lot 25x150 deep to alley; corner of Francisco and Fulton; convenient to steam or horse cars. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—275 BISSELL-ST., NEAR Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn.

GEO. M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—148 FEET ON WEST JACKSON-st.; price only $75 per foot. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON West Lake-st., near Oakley; price $2,800; cheapest place on street. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST., from Dearborn-st. to Butterfield, 138x100.

GEO. M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—435 CARROLL-AV., OCTAGON stone-front, 3-story attic and basement; lot 25x125 feet deep to alley; a bargain. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 132 Dearborn-st.: 7 story and basement brick houses on Arbor place, near Sheldon-st., for $2,500 each; lots good size; houses alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 132 Dearborn-st.: splendid lot for manufacturing, being 150x155 feet, corner Seventeenth and La Salle-sts.; convenient to tracks of Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DIVISION-ST., between Milwaukee-av. and Noble-st.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILDING ON State-st., which can be used at once by buyer, now in the market. Price, $125,000. Particulars to be given to buyers only at request of owner. Will rent for $12,000 per annum. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000; 48 lots at Tremont Ridge, in Sec. 13, 35, 14; $2,500. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NOBLE-ST., BEtween Milwaukee-av. and Division-st.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE-FRONT 16-room residence on Ogden-av., facing Union Park. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 132 Dearborn-st.: No. 685 West Van Buren-st., $5,500; elegant marble front house; price very low.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCKS ON South Water, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State, Wabash, and Michigan-avs.

F. A. BRAGG & CO., 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—278 BISSELL-ST., CORNER of Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn.

GEO. M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—332 PARK-AV., STONE-front residence, with brick barn; lot 27½ front by 124 to alley. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT 50x134 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS BLOCK ON West Madison-st., paying a good income; a good chance for capitalists. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—WE WILL lease for a term of years, or will improve to suit tenant, 40 ft. front by 150 deep to 16-ft. alley, on Canal-st., east front, between Lake and Randolph-sts. Call for particulars. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—50X200, WITH STORE AND flat, corner Lake-av. and Pier-st., for $7,500. Vacant lots on Jackson, near Franklin, and near State-st. at $400 and $500 per foot. [illegible] a corner opposite new Board of Trade. A 20-acre farm, 9 miles from city; a bargain. E. Y. SEAD, 62 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

A block of 3-story and sub-cellar brick houses and barns; improvements cost $44,000; price $34,000.

3-story marble front and 40-foot lot fronting Lincoln Park, only $8,500.

3-story and basement brick house, octagon front, one block from Lincoln Park, $8,000.

3-story brick flats, rented for $660, $7,500.

3-story octagon marble front, North La Salle, $8,000.

3-story octagon marble front, Dearborn-av., $9,000.

Brick house and lot 25x125, Dearborn-av., $14,000.

House and lot, rented for $1,000, Dearborn-av., $9,000.

3-story and basement marble front, 3 rooms deep, and lot 50x151, State-st., near Goethe, $15,000.

3-story brick and 25-foot lot Indiana-st., near State; this is a bargain at $6,500.

3-story brick house Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av., $6,000.

25x150 foot La Salle-st., near Division, $160 per foot.

100x150 La Salle-st., near Division, $175 per foot.

40 feet corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED CORNER, 50x125, in South Division; rents for $2,500; will bring $3,400 next year. Will sell for $25,000 net to close an estate. W. M. BAKER, Room 20, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WALNUT-ST., 25 x131 to alley, vacant adjoining Nos. 249 and 251, between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.; price $1,800. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3805 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house; lot 25x134 feet; $4,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 96 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—75X170, WABASH-AV., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

[illegible] Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.

[illegible] Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.

[illegible] fronts South Park, near Fifty-fourth-st.

4 lots on Thirty-ninth-st., near Butler.

10 lots, South Dearborn-st., near Forty-fourth.

20 lots, State-st., near Fifty-third.

20 lots, Marvin-st., near Western-av.

20 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.

20 lots, corner Leavitt and Moore-sts.

20 lots, West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Ashland-av.

40 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.

80 lots outside fire limits and adjoining city limits on Fullerton and Hoffman-avs., four miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars.

J. W. FARLIN, 93 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE-SIZED LOTS AT Evergreen Park, 12 miles from Court-House on Grand Trunk Railroad; bargain if taken now. Address V 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for investment. I have for sale the N ½ of Sec. 23, 37, 14; this tract lies near the junction of Calumet River with Calumet Lake, and has a frontage of about 10,000 feet on Calumet River; in view of the great improvements on Calumet Lake and river. This is a valuable piece of property for investment.

GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT KENWOOD fronting the lake, on east side of Hyde Park-av., opposite Fiftieth-st.

Also the 4-acre block on north side of Fifty-first-st., between Hyde Park and Jefferson-avs.

GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 40-ACRE tract near depot on Ninety-fifth-st., east of State, about one mile north of Pullman; also another 40, and a tract of 17 acres adjoining the above. Price low; terms easy. M. WATKINS, 169 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM brick basement cottage, nice lawn, Englewood, as a great bargain this week only; $500 down. Apply at once. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—100X114 FEET NORTHWEST corner Forty-seventh and Dearborn-sts.; will sell in one tract or in lots. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Kenwood and Hyde Park. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 acres, one block or all, Seventy-ninth-st., between R. & O. R. R. and Vale-av.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET, SOUTH SIDE Forty-fifth-st., from Greenwood to Ellis-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EAST AND WEST FRONTAGES on Calumet-av., near Forty-ninth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF Sec. 15, 38, 14.

GEO. M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Prairie-av. and Forty-seventh-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN ACRES—WE have for sale a large list of acre property from 5-acre pieces to 40-acre tracts; some well suited for subdivision. Call for particulars. J. P. WHITE & CO., Room 4 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST IMPROVED and unimproved property in Evanston, Winnetka, Rogers Park, Ravenswood, and other good towns. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CORNER INDIANA-av. and Fiftieth-st.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING lot on Hyde Park-av., overlooking the lake, north of Forty-seventh-st. This piece will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE ACRE tract between Cottage Grove and Woodlawn-avs., south of Seventy-first. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON FIFTY-first-st., corner of Greenwood-av., two blocks east of Drexel-boulevard, at the point where fountain is to be located. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON GARFIELD (Fifty-fifth-st.) boulevard, southeast corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE M. BOGUE,

8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRONTAGES ON Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., near Fifty-eighth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FRONTAGES on Grand boulevard, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth and Fifty-eighth-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES SOUTHWEST corner Sixty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN and Indiana-avs., at Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A 60-ACRE FARM, ONLY 18 miles from this city, joining the Village of Park Ridge, with good house and barn and young orchard, convenient to school. Very desirable. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT Railroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 520 ACRES 18 miles from Chicago, on a good thoroughfare, convenient to railroad station. This is one of the best farms in Cook County; good orchard and buildings, supplied with fine spring water. Must be sold. A bargain can be expected. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES A SHORT distance northwest from Pullman and close to depot on Western Indiana Railroad. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE west of the city limits, as a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HOME—The brick residence and brick carriage-house, occupying three acres of ground in the village of Park Ridge, convenient to depot; this is a choice home and can be bought cheap. Room 5, 89 Randolph-st. M. J. RICHARDS.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLMAN. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—640-ACRE FARM IN FORD County, Ill., 4 miles from depot. This farm has two houses and two barns. It is well adapted for stock or grain. $22 per acre. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE ON the North or South Side from $5,000 to $10,000.

W. T. BUCKLEY & CO.,

Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE ON the West Side from $4,000 to $8,000. W. T. BUCKLEY & CO., Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—GOOD HOUSE with grounds and stable, either on Michigan, Prairie, or Calumet-av. Address A Z, Leland Hotel.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, and produce; excellent facilities and easy means of access; terms and insurance lowest. 23 East Kinzie-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—BOOK-CANVASSERS, teachers, and students wanted as agents for "The Imperial Highway." Best selling book out. Address G. W. BORLAND & CO., Publishers, 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—EVIDENCE PRODUCED at office or by mail that energetic men clear $25 to $50 per week with our goods on small capital. Call and investigate, or send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

BOOKS.

BRITANNICA ENCYCLOPEDIA; LATEST; a complete set to date (cheap), $41; a fine new set, very cheap, at CHAPIN'S. Johnson's Encyclopedia, half-morocco, $35, at CHAPIN'S.

ILLINOIS LAW REPORTS; FIRST 22 volumes, $5 a volume; hard to find a better bargain, at CHAPIN'S.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BUILDING MATERIAL FOR SALE—100 m. clean old brick near Lake and Clinton-sts. Inquire of THOS. NICHOLSON, Contractor, Builder.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3463 PRAIRIE AVENUE, 10-room frame dwelling, in good condition. JAS. M. GAMBLE, 46 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON Indiana-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME house, 10 rooms, on Flournoy-st., near Western-av. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—FURNISHED 9-room cottage. Apply at once. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—NEAT 7-ROOM COTTAGE, cistern, hydrant, near station, Irving Park; half-hourly trains; 5 cents fare; $18. C. H. RACE, 94 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:

2389 Johnson-place, 2-story and basement brick in nice order; 10 rooms; has furnace and gas-fixtures.

243 and 245 Thirty-seventh-st., new 2-story brick.

23 Winthrop-place, 31 and 33 Cypress-st., and 7 Ashland-av., cozy 2-story 8-room bricks.

23 Wisconsin-st., new 2-story and basement brick.

25 Warren-av., 2-story brick, heated by steam.

Stores 748 West Madison-st. and 2541 Cottage Grove-av., with living rooms.

Evanston, a nice 2-story 10-room frame house, modern improvements, furnace.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Call at 2114 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO responsible parties. 1414 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; also, nicely furnished ones, at 78 East Van Buren.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO unfurnished rooms in private family. 1221 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room to two gentlemen, or for light housekeeping. Call at 651 Fifth-av., first floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS reasonable. 2267 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, 22 Wisconsin-st., nicely-furnished front room for two gents and back room for a single gentleman; furnace-heated and all modern improvements. THEO. KARLS, Architect, 59 and 60 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND basement, 6 rooms. Inquire at 233 East Chicago-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 429 West Madison-st.:

[illegible] West Madison-st., 4 rooms, with store front.

113 Walnut-st., cottage and basement, $25.

[illegible] Halsted-st., cottage and basement, $25.

[illegible] West Lake-st., second floor, 3 rooms, $12.

[illegible] West Lake-st., second floor, 6 rooms, $20.

423 Ogden-av., two flats, 9 rooms.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT building suitable for business purposes, at present a hotel. Inquire on premises, 111 South Franklin-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE STORES, 31 and 33 North Canal-st., for $60 per month.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELEGANT store on Lake-st. for office room to proper party representing right line of goods; first-class location. Address Q 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE 106 SOUTH CLARK-st. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 45, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, furnished house till the 1st of May, by small family; rent not to exceed $60 or $70 per month; must be in good location. References given and required. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A DOCTOR, a flat or suite of 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms on Wabash-av. Address Q 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN and wife, large front room, second floor, good location, on North or West Side, with or convenient to table board. Will pay liberally for first-class accommodations. References. Address V 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF unfurnished rooms, with bath and closet, South Side, not further out than Thirtieth-st. Q 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, Englewood, convenient to depot, or West Side, pleasant neighborhood; small family, adults; or board. Address V 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO NICELY furnished rooms for light housekeeping, South Side, for man and wife; no children. Address V 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN EASTERN lady, a comfortably furnished room, with or without board, between Twentieth and Twenty-fifth-sts., Wabash and Indiana-avs. No other location desired. Highest references. Address Q 15, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GRAND CHANCE TO BUY THE standard grocery house at 3726 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND factory, located in one of the best towns in the West. Factory running every day and doing a prosperous business. For further information address ABBOTT & KINSELY, Marshalltown, Ia.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL HALF INTEREST in drug-store to competent party to take charge. Address V 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND DESIRABLE stock of dry goods and carpets (retail), in one of the most thriving Iowa towns; business of 1881, $73,000. Or a partner will be taken, if the proper person applies. About $10,000 will be required to buy a one-half partnership. Sickness is the cause of desiring any change. Address Q 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A THOROUGHLY equipped meat-market, on West Side. Apply on premises. WM. JOHNSON, 663 West Nineteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENKEL & WEINSCHENK, a first-class saloon on South Clark-st. A chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons for selling and all other particulars given by HENKEL & WEINSCHENK, Room 14, 163 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL, FIXTURES, and stock of an established millinery store—of Mitchell & Co., 187 East Twenty-second-st. The whole will invoice about $800; to be sold with or without stock; good reasons for selling; rent reasonable. Apply to Graham's Agency, Room 39 Times Building.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND shoe store in thriving town in Wisconsin; three railroads. Apply to GEO. W. LUDLOW & CO., 182 and 184 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, TOBACCO, STATIONERY, confectionery, and news depot, weekly and daily route connected, using about 1,300 dailies a week. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES—FINE STOCK and location, doing good business; central part of city; everything first-class. S 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND FIXTURES on Clark-st., near Van Buren; elegantly furnished; receipts $40 per day; only $2,000 cash. Address V 5, Tribune office.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R. I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$20,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR PIANO call and look at the "Stock," and other good makers. HORACE BRANCH, 204 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

ON MONTHLY

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

MONTHLY STORY PAYMENTS

MONTHLY & PAYMENTS

MONTHLY CAMP, PAYMENTS

MONTHLY 188 and 190 PAYMENTS

MONTHLY State- PAYMENTS

MONTHLY st. PAYMENTS

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

PAYMENTS.

THE POPULAR

KIMBALL PIANO,

UPRIGHT AND SQUARE,

AT W. W. KIMBALL'S.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and squares—established [illegible]—are equal to any manufactured; [illegible] now in use; sold on $10 monthly payments. Call at warerooms and examine and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SHARP, 261 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GENTLEMEN WHO called at 2832 Prairie-av. at 4 p. m. Dec. 26, and failed to call at 8, will address Q 77 P at above. [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—SHORTHAND WRITER familiar with railroad work; permanent place. Address, stating age and references, V 78, Tribune.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; MUST speak English and German and understand the drug and prescription business. Address LUTHER I. McLIN, druggist, St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP books and make himself generally useful in a manufactory; salary $10 per week. Address in handwriting V 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, BRIGHT BOY 15 years of age for office. Must reside with parents and write good hand. Address V 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER for a few days. Address V 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY with some experience to work in a wholesale house; one who lives with his parents and can give satisfactory references; state salary wanted. Address V 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BILL CLERK in a wholesale grocery house. Must have best of references and understand the business. State salary wanted and give references in application, otherwise it will not be noticed. Address V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER BY A wholesale house; need not apply unless thoroughly competent and possessing the best of references as to ability, character, and habits. Give references and state salary wanted in application. V 12, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—CIGAR MAKERS CAN find steady employment at the following prices: Clear [illegible], $7; seed and Havana, $11 to $12 per mille. ED. ASCHERMANN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN FAMILIAR WITH running woodworking machinery and is a machinist. Call at 257 State-st. T. H. MARTIN.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH, who is also a good springmaker. Inquire at Room 37, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD STAGE CARpenter and one good scenic artist, to fit up a new theatre in this city. Apply in afternoon at 170 South Clark-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—MAN TO CLEAN HARness and drive extra. Bassett's Stables, 1221 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS; only men of experience, who can earn at least $2,000 a year, need apply; cyclopedia or life-insurance solicitors preferred. Address, stating age, business experience, etc., N 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY JAN. 1, SALESMEN for the city and the Western States by a wholesale wine and liquor house that makes a specialty of foreign goods only. Address, with references, S 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and practical yardman to superintend extensive lumber yard in Iowa. Must bring highest testimonials. International Employment Bureau, 323 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN who understand the crockery, glassware, and lamp business. Those with established routes preferred. BURLEY & TYRRELL, 83 and 85 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE DRUGGIST or responsible individual to take control of a new and rapidly selling article, sold by druggists, for Chicago and vicinity; no competition and profits large. Address R. R. O., Sherman House.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $75 FOR office, also 3 for light work in country towns with small capital. R. W. PELHAM & CO., 129 Fifth-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms (front), with board.

66 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms on first floor to rent, with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE-FRONT—elegantly-furnished rooms on suite or single, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

1736 INDIANA-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished room, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

2525 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED room and board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3 per week.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—SINGLE room to rent with board.

A SMALL HALL BEDROOM TO RENT with board for two gentlemen at $4.50 per week; also, nicely-furnished front parlor to rent with or without board. V 61, Tribune office.

FRONT ALCOVE ROOM TO RENT with first-class board; desirable location on North Side, within walking distance from City-Hall. Gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Address V 2, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

46 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, one large and small room.

283 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT south-front room, and one on parlor floor, with board; every convenience; to first-class parties only.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—183-185 South Clark-st.; rooms from 25c.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State.—Don't pay high prices when 75 cents to $1 secures elegant rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a strictly private Catholic family on the North Side; must be south of Division-st., and east of Clark. V 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A GENTLEman and wife, with first-class board, with modern conveniences, on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st. References. Address V 70, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED—FURNISHED apartments for English gentleman and wife in private house, with board when required, on North or South Side. State terms. Address Q 8, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and daughter, with parlor, bath, and two bedrooms, well furnished, in locality bounded by Jackson-st., Twenty-fifth, Wabash-av., and the lake. Address, giving terms and references, J M W, Sherman House.

BOARD—AND TWO NICELY FURnished rooms for gentleman and wife; North Side, south of Lincoln Park. For desirable rooms a liberal price will be paid. Address, giving size of rooms and location, Q 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A FAMILY WHERE THE comforts and associations of a home can be had, where a pleasant evening in the society of ladies can be enjoyed. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—IF THERE IS A RESPECTable private family east of State-st. having room on first floor who would take a gentleman and wife please address O N 51, Tribune office. Good references.

BOARD—AND HOME COMFORTS, BY a young gentleman in a strictly private family at moderate rates. Address V 1, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BEAUTIFUL, STYLISH, AND HIGH-bred trotting horse, Bay Prince, will be sold for $350; he cost $600 last spring in Kentucky, at which time he showed a full mile in 2:32½ without any training or condition; he is 7 years old, 15 hands high, has full mane, and tail to the ground, fine clean limbs and good sound feet; needs no boots or weights; is well broke in all harness; fears nothing; is free from fault or blemish; he must be seen and driven to be appreciated. Was sired by Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Kentucky Maid. Bay Prince is warranted perfectly sound and kind; has been driven the past season by present owner, a lady, who will explain to purchaser why she offers him at such a sacrifice. Call at owner's residence, No. 1254 Michigan-av.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND COUPE, price $325.

A second-hand coupelett, price $150.

A second-hand leather landau, price $500.

And two second-hand Clarence carriages, all in splendid running order.

Call at 295 and 297 Wabash-av.

KEAN & LINES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 190 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

A FAMILY ABOUT GOING TO FLORIDA for the winter will pay $10 per month for the keep of their trotting mare (Lady May) until July 1, with privilege of light use; also privilege of purchasing on installments to responsible parties in the country. For particulars apply at the stable rear of residence 1721 Wabash-av.

CALL AND SEE BEST LIGHT WAGons and buggies in town; printers' carts, etc.; repairing in first-class order. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—1 SECOND-HAND PHYSIcian's coupe in good order, 2 second-hand phaetons, 3 coupe rockaways, 2 second-hand side-bar top buggies, at Willet's carriage factory, 39 Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—6-YEAR-OLD MARE, clean limbs, sound, and good under saddle or in harness; cheap. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE AND BUGGY IN exchange for a fine new chamber-set, 4 good hunting-case silver and fine 18-carat gold open-face watches. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—GENERAL office of the International Employment Bureau, 323 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

The only institution of the kind in America having a chain of offices in the principal cities, thus affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States and Canada.

Great care will be taken in the selection of servants. Housekeepers and commissions can be furnished on short notice. Business help can be supplied with competent assistants of either sex for any grade of employment. Parties having use of the [illegible] call and register for [illegible].

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A LIBRARY OF GOOD books for family carriage, and horses must be first-class. Address for 10 days V 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at once. 37 Aldine square.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH GOOD REFerences to do cooking and washing at 487 Orchard-st.; Irish Catholic preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 777 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 295 West Washington-st.; wages good. Reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 2112 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD, COMPETENT GERman girl for general housework in family of three. 25 Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—IN SMALL FAMILY, A competent person for general housework. Reference indispensable. 25 Schiller-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl for general housework; good wages paid; three in family. Apply at 461 Dalton-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small private family. References required. Call between 9 and 10 a. m. and 12 to 2 p. m. this week, at 187 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR second work and take care of children. References required. Apply at 3439 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman for light housework in family of three; no washing. 144 Dearborn-av., upper bell.

WANTED—A STRONG, TRUSTY GIRL to do general housework in a private family. 2904 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Good home to right person. Call at 24 Thirty-eighth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Swedish or Norwegian preferred. Reference required. Call at 371 West Washington-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework—to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 148 Park-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—DRESS-MAKERS IMMEdiately, at 59 Thirty-second-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—A SMART, PLEASANT girl to assist in taking care of a baby and do light second work in a small family. To one who suits a good situation is open to them. An American or Scandinavian preferred. Call at office 13, 94 Madison-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL NOT UNDER 16 years; competent to take care of children. Reference required. Call at 155 South Peoria-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD SMART GIRLS FOR general housework. International Employment Bureau, 323 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—STITCHERS ON SEWING machines run by power. J. OHNSTEIN & CO.'S slipper factory, 191 to 197 Randolph-st.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHERS—A lady to attend reception-room. One who has had experience and fully competent, with good reference. Apply at McDONALD'S, 250 West Madison.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR ASsistant in dental office. Address Q 74, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A PARTY with over 20 years' constant experience in mercantile, manufacturing, and insurance business as bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, etc. Has just completed a 7-years' engagement, and desires a similar situation, or any position for which he may be qualified, in Chicago or elsewhere. References unexceptionable. Address A C, Post-Office Box 1331, Montreal, Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENtleman having had thirty years' experience in the wholesale drug, chemical, and paint business, either as salesman or office work; controls a number of specialties that have high reputation. Unquestionable testimonials. Address Q 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, German, either as city salesman or compounder for a respectable wholesale liquor house; nine years' experience in it; has his own team. Address V 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPer. First-class references furnished. Address Q 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as copying clerk, collector, or any position of trust. Security given if required. Salary not so much an object as permanent situation. City references. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FROM JAN. 1, 1882, by first-class bookkeeper of twenty years' experience. Salary, $1,200. References to present employers and others. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL clerk; 12 years' experience. Address A 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEman as night clerk in a good hotel. Good references. Address V 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORThand writer. Good references. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER or on wood-working machinery. V 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical butcher to attend shop. V 71, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman and to be generally useful. Eight years' first-class city reference. Sober, truthful, industrious, and attentive to trust. 221, Q 30, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a man that understands the care and driving of horses, and knows how to make himself useful. V 65, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL AND mechanical engineer, good draughtsman, desires an appointment in or near Chicago. Highest testimonials. At present on engineering staff of leading railway out west. Address Q 31, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GRAIN commission business, by a middle-aged man with experience in buying, selling, and looking after collections in the country; have quite extensive acquaintance West and East. Can give best of references. Address Q 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for a wholesale grocery house; five years' experience through the West. Good recommendation. V 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF steady habits, to make himself generally useful; is honest, and willing to work, more an object than large wages. J. H. BECK, No. 281 North Ashland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for wagons, plows, and other implements. Parties wishing help in that line will address V 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NATIVE of Palestine, of trust, can speak Arabic, Italian, Russian, German, Hebrew and English languages. Address S. L. L., 112 South Green-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced man in the optical line, to travel in the same line, or in the jewelry line; has been traveling in the optical business some years. Best of references furnished. Address V 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENtleman in some outdoor employment of trust and responsibility. Good references. Address V 8, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman only two months from Germany as second girl. Inquire at No. 154 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISters as cook and second or nurse girl. Inquire for two days at 357 Throop-st., near Twelfth.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 CAPAble girls in first-class private family; one as cook and laundress, the other as second girl. 1383 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS in a private family; one to do second work, the other to take of children and assist in second work. 25 Twenty-fourth-st., entrance on Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN and wife; one to do housework, the other to do chores. References. Call at 1305 Butterfield-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at 344 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GENERAL servant in a small family. 121 Sedgwick-st., side door, in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR second girl in a small family, by a young colored girl. Address V 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECond-work or general housework without washing. Apply at 1299 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WILLING, strong girl to assist in kitchen work in private family or boarding-house. 167 Twentieth-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH girl as nurse in a private family. Q 53, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HEALTHY young Norwegian girl as wet nurse. 161 Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET nurse; age, 20 years; perfectly healthy. Apply at Home for the Friendless.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady to sew and care for children and companion. Highest city reference. 180 Twentieth-st.

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SAFES.

Our National Debt is about
$2,097,803,889.
Yet the DIEBOLD Safes guard greater values than this for the Banks and leading firms of Chicago. J. W. NORRIS, Gen. Agt., 57 State-st., Chicago.
SAFE

How Eastern Banks Are Managed.

Gath, New York, Dec. 26.

The disclosures in a number of banks recently show what a set of frauds are put into the Boards of Directors by the keen and subtle Presidents who operate the banks. The Directors in a good many cases have from $2 to $5 put on their plates as lunch when they have a Directors' meeting once or twice a week. That is about all most of them care for. They don't know anything about the clerks in the banks, never inquire whether their salaries are sufficient to keep them honest, and in some cases it would appear that the synonym for a bank Director was an old dotard of youthful imbecility. The clerks in the banks hardly ever get as much as $2,000 a year, though $100,000 a day passes through their hands. Bank meetings are composed of about five Directors in general, that making a quorum where there are nine Directors. They are apt to be from 60 to 70 years of age each. The cashier reads his weekly statement of the loans, discounts, deposits, and cash, and stuff on hand. The old Directors pass it to one another, peer over it, sniffle over it, sleep over it, grumble, feel of the coin they just put in their pockets, and perhaps one old, keen man, who has a reputation for excessive brightness, will object to some discount, saying, for instance: "Smith gets too much. You had better overhaul Smith after this." They never count the cash and check the securities off, as they ought to do. Once a month the Government Inspector comes in, but he is a keen cuss, and generally sends word ahead to be ready for him and have his plate and piece of coin kept warm. They have a gilt-edge paper prepared for him, and generally send him to the theatre and make it comfortable for him. When five or six banks smash up in different places the Inspectors become regular as a clock for about two months. They hardly ever count the money. The bills are all hundreds, and the young man from the Government hefts them in a learned way, as if he knew just when a hundred dollar bill was missing. Bank clerks who are the most worthless always get the most family support to put up security for them. Many of the banks are kept poor fostering family associations. Sometimes the clerks are expected to take a little stock in the bank. The bank Directors borrow more money in the course of a year from it than twice their number of the best customers. Of course the cashier gets a grip on the Directors to whom he lends so much, and has no trouble in controlling them. It is said there ought to be a clause in bank charters prohibiting the corporations from borrowing from their own banks.

GATH.

A Donation from Queen Victoria.

Toronto (Can.) Mail.

In the year 1860 her Majesty Queen Victoria paid a visit to such of her military forces as were then quartered in the great camp at Aldershot, England. She was present at a grand review, made a thorough inspection of the soldiers' huts, tasted the food of the rank and file as it was prepared for dinner, and finally visited the women's hospital erected specially for the accommodation of soldiers' wives. While passing through one of the wards the nurse in charge informed her Majesty that one of the patients was then momentarily expected to be confined. The Queen desired that if the child was born before she left the building she should be informed of the fact. Five minutes later the expected information was brought. Her Majesty then inquired what regiment the woman's husband belonged to, and was told the First Battalion of the Sixteenth. Desiring to know the woman's name, she learned that it was Mrs. Stinson. The Queen then requested that the child should be named Victoria, and upon leaving the hospital sent down a box of clothing for the infant, a christening cap and dress being among the articles contained therein. The box was brought to the hospital by Gen. Pennefather. Her Majesty also lodged £5 in the bank to the credit of the child, with instructions that it was to remain therein, with interest accruing, until Victoria Stinson was 21 years of age. Two years later the regiment came to Canada, and in course of time Stinson, leaving the army, settled in Toronto with his wife and family. In this city he remained for many years, but finally removed to Clifton, where he died a short time ago. His widow remarried, remaining in Clifton. A few days ago the daughter, Victoria Stinson, attained the age of 21 years, and, with her mother, visited Toronto for the purpose of learning how the money awaiting her lately could be obtained. The amount will now reach about $32.

[illegible]

BUSINESS.

Stocks Dull and Higher Under Covering by the Shorts.

Little Indication of Fresh Buying for Investment.

Renewed Rumors About the Railroad War—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets More Active, and Quite Irregular—A General Decline in the Forenoon,

Then a Sharp Reaction, with a Better Outside Demand, Due to British Strength in Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were not as active as the day before. Prices advanced. Shorts covered freely and the rise was attributable almost entirely to their operations. When the bears stopped buying it was remarked that prices ceased to go up. Northern Pacific preferred was conspicuous for its rebound, advancing from 73¾ to 77¼, and closing at 76¾. St. Paul was another stock that gave cold comfort to the bears. It opened at the lowest price and advanced steadily to 105¾. This stock was sold liberally by Chicago bears day before yesterday. New York Central and Lake Shore were subjected to sharp attack for some purpose, while the rest of the market was advancing. Blocks of 1,000 shares were thrown on the market. New York Central was forced down to within ¼ of the lowest price it has reached since Mr. Vanderbilt sold a large block at 131. Lake Shore did not suffer as much, and went only ½ below the opening price, rising afterward to 116⅝. New York Central closed at 132¼, after selling at 133½. Michigan Central and Canada Southern were strong. Vanderbilt was reported to be a buyer of Lake Shore. Wabash preferred advanced to 67¼. Money was easy at 6 per cent. The market was said by good observers on the ground to be strong, and to have the appearance of getting ready for a rise.

Pullman was quoted at 134 bid and 136 asked. One cause of the recent weakness of the stock was the liquidation of a little Chicago pool of several thousand shares. The pool were called on for margins, and sold their stock in the neighborhood of 132.

Stock deliveries were again bad, and other indications that the market is oversold were not wanting. A sharp rise is quite in order, but it would by no means prove that still lower prices were not yet to be made.

An idea is prevalent among the bulls that the present bear movement is merely the preliminary to a bull campaign on the good old plan next month. This is encouraging a good many to hold on who would otherwise let go of their holdings. If January should come and go without the expected "investment boom" there would be a great deal of stock thrown on the market. If the manipulators' can keep up this pressure four weeks longer they can have all the stocks they want at pretty much their own price, and will be in position to engineer a general boom next summer. There is a suggestion in the present talk of a January rise of the expectation that buoyed up the bulls all last summer that the railroad war would close with the closing of lake navigation. The lakes are closed, but the railroad war goes on more fiercely than ever.

Gould is reported to have said that investment stocks have declined enough, but that there were a good many fancy mushroom stocks that must be weeded out as a measure of protection to better stocks.

Consumption of iron is a good index of the state of trade and industry. Philadelphia advices report hardening prices and an increasing demand. A strong and unexpected European demand for railway material has affected all the iron markets. This movement of the prices and production of iron is good evidence that the general industrial condition of Europe and America are still those of growth and expansion.

Gould in the *New York World* bears the Vanderbilt stocks on the showing made in the last statements, and predicts a further decline of 10 to 15 points. He also points out that the Union Pacific now has three lines to compete with it, possibly four, and must lose a great deal of the business. He looks for lower railroad rates and a big fight.

That Gould has plans for selling the Western Union Telegraph to the Government has long been more than a suspicion among well-informed observers of New York financial matters. A feeler in this direction is thrown out by Mr. Gould in his *New York World*. He says there are reports of a bill "likely to be introduced" which will provide for the purchase by the Government of any existing telegraph line sufficient to do the business of the country. Three per cents to the amount of $100,000,000 are to be issued to pay for it. The lines that would be bought—those of the Western Union—would yield, Mr. Gould says, $8,000,000 net, and so the Government would make $5,000,000 clear every year. See?

The warm winter has impaired the outlook of the coal trade, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says. But, it adds, there is a very great demand from the West as well as from the East. From present appearances there will be but little, if any, change for the worse, and many think that with the facilities that are now offered for carrying coal during the winter months by rail there will be a demand nearly equal to the ability of the companies to produce coal during cold weather.

The Pennsylvania Railroad reports for its lines east of Pittsburg an increase of gross earnings of $386,302, and the net earnings of $66,358. For eleven months of 1881 the increase in net earnings is $702,409.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and the Erie are reported to have made arrangements for New England business, which will compel Mr. Vanderbilt to close the railroad war on their terms.

The prices of stocks for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West. Union Tel. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, L. S. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chattanooga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. & P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. E. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal & St. Joe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lack. & West.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & San Fran. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie seconds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. Elevated bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond & Danville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manitoba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Government bonds were stronger. In Chicago, 3.65s were 107 and 100@100½, the extended 6s 101¾ and 101¼, extended 5s 102¾ and 103¼, 4s 118¼ and 118¾, and 4½s 114¾ and 114¾.

Foreign exchange was dull and irregular. A leading Chicago bank has repeated its experiment of importing gold direct from England. Present rates of exchange permit this to be done at a profit, and it is found by experience that the importations can be made as cheaply by Chicago banks as by those in New York.

The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ending Dec. 24 were $1,[illegible]711, consisting of $[illegible] in gold and $[illegible] in silver, as against a total of $[illegible] for the week ending Dec. 24 last year. The importations since the 1st of January and since the 1st of August compare as follows with the movement during the corresponding periods last year:

	Since Jan. 1. 1881.	Since Jan. 1. 1880.	Since Aug. 1. 1881.	Since Aug. 1. 1880.
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago bank clearings were $8,463,000. Loans were fairly active at 6@7 per cent. Collections are slow, and deposits are in consequence lower and loans higher than they would otherwise be. Funds are being freely shipped to New York. New York exchange was 50@75c per $1,000 discount.

Cook County 5s, $10,000 sold at 100½, and Chicago City Railway 4½s at 99½ and 99¾.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was strong in tone today, owing to purchases both for investment and for a rise and to a covering of shorts, and values are ¼@3% better than at the close yesterday for the general list. The market opened 6 higher for Richmond & Danville and Richmond & West Point, 3 higher for Memphis & Charleston, 3¾ higher for Northwestern preferred, 1½ higher for Standard Mining, 1 higher for St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, Rochester & Pittsburg, and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 1 lower for Manhattan Elevated, Cedar Falls & Minnesota, and Alton & Terre Haute preferred, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. After a fractional decline an advance of ¼ to 1½ took place, Louisville & Nashville, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Wabash preferred, Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, Texas Pacific, Metropolitan Elevated, Lake Shore, and St. Paul preferred leading. This was followed by a decline early in the afternoon of ¼ to 1⅝, in which New York Central, Louisville & Nashville, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and St. Paul suffered most severely. Late in the afternoon there was a grand rally, and prices advanced steadily until the close, when the market left off strong and even buoyant.

The money market was easy throughout at 5@6 per cent on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@3½ per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling exchange market was dull and weak. The nominal asking quotations were 480 for 60-day bills and 484 for demand. Actual business was done at 479¼@479½ for 60-day bills, 483@483¼ for demand, 484@484¼ for cable transfers, and 477½@478 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were active at irregular prices. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts rose from 58¼ to 60. Erie consolidated seconds advanced from 99⅛ to 100¼. Kansas Pacific consols declined from 103½ to 102¾. Louisville & Nashville general 6s dropped from 102 to 101¼. St. Paul & Omaha consols rose from 99¼ to 99½. St. Paul consols advanced from 123½ to 124, and reacted to 122¾. Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, rose from 87 to 87½, receded to 87¼, and returned to 87½. Wabash general 6s declined from 87¾ to 87¼, and recovered to 87½. Ohio Southern firsts advanced from 92 to 98½; Texas Pacific incomes from 71 to 73; St. Paul firsts, Iowa & Dakota Extension, from 120 to 121½; Rock Island coupon 6s from 129 to 130; North Missouri firsts from 118 to 121½; Missouri Pacific thirds from 109½ to 110; Lake Shore seconds coupons from 122 to 124; Kansas & Texas seconds from 68¾ to 70; do general 6s from 81½ to 82; Albany & Susquehanna first consols from 123½ to 126; Denver & Rio Grande firsts from 111 to 111½; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes from 72¾ to 73; Chesapeake & Ohio, Class A, from 101 to 102; do Class B from 80¾ to 81½; Denver, South Park & Pacific firsts declined from 104 to 103½; Erie fourths from 106 to 107; Iron Mountain firsts preferred incomes from 96½ to 96; Kansas Pacific firsts, L. & D. Division, from 110 to 109½; do firsts, Denver Division, from 109 to 107¼; Kansas City & Northern firsts, Omaha Division, from 113¾ to 112; Morris & Essex 7s from 129¾ to 131¼; Union Pacific land-grants from 113 to 112½; Ohio Southern incomes from 45 to 44½. Southern Pacific of Missouri firsts sold at 105¼; Texas Pacific firsts at 106¼; St. Paul firsts, Hastings & Dakota Division, at 117; New York Central 6s of 1883 at 103¼; C., C., C. & I. firsts at 123¼; Alton & Terre Haute second preferred 7s at 110.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Governments were firm, and ⅛ higher, except for extended fives, which are unchanged.

Railroad bonds were moderately active, Erie seconds consols being in demand.

State securities were rather dull.

Speculation opened for the general market firm and ⅛ to ¾ higher than yesterday's closing prices. Richmond & Danville opened at 166, advanced 6. In the early dealings a rise of ¼ to 1⅝ took place in the general market, the latter for St. Paul, which was succeeded by a decline of ¼@1½ at noon. Between the First and Second Boards the general market fell off a fraction, but in the late dealings the loss was recovered, the general list ranging from ⅛ to 1½. Richmond & Danville rose 3 to 69, and closed at the latter figure, and Northern Pacific preferred rose 4½ to 77¾, but declined 1 at close. The market closed strong.

From the *Commercial Bulletin*: The stock market was alternately strong and weak until the last hour, when it became strong to buoyant, and prices closed ¼@3½ higher than yesterday for the general list and 1@6 for depreciatives. Since July 1 the leading stocks declined, taking the lowest prices of the last few days, from 10@44½ points, and several stocks July 1 were 50@22½ points lower than they had been early in the year. Naturally enough many of the older heads at the Stock Exchange think that whatever there is to be within the next twelve months, it is time there was an important reaction, particularly as there will be from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000 of January income to be reinvested within the next sixty days, and as the "short interest" in the market is so large. It is by no means certain everything is yet ready for such a reaction, so far as the leading speculators are concerned, or that the market will not again be unsettled before the year closes. But the "short interest" in the market evidently began today to foresee future possibilities, and to cover; and this covering, together with the purchases of outsiders, and by those who think the reaction is in order, was sufficient to give us a buoyant market in closing dealings. It is beyond dispute that outside of transportation business nearly every department of trade is prosperous, and that the profits of the last six months have been unusually large. In London American securities closed with some improvement, although that market was closed before the greatest strength in this market was known.

It was ticket-day at the London Stock Exchange.

Up to the beginning of business today there remained unredeemed of the $20,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds which matured last Saturday $2,931,350 and of the $20,000,000 called for Jan. 29, which the Treasury has offered for over two weeks to prepay without rebate, $13,197,800. Today the Treasury offered to take $2,000,000 of the latter bonds, but there was only one offer of $2,500, which was accepted.

Transactions were 435,000:

Canada Southern	8,800	Northwestern	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	New Jersey Central	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	1,500	New York Central	[illegible]
D., L. & W.	[illegible]	Northern Pacific	[illegible]
D. & H.	[illegible]	Ontario & Western	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	P., D. & E.	[illegible]
H. & St. J.	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	St. Paul & Omaha	[illegible]
Louisville & Nash.	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Lake Erie & W.	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Wabash Pacific	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]

Money 5@6 per annum, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange steady at 479¾; demand, 483½.

Only $2,500 in bonds were offered at the Sub-Treasury today.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	[illegible]	New 4s	118¾
New 5s	[illegible]	Pacific 6s of '95	127
New 4½s	114¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	[illegible]	Union Pacific, pfd.	[illegible]
Erie seconds	[illegible]	U. P. land grants	[illegible]
Lehigh & Wilk	107	U. P. sinking fund	[illegible]
Louisiana consols	[illegible]	Virginia 6s	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	[illegible]	Virginia consols	[illegible]
St. Joe	[illegible]	Virginia deferred	[illegible]
St. P. & S. C. firsts	[illegible]	Tex. P. land grants	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	[illegible]	Tex. P. (Rio G. Div.)	[illegible]
Tennessee new	[illegible]		

STOCKS.

Adams, pfd.	[illegible]	North. Pacific pref.	[illegible]
Alton & Terre Haute	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	Do pref.	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	N. York Central	[illegible]
B., C. R. & N.	[illegible]	Ohio Central	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]	Do pref.	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Ontario & Western	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Do 1st pref.	[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
Do 2d pref.	[illegible]	P., D. & E.	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
C., St. L. & N. O.	[illegible]	St. L. & San F.	[illegible]
Cin., San. & Clev.	[illegible]	Do pref.	[illegible]
Cleve. & Col.	[illegible]	Do 1st pref.	[illegible]
Del. & Hudson	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]	Do pref.	[illegible]
Den. & Rio Grande	[illegible]	St. Paul, M. & M.	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	St. Paul & O.	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	Do pref.	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
H. & St. J.	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Do pref.	[illegible]	United States	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Wabash, St. L. & P.	[illegible]
Houston & Texas	[illegible]	Do pref.	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo	[illegible]

L., B. & W.	[illegible]	Western Union Tel.	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	East Tennessee	[illegible]
Lake Erie & W.	[illegible]	Do pref.	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Caribou	[illegible]
Louisville & Nash.	[illegible]	Central Arizona	[illegible]
L. N. A. & C.	[illegible]	Excelsior	[illegible]
M. & C. first pref.	[illegible]	Homestake	[illegible]
Do second pref.	[illegible]	Little Pittsburg	[illegible]
Mem. & Charleston	[illegible]	Ont. & W.	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	Do pref.	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	Silver Cliff	[illegible]
Morris & Essex	[illegible]	Standard	[illegible]
Nash. & Chatt.	[illegible]	Sutro	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	Robinson	[illegible]
Norfolk & W.	[illegible]	Southern Pacific	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—At the Boston Stock Exchange today business was more active, and prices were stronger in sympathy with the improvement in New York. Atchison advanced from 93 to 94, which was bid at the close, 95 asked. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 132 to 136, and closed 135½ bid, 136 asked. Union Pacific advanced from 115½ to 116¾. Wisconsin Central advanced from 20¼ to 20½, but receded to 20¼. Toledo, Delphos & Burlington receded from 9 5-16 to 8⅝. Flint & Pere Marquette declined from 93¾ to 93@93½; Iowa Falls & Sioux City from 84 to 83; Wisconsin Central from 20½ to 20¼; Summit Branch from 14 to 11; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore from 65 to 63¾, afterwards advancing to 65. New York & New England advanced from 63 to 64¾; Worcester & Nashua from 58¾ to 60; Old Colony from 126 to 127; Boston & Maine from 148 to 149; Boston & Albany from 160 to 160½; Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn held at 122, and Boston & Lowell held at 106, as before.

In bonds Hartford & Erie 7s advanced from 65½ to 67½@67¼; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s from 86 to 87; Connotton Valley (Straitsville Division) from 75½ to 75¾; Atlantic & Pacific incomes 6s declined from 34¼ to 30@32; Mexican Central 7s from 87¾ to 86¾; Burlington & Missouri (in Nebraska) non-exempt 6s from 104 to 103½; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s were steady at 117½; Atchison guaranteed 7s at 115; Atchison land-grant 7s at 117; New York & New England 7s at 117; do 6s at 107; Union Pacific 6s at 100; Milwaukee & St. Paul (Wisconsin Valley) at 100.

In land stocks, Water Power advanced from 5½ to 5¾; Boston Land from 7½ to 7¾. Bell Telephone sold at 141, and closed at 142 bid, 145 asked.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Stocks closed as follows:

Water Power	5¾	Chicago, B. & Q.	[illegible]
Boston Land	7¾	Cin. San. & Cleveland	[illegible]
A. & T. 1st 7s	119	Eastern Railroad	[illegible]
Boston, H. & E. 7s	[illegible]	Little Rock & F. S.	[illegible]
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	117	N. Y. & N. England	[illegible]
Atchison & T. R. R.	94	Old Colony	127
Boston & Albany	160½	Wisconsin Central	20¼

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 28—5 p. m.—Consols, money 99 5-16; account, 99 5-16.

Illinois Central, 136½; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania Central, 163; Erie, 41¾; do seconds, 101½; Reading, 35½.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Rentes, 83f 97½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling exchange, 479½.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—In mining shares, Quincy advanced from 48½ to 50; Calumet & Hecla from 236 to 237; Blue Hill sold at 62½, assessment paid; Phoenix at 2¼; Harshaw at 4¼; and Douglas at 1, as before. Catalpa declined ⅝ to 45.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	3¼	Ridge	4¼
Calumet & H.	[illegible]	Silver Islet	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	Osceola	[illegible]
Pewabic	[illegible]	Huron	[illegible]
Quincy	[illegible]		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	[illegible]	Hale & Norcross	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Best & Belcher	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Con. Virginia	[illegible]	Union Con.	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Eureka Con.	[illegible]	Scorpion	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Mt. Diablo	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	[illegible]		

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Mining stocks today fairly active, with continued large transactions in Robinson Consolidated. Robinson opened at 270, advanced to 335, and closed at 305. State Lines, Nos. 2 and 3, were dull at 150 and 155, Nos. 1 and 4 at 24 to 27, and Oriental & Miller at 27. Chrysolite advanced from 360 to 460 in small business. Consolidated Virginia declined to 96, closing at 98. Hibernia declined from 36 to 27, and Leadville Consolidated declined to 85. Total sales at both exchanges were 181,420 shares.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts. 1881.	Receipts. 1880.	Shipments. 1881.	Shipments. 1880.
Flour, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom-corn, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay, tons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poultry, lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, boxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green apples, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars red winter wheat, 1 car rejected, 29 cars No. 2 spring, 54 cars No. 3 do, 29 cars rejected (95 wheat); 1 cars No. 2 corn, 50 cars rejected, 34 cars other grades (112 corn); 7 cars white oats, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 34 cars low grades (48 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 39 cars No. 3 barley, 21 cars No. 4 do, 3 cars low grade do (63 barley). Total, 384 cars, or 166,000 bu. Inspected out: 11,086 bu wheat, 86,789 bu corn, 2,460 bu oats, 869 bu rye, 4,332 bu barley.

The Board of Trade decided yesterday, by what seemed to be a rather close vote, to adjourn over next Saturday, as well as Monday, for the New Year holiday season. The negative side was taken by the receivers, many of whom protested loudly against the injustice of blocking the movement of their property in order to please the speculative element on the board.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday and quite irregular. They were generally lower in the early part of the day under the exercise of home talent of the bear order. Towards noon they turned upward, owing to the receipt of more buying orders than had come in all together during the two former days of the week. They came mostly from the seaboard, and were probably stimulated by private advices of a firmer tone in wheat in the English markets. The private cables received here after 12 o'clock noted a good demand at better prices, and were accompanied by some export orders for flour. Of course the strength widened into corn and provisions, the latter being helped by the fact of small receipts of hogs, as they had previously been beared by fears of large deliveries on January contracts. Mess pork closed 2½@5c lower, at $16.75@16.77½ for January and $16.95@16.97½ for February. Lard closed steady, at $11.05@11.07½ for seller January and $11.22½@11.25 for February. Short ribs closed 2½c higher, at $8.20@8.22½ seller February. Wheat closed ½@¾c higher, $1.27¾@1.28 for January and $1.29¾@1.29⅞ for February. Corn closed ¼@⅜c higher, at 62¾@62⅞ for January and 66½@66⅝ for May. Oats closed unchanged, at 45@45¼c for December, 44¾@44⅞c for January, and 46⅛@46¼c for May. Rye closed a shade better, at 96½c for January and 98c for February. Barley closed steady on No. 2 at $1.03@1.03½, with No. 3 cash at 93c, December at 95c, and January at 87½c. Hogs were 5@10c higher, at $5.90@6.40 for light and at $5.75@6.65 for heavy. Cattle were easy, with sales at $2.25@6.50.

Dry goods were as quiet as before. Orders were few and generally for small quantities. Boots and shoes, clothing, and millinery goods were also dull. There was a moderate demand for staple and fancy groceries, prices ranging as on the preceding days of the week. There was nothing new to note in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits, trade remaining dull at nominally steady prices. Fish remain inactive. Dairy products were dull and heavy. There was a steady market for oils. Pig-iron continues active and strong. Coal is dull and unsettled.

The hay market was dull, the only inquiry being from shippers, who want the best grades. Prices continued irregular. Green fruits were steady and unchanged. Hides are still inactive, with little prospect of improvement until after New-Year's. Tallow is a trifle firmer, but trade is limited, owing to the light stocks here. Potatoes are steady, the stocks running about the same as to quality. Wool is quiet and unchanged. In drugs and chemicals quinine continues firm, with an upward tendency, with the staple drugs steady throughout. Flaxseed was weak and 2c lower, selling at $1.26 delivered. Clover and timothy seeds were quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs were in moderate demand at $7.00 per 100 lbs for heavy.

Rail freights to New York were quoted at 12½@15c per 100 lbs for grain and provisions; through to Liverpool is about 24@25c on grain.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 204,000 bu, and the shipments 103,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were 109,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Dec. 24, 1881.	Week ending Dec. 17, 1881.	Week ending Dec. 25, 1880.
Flour, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, qrs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, qrs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 3,380 brls of flour, 42,784 bu wheat, 47,449 bu corn, 730 pkgs pork, 14,628 boxes meats, 3,024 cases canned meats, 17,275 pkgs lard, 313 brls beef, 118,544 lbs cheese, 1,026,009 lbs oil-cake, 87,342 lbs clover-seed, 22,900 lbs other seeds, 74,276 lbs tobacco, 250 brls tongues, 125 brls oat-meal, 65 brls alcohol, 200 brls tallow, 31 brls lard oil.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at the corresponding date last year:

	1881.	1880.
No. 2 winter wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 winter	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 3 spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
New high-mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 white	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total grain	[illegible]	[illegible]

These figures show an increase during last week of 22,708 bu wheat, 177,221 bu oats, 21,736 bu rye, 47,755 bu barley, and a decrease of 61,087 bu corn. Total increase 208,389 bu.

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1 to the close of last week: 4,844,182 brls flour, 14,914,710 bu wheat, 77,958,895 bu corn, 44,689,946 bu oats, 1,422,298 bu rye, 6,338,247 bu barley, 344,287,715 lbs flaxseed, 135,178,835 lbs hog meat, 58,305,689 lbs lard, 65,119,965 lbs butter, 6,298,418 hogs, 1,377,493 cattle, 889,549 sheep, 74,228,229 lbs hides, 53,726,211 lbs wool, 3,215,251 tons coal, 1,868,728,000 ft lumber, 1,342,835 brls salt.

The Directors of the Board of Trade have wisely declined to take any official notice of the "jamboree" of last Friday. It might perhaps have been stemmed by a little prompt action at the outset, but once done could not be undone, and the list of offenders was too large to make their punishment an easy task.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active and unsettled. The early market was weak because of rumors that the deliveries on January contracts will probably bring out about all the stuff there is in store. The foreign advices were unchanged, our receipts of hogs were again small, and the reported shipments of meats were very large. These points helped to bring about a reaction when wheat turned upward, but the market was intrinsically heavy, and barely recovered the ground lost earlier in the day. There was a fair shipping demand for meats and some Eastern orders to buy lard futures, while the movement in pork seemed to be mostly local, making pork weaker than other product.

MESS PORK—Declined 20@22½c, then advanced 20@25c, and closed 2½c to lower than latest prices of Tuesday, at $16.95@16.97½ seller February, $16.75@16.77½ for January, and the same asked for new spot or seller December. Sales were reported of 14,750 brls seller January at $16.60@16.85; 25,000 brls seller February at $16.80@17.05; 28,000 brls seller March at $17.00@17.25; 750 brls seller April at $17.22½@17.35; and 750 brls seller May at $17.65. Total, 67,000 brls. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Mess pork.	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
December, new	[illegible]		[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LARD—Declined 10@12½c per 100 lbs, advanced 12½c, and closed 2½c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at $11.20@11.22½ seller February, $11.05@11.07½ for January, and $11.00@11.02½ for new spot. Sales were reported of [illegible] tcs spot at $10.97½@11.00½; [illegible] tcs seller January at $10.95@11.07½; [illegible] tcs seller February at $11.12½@11.25; [illegible] tcs seller March at $11.27½@11.40; [illegible] tcs seller April at $11.50; and 1,000 tcs seller May at $11.65@11.70. Total, 51,000 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
December, new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEATS—Declined 5c per 100 lbs early, reacted, and closed 2½c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of [illegible] boxes shoulders at 6c, [illegible] boxes long clears (special cut) at [illegible]; [illegible] boxes long and short clear at [illegible]; [illegible] boxes short clear backs at [illegible]; 50 boxes Cumberlands at [illegible]; [illegible] short ribs at [illegible] seller January, [illegible] seller February, [illegible] seller March, and [illegible] seller April; [illegible] lbs green hams [illegible]; [illegible] lbs do [illegible]. Prices of leading cuts of meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do, boxed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December, loose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January, loose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Short ribs closed at $8.[illegible] seller February and $[illegible] seller March. Long clears were quoted at [illegible] loose and [illegible] boxed; Cumberlands, [illegible] boxed; long-cut hams, [illegible]; sweet-pickled hams quoted at [illegible] for [illegible] lb average; green hams, same average, [illegible].

Bacon quoted at [illegible] for shoulders, [illegible] for short ribs, [illegible] for short clears, [illegible] for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $[illegible] for mess, $[illegible] for extra mess, and $[illegible] for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand, with a stronger tone, though there was no quotable change in prices. Some export orders were received, and part of them filled, others being limited below the views of holders. Sales were reported of 125 brls winters at $7.25; 300 brls and 2,400 sacks springs at $7.00 for patents; 225 brls and 400 sacks low grade at $3.50@4.75. Total equal to 2,400 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@7.50; shipping springs, $5.00@6.75; the low-grade springs, $3.75@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.75@6.00; and buckwheat was dull at $7.50@8.00 for Eastern and $7.00@7.50 for Western.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were easy, with a moderate demand in proportion to a fair supply. Sales were reported of 24 cars bran at $15.00@17.50; 5 cars middlings at $18.00@20.00; 1 car feed at $21.50; and 3 cars coarse corn-meal at $23.00@23.25.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregular, declining ¾@⅞c, then advancing 1½c, and closing ¾c above the latest prices of Tuesday. The public cables quoted no change in the British feeling in regard to wheat prices, and New York was quiet, while our stocks in store increased slightly during last week, and the weather here was fine. This was supposed to justify the expectation of a reaction from the strength of the previous day, and some local operators sold freely. But their offerings were all taken, chiefly to fill shorts, and about noon buying orders began to roll in from the seaboard, followed by private advices of further strengthening in British markets. The foreign news was probably the cause of our Eastern orders. Then a local demand set in, as it was whispered round that outsiders were taking flour freely; and the result was a very strong feeling in wheat the last half-hour of the session. Our market is now nearly on an export basis, but exporters said they had no orders for wheat. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.27¾ for fresh receipts and No. 2 for January sold at [illegible]. Spot sales were reported of 17 cars No. 2 at [illegible]; [illegible] cars No. 3 at $1.[illegible]; 4 cars rejected at [illegible]; and [illegible] cars by sample at [illegible]. Total about 35,000 bu. Seller February opened at $1.29@1.29⅛, sold at $1.28½, fell off to $1.27⅞, advanced to $1.29⅞, and closed at $1.29⅞ bid. Seller January ranged at $1.26⅞@1.27¾, March at $1.30⅞@1.32⅝, and December at $1.26½@1.27⅝, all closing strong. The following table shows the range of the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 1 car No. 2 red at $1.29 in store, and 3 cars by sample at $1.18@1.28.

CORN—Was more active and rather unsettled. The market declined ⅜@⅝c, then advanced 1c, and closed ⅜@⅝c above the latest prices of Tuesday. The foreign advices noted no change in the situation. The market was chiefly regulated on wheat, except at the opening, when it was independently firm, while a few outside buying orders for May were being filled. The later New York was firm, and there was a better shipper demand here for shipment, which made the lower grades relatively strong, though the receipts consisted of little else. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at [illegible] for fresh receipts, to [illegible] for regular, with rejected at [illegible]. For high-mixed the [illegible] was bid, with none offered. Spot sales were reported of 20 cars No. 2 at [illegible]; [illegible] cars new high mixed at [illegible]; [illegible] cars new mixed at [illegible]; 55 cars rejected at [illegible]; 12 cars by sample at [illegible] on track; 1 car do at [illegible]; and 10 cars at [illegible] free on board. Total about [illegible] bu. Seller May opened at 67⅛@67¼c, declined to 67c, and advanced to 68c at the close. Seller June was quiet at ⅛c below May. Seller the month was quoted at [illegible], January at [illegible], February at [illegible], and March at [illegible] above February—all closing strong. The following table shows the range of the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS—Were fairly active and a shade easier at the opening, the market weakening subsequently, and selling down ⅜@½c, and toward the close gaining more strength, the latest figures being generally about those ruling at Tuesday's call. Receipts have again fallen off (being only 46 cars), and this fact has its influence on the market. Cash oats sold at 45½c. December opened at 45⅞c, declined to 45⅛c, and closed at 45¼c. January opened at 44⅝c, sold down to 44½c, and closed at 44⅝c. February sold ⅛c below January. May opened at 46⅜c, dropped to 46⅛c, and closed firm at 46¼c. Samples sold readily at about Tuesday's figures. Cash sales were made of 16 cars at [illegible] for No. 2 and [illegible] for rejected, in store; [illegible] cars by sample at [illegible] for [illegible] grade, [illegible] for rejected, [illegible] mixed, [illegible] for No. 2 white on track; 45 cars at [illegible] for rejected, [illegible] for re-cleaned white, and [illegible] for mixed, free on board. Total equal to about 37,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Tuesday, together with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Tuesday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seller May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RYE—Was dull and steady, No. 2 spot selling at 95c, with January quotable at 96½@96¾c, February at 98c, and March was offered at 99½c, with 99c bid. Cash sales were made of 8 cars at 95@95½c for No. 2, and 94c for rejected in store; 3 cars by sample at 97½c for No. 2, and 93@94c for rejected on track. Total equal to about 7,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was steady and quiet for No. 2, with No. 3 cash or seller the month ½@1c higher, sales of the latter being made at 93c. No. 3 for January sold at 87½c, an advance of 1½c over Wednesday's figures. Samples were active and higher. Cash sales were made of 19 cars No. 2 at $1.03@1.03½; 6 cars by sample at [illegible] for No. 4, and [illegible] for No. 3 on track; 13 cars at [illegible] for No. 3, [illegible] for No. 4, and [illegible] for No. 3 free on board. Total equal to about 23,000 bu.

SEEDS—Flaxseed was again lower, selling at $1.26@1.28, closing at $1.26, a decline of 2c from Tuesday's closing price. Timothy seed was steady at $2.62@2.65 for prime, and clover-seed was quotable at $4.80@5.10 for prime to choice. German millet sold at $1.1[illegible]. Sales were made of 21 bags clover-seed at $5.00; 19 cars and 412 bags timothy seed at $2.42@2.65 cash and $2.62 for February; 31 cars and 13,000 bu flaxseed at $1.26@1.30 cash, $1.30 for January, and $1.32 for February; 1 car and 250 bags German millet at $1.07@1.12.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed unchanged at $1.27¾@1.28 for January, $1.29¾@1.29⅞ for February, and $[illegible] for March. Sales were made of 1,330,000 bu at $1.29@1.29⅞ seller January, $1.29@1.29⅞ seller February, $1.30@1.32⅝ seller March, and $[illegible] seller April. Corn closed ⅛@¼c higher, at [illegible] for December, [illegible] for January, [illegible] for February, [illegible] for May, and [illegible] for June. Sales were made of 775,000 bu at [illegible] seller January, [illegible] seller February, [illegible] seller May, and [illegible] seller June. Oats closed ⅛c higher, at [illegible] for December, [illegible] for January, [illegible] for February, and [illegible] for May. [illegible] seller January, [illegible] seller February, [illegible] seller May. Rye closed unchanged, at [illegible] for January and [illegible] for February, with sales of 15,000 bu at [illegible] seller January and [illegible] seller February. Mess pork closed a shade firmer, at $16.75@16.77½ for January, $16.95@16.97½ for February, and $17.20@17.22½ for March. Sales were made of 18,250 brls at $16.75 seller January, $16.92½@16.95 seller February, and $17.17@17.22½ seller March. Lard closed 2½c higher, at $11.05@11.07½ for January, $11.22½@11.25 for February, $11.37½@11.40 for March, $11.50@11.55 for April, and $11.65@11.67½ for May. Sales were made of 4,250 tcs at $11.05@11.07½ seller January, $11.22½@11.25 seller February, $11.37½@11.40 seller March, and $11.65 seller May. Short ribs closed 5c higher, at $8.20@8.22½ for January, $8.22½@8.25 for February, and $8.37½@8.40 for April, with sales of 2,250,000 lbs at $8.20 seller February and $8.35 seller March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair business is reported by dealers. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	[illegible]
Green, self-working	[illegible]
Red tipped, self-working	[illegible]
Inferior and common	[illegible]
Crooked	[illegible]

BEANS—Were moving slowly, good stock selling at $2.75@3.00 per bu. Common stock is slow at $1.50@2.00.

BAGGING—In this market there was a steady feeling, prices ranging as follows:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu.	11 @13½
Otter Creek	22	Gunnies, single	[illegible]
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	23
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—Prices were not subjected to any important change. There was a fair local and shipping demand for fine table grades, but not much was doing in the lower grades. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	40@41	Common grades	[illegible]
Do, fair to choice	[illegible]	Packing stock	[illegible]
Dairy, choice	[illegible]	Inferior	[illegible]
Dairy, fair to good	[illegible]	Grease	[illegible]

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in this market. Trade remains dull, and the quotations given below were barely sustained:

Full cream, September	11 @11½
Full cream, October	[illegible]
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	[illegible]
Part skim, flat, choice	[illegible]
Part skim, common to good	[illegible]
Low grades	[illegible]

COAL—Was dull as last quoted:

Anthracite	[illegible]	Piedmont	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Indiana block	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	[illegible]	Illinois	[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio nut	[illegible]	Minonk	[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The general business is very active. Quinine has again advanced 1@2c per oz. We quote:

Acid, citric	[illegible]
Acid, tartaric, lb.	[illegible]
Ammonia, carb.	[illegible]
Borax, refined, lb.	[illegible]
Blue vitriol, lb.	[illegible]
Cream tartar, pure, lb.	[illegible]
Chloroform, lb.	[illegible]
Glycerine, bulk, lb.	[illegible]
Gum arabic, picked	[illegible]
Gum camphor, lb.	[illegible]
Gum opium, lb.	[illegible]
Iodine, lb.	[illegible]
Morphia, sulph, oz.	[illegible]
Oil, castor, ℞ gal	[illegible]
Oil, lemon	[illegible]
Potassa, Chlor, lb.	[illegible]
Potassium, iod, lb.	[illegible]
Quinine, sulph, oz.	[illegible]
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., l.	[illegible]
Salts, Epsom, lb.	[illegible]
Sulphur, lb.	[illegible]
Sulph. cinchonidia	[illegible]

EGGS—Were quiet at 25c per doz for fresh and 20@22c for limed.

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand at $1.15@1.17½ for pork barrels, and $1.[illegible] for lard tierces. Sales were made of 3 cars pork barrels and 7 cars and 1,200 lard tierces at $1.15@1.17½ for the former and $1.[illegible] for the latter.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in light demand, with sales of two cars at $7.00 for heavy.

FISH—Met with a restricted local and country demand and were unchanged. We quote:

Whitefish, per ½-brl.		[illegible]
Family whitefish		[illegible]
Trout, per ½-brl.		[illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel—Large family	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Codfish—Grand Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Codfish—Dressed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring—Labrador, split, brls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring—Holland, per keg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herring—Scaled, per box	[illegible]	[illegible]
California salmon, ½-brl. new	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a dull and unchanged market for goods in this line. We again quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	[illegible]
Figs, layers	[illegible]
Turkish prunes, old	[illegible]
Turkish prunes, new	[illegible]
Raisins, layers, new	[illegible]
Raisins, London layers, new	[illegible]
Raisins, Valencia, new	[illegible]
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	[illegible]
Zante currants	[illegible]
Citron	[illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	[illegible]
Apples, evaporated, boxes	[illegible]
Apples, Eastern, quarters	[illegible]
Apples, Southern	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared, halves	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Pitted cherries	[illegible]

NUTS.

Filberts	[illegible]
Almonds, Terragona	[illegible]
Naples walnuts	[illegible]
Pecans	[illegible]
Brazils	[illegible]

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
Red Tennessee	[illegible]

GREASE—There was no change of note in the market. We quote:

City white	[illegible]
City brown	[illegible]
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Choice apples are still commanding high figures, and common stock cannot be had under $3.00 per brl:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl.	[illegible]
Cranberries, per brl.	[illegible]
Lemons, per box	[illegible]
Oranges, Florida, per box	[illegible]
Oranges, Jamaica, per brl.	[illegible]
Malaga grapes, per keg	[illegible]

GROCERIES—Trade was uninteresting. There was a light movement at the prices given below:

RICE.

Carolina	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]

COFFEE.

Java	[illegible]
Java, choice Mandaling	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Rio, fancy	[illegible]
Rio, prime to choice	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio, roasting	[illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	[illegible]
N. O. molasses, new	[illegible]

SPICES.

Allspice	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—There was some shipping demand, but the market was very dull. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	[illegible]
No. 1 timothy, per ton on track	[illegible]
Mixed	[illegible]
Upland prairie	[illegible]
No. 1 prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—Were dull and unchanged. We quote buying prices of leading Chicago dealers:

[illegible]

Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as dead hides.

HOPS—A fair trade at steady prices is reported. We quote:

Pacific coast	[illegible]
New York choice	[illegible]
New York prime	[illegible]
Wisconsin prime	[illegible]
Wisconsin common	[illegible]
Old olds	[illegible]

OILS—Jobbers report a better trade than is usually experienced at this season of the year. Prices remain steady as follows:

Carbon, Elaine	[illegible]	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	[illegible]	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	[illegible]	Sperm	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	[illegible]	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	[illegible]	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	[illegible]	Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	[illegible]	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	[illegible]	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	[illegible]	Turpentine	[illegible]
Lard, current make	[illegible]	Miners'	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	[illegible]	Naphtha, deodorized	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	[illegible]	Gasoline, deodorized	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	[illegible]	Gasoline, [illegible]	[illegible]

POTATOES—Receipts are liberal, most of the stock arriving selling on track. [illegible] Illinois and $[illegible] for Jersey.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was dull, dressed chickens selling at 8@9c, and turkeys at 12@13c for poor to choice birds. Live geese were held at $[illegible] and live ducks at $[illegible]. In game, mallards were in light supply, selling at $[illegible] per doz, with teal at $[illegible]. Venison was abundant and sold at [illegible] per lb.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl.	[illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl.	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	[illegible]

TALLOW—Is fairly active and firm at 7½c for city and 7c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at [illegible].

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted steady on a basis of $1.17 per gallon.

WOOL—There is a steady trade at the prices given below:

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,749	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	14,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	13,324	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,150	[illegible]	[illegible]

CATTLE—Prices of cattle were not much different from those of the previous day, except in the case of butchers' stuff, which showed an average decline of about 10c. The market opened dull and weak for all descriptions, but for shipping grades the demand improved towards noon and a steadier feeling was developed. The supply, as on the preceding days of the week, were moderate, but there was cattle enough to meet all demands, no class of buyers appearing to want much stock. The quality was not very good, but it was quite up to the recent average. Sales ranged from $2.[illegible] for very poor lots to $[illegible] for extra, with the larger part at $[illegible]. Cows and canners' stuff sold at $[illegible] for common to good fat shipping steers. There was some little inquiry for stockers and the usual call for feeders, prices ruling about steady. Not much stock was left over, and the market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upward	[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	[illegible]
Veals—Per 100 lbs	[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

[illegible]

HOGS—Were in small supply, in good demand, and irregularly higher. Common to fair mixed and heavy shipping lots advanced 5c, while in good to best lots an improvement of 10c was apparent. Only a few of the packers were engaged, the supply of hogs not being sufficient to go around, but an early clearance was made. The market closed firm at $[illegible] for poor to best light and at $[illegible] for poor to choice heavy. R. E. Mallory & Bro. sold a load at the top price. They were shipped from Waverly, Ia., and were the property of J. H. Hickle. Sales of skips and culls were at $4.[illegible].

HOG SALES.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Prices were about the same as on the earlier days of the week, ranging from $[illegible] for very poor to $[illegible] for choice. The demand was moderate, and about all were closed out within the above range of prices.

SHEEP SALES.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—BEEVES—Receipts, [illegible] days, 2,[illegible], including [illegible] taken for export [illegible] weather decidedly bad; trade extremely dull, prices have advanced about ½c per lb on nearly all grades; transactions today were [illegible] car-loads in market overnight. [illegible] per 100 lbs, live weight; coarse, heavy [illegible]; shipments yesterday and today, [illegible] quarters beef, 350 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,600; sellers holding for higher figures; sales were slow and limited; poor to choice sheep sold at [illegible]; good Ohio [illegible].

SWINE—Receipts, 11,650; firmer for live hogs at $[illegible] per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; no shipping grades here and no demand; fair to good butcher steers wanted at $[illegible]; cows and heifers, $[illegible]; Colorado steers, $[illegible]; feeding steers, $[illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, none; quiet; fair to fancy, $[illegible].

HOGS—Light and heavy grades better. [illegible]

...$[illegible]; packing, $[illegible]; butchers' to fancy, $[illegible]. Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 28.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports: Receipts, 454; shipments, 54; dull; native shippers, $[illegible]; native stockers and feeders, $[illegible]; native cows, $[illegible]; half-breeds, [illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, 1,658; shipments, 117; active and higher; good to choice heavy, $[illegible]; mixed packing, $[illegible]; light shipping, $[illegible].

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, [illegible] head; market active; best, $[illegible]; fair to good, $[illegible]; common, $[illegible].

HOGS—Receipts, 1,900 head; Philadelphias, $[illegible]; Yorkers, $[illegible].

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,[illegible] head; market dull; nothing doing; prices would be [illegible] off from yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—HOGS—Firm; packing and shipping, $[illegible]; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 750.

CATTLE—Steady, with a good demand for choice; no shippers here; $[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $[illegible]; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Weak; $[illegible]; receipts, 300; shipments, 50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—HOGS—Steady; common and light, $[illegible]; packing and butchers', $[illegible]; receipts, 1,400; shipments, none.

LUMBER.

There is little falling off in the activity at the yards, prices ruling as below:

First, second, and third clear, 1¼-inch	$[illegible]
First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	[illegible]
Third clear, rough, 1-inch	[illegible]
First and second clear, dressed siding	[illegible]
Common dressed siding	[illegible]
Flooring, second common dressed	[illegible]
Box boards, 13-inch	[illegible]
A stock boards, [illegible] rough	[illegible]
B stock boards, [illegible]-inch	[illegible]
C stock boards, [illegible]-inch	[illegible]
Fencing, first quality	[illegible]
Fencing, No. 2	[illegible]
Common boards, [illegible] ft	[illegible]
Common boards, [illegible] ft	[illegible]
Dimension stuff	[illegible]
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 ft	[illegible]
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	[illegible]
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Shingles, clear	[illegible]
Shingles, extra A	[illegible]
Shingles, standard	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 11s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter No. 1, 10s 11d; No. 2, 10s 5d; spring No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 10d; white No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 1d; club No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn—5s 9½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 57s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut steady at 51s; short ribs dull at 49s 6d; shoulders dull at 38s 6d. Beef—Prime mess dull at [illegible]. Lard—Prime Western dull at 56s 6d. Tallow—Prime city dull at 41s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—Evening.—COTTON—Firm; 6 11-16@6 13-16d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,550.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 57s.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 42s 9d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 28.—PETROLEUM—19¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Wheat firm; red winter, 11s 0d; No. 2 spring, 10s 2d; No. 3 do, 9s 5d. Corn firmer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand and firm; corn steady. Demand for the United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat and corn fair. To arrive—Wheat and corn in fair demand and firm. Pork, 73s. Lard in fair demand and firm at 1s advance, at 57s. Bacon—L. C., 51s; S. C., 49s. Tallow, 41s. Cheese, 63s 0d. Beef, 115s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Weather warm.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat hardening. MARK LANE—Wheat quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firm. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, [illegible]. Imports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 4,000 qrs. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat moderate; corn none. Paris—Wheat strong; flour firm. Weather in England warm for the season.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Winter wheat dealings quite liberal, mainly on speculative account, and, though opening heavily and receding about ¼@½c per bu under adverse reports from the West, soon rallied very sharply, advancing through the afternoon [illegible] per bu, stimulated by the latter and much more favorable accounts from Chicago, which quickened speculative buying, in good part to provide for outstanding contracts, leaving off a trifle easier on freer offerings, mostly in the speculative interest. A moderately active export inquiry has been noted, but the higher prices claimed impeded negotiations. Cable advices more encouraging. Spring wheat has been held more confidently, but has been inactive. Sales reported of 2,184,000 bu. No. 1 red at $1.47, closing at $1.47; No. 2 red, new and old rules, [illegible]. Corn fairly active, in good part for early delivery, but again mainly on the option list, at, however, variable prices, opening weaker and yielding on options [illegible], but reacting to decided buoyancy through the afternoon, [illegible]. Sales reported of 1,536,000 bu mixed Western ungraded, [illegible], as to quality and condition; very choice at [illegible] delivered—an extreme; No. 2 white nominal; New York steamer mixed at [illegible] delivered; yellow Southern mixed at [illegible]; New York yellow at [illegible]. Oats moderately active and quoted somewhat stronger, in instances a shade higher. Sales reported of 212,000 bu of white Western ungraded at [illegible]; mixed Western ungraded at [illegible]; white State at [illegible], as to quality; mixed State at [illegible]. Rye steady on, however, a very moderate demand; a few car-loads sold at [illegible]; prime State at [illegible]. Barley slow of sale, but quoted about as before; Canada East reported sold at [illegible]; Canada reported on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Hog products quoted generally weaker and irregular on a less active movement. Western mess pork dull for early delivery; quoted at the close at $16.75 for ordinary brands, and up to $17.25 for choice do, and new at $17.75, and in the option line without much call and unsettled here; January options quoted nominal; February at $17.35@17.50; March at $17.45@17.60. Cut meats quoted steady on a moderate jobbing movement, including pickled shoulders quoted at [illegible]; pickled hams at [illegible]; smoked shoulders at [illegible]. Long clear middles dull here; quotable at [illegible]; short clear at [illegible]. Western steam lard in fairly active request for early delivery, with contract grade quoted as closing at $11.[illegible], and in the option line less active at irregular and generally lower figures, with December options quoted at the close nominal; January at $11.[illegible]; February at $11.[illegible]; March at $11.[illegible]; April at $11.[illegible]; May at $11.[illegible]; June nominal.

TALLOW—Firm at [illegible] for prime to choice, with sales in lots at [illegible].

SUGARS—Raw in moderate request on the basis of [illegible] for fair to good refining muscovado; Cuba at [illegible]; refined sugars have been slow of sale and weak in prices, with cut loaf closing at [illegible]; crushed, [illegible]; powdered, [illegible]; granulated, [illegible]; standard A, [illegible]; off A, [illegible]; white extra C, [illegible]; yellow extra C, [illegible]; C, [illegible]; yellow, [illegible].

FREIGHTS—A somewhat livelier movement reported at generally unaltered quotations. Room for grain attracted more attention, in good part for the Continent. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam, flour in lots at [illegible]; through freights by outport steamers at [illegible]; local shipments quoted at [illegible]; grain at [illegible]; provisions in lots at [illegible], mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as [illegible].

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at [illegible]; futures steady; December, 11.[illegible]; January, 11.[illegible]; February, 12.[illegible]; March, 12.[illegible]; April, 12.[illegible]; May, 12.[illegible]; June, 12.[illegible]; July, 12.[illegible]; August, 12.[illegible]; September, 12.[illegible]; October, 11.[illegible]; November, 11.[illegible].

FLOUR—Strong; receipts, 13,000 brls; exports, 1,[illegible]; super State and Western, $4.[illegible]; common to good extra, $5.[illegible]; good to choice, $[illegible]; white wheat extra, $7.[illegible]; extra Ohio, $[illegible]; St. Louis, $5.[illegible]; Minnesota patent process, $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and irregular, opened [illegible] lower, afterward recovered, advanced [illegible], closing with less strength; receipts, 22,000 bu; exports, [illegible] bu; ungraded spring, $1.[illegible]; ungraded red, $1.[illegible]; [illegible].

HAY—Quiet but steady at [illegible].

HOPS—Nominally unchanged; yearlings, [illegible]; Eastern and Western, [illegible]; New York State, [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady, with a fair demand; fair to good refining quoted at [illegible]. Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans firm and fairly active at [illegible]. Rice steady; moderately active.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, [illegible]; crude, [illegible]; refined, [illegible].

TALLOW—Firm at [illegible].

RESIN—Steady at $[illegible].

TURPENTINE—Firm and more active at [illegible].

EGGS—Western fresh weak and unsettled at [illegible].

LEATHER—Steady and fairly active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, light, middle, and heavy weights, [illegible].

WOOL—Steady and demand light; domestic fleece, [illegible]; pulled, [illegible]; unwashed, [illegible]; Texas, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, [illegible]; short do, [illegible]. Lard firm; prime steam, $11.[illegible].

BUTTER—Firm for strictly fine at [illegible].

CHEESE—Firm for choice at [illegible].

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; new sheathing, [illegible]; ingot lake, [illegible]. Pig-iron steady but firm; Scotch, $[illegible]; American, $[illegible]; Russia sheathing, [illegible]. Nails, cut, $[illegible]; clinch, $[illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, advanced, and closed firm; No. 2 red, $1.[illegible] cash, $1.[illegible] January, $1.[illegible] February, $1.[illegible] March, $1.[illegible] May; No. 3 do, $1.[illegible]; No. 4 do, $1.[illegible]. Corn higher for cash and lower for options; [illegible] cash, [illegible] January, [illegible] February, [illegible] March, [illegible] May. Oats lower; [illegible] cash, [illegible] January, [illegible] February, [illegible] May. Rye quiet at 95c. Barley steady at [illegible].

LEAD—Quiet at $4.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork very slow; jobbing at $17.00 cash, $[illegible] bid January, $[illegible] bid February. Dry salt meats easier at [illegible]. Bacon slow at $7.[illegible]. Lard nominally $11.[illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, none; barley, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon board—Wheat opened higher on faraway months, but closed lower; other months about steady; $1.[illegible] January, $1.[illegible] February, $1.[illegible] March, $1.[illegible] May.

Corn steady; [illegible] January and February, [illegible] March, [illegible] May.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Very quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher; No. 2 winter red, $1.38 bid; December, $1.[illegible]; January, $1.[illegible]; February, $1.[illegible]; March, $1.[illegible]. Corn—Western steady; mixed, spot, [illegible]; December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]. Oats lower and dull; Western white, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]; Pennsylvania, [illegible]. Rye dull at [illegible].

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $17.75. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib sides, [illegible]; hams, [illegible]. Lard—Refined, 12c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, [illegible]; roll, [illegible].

EGGS—Lower at [illegible]; limed, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair at [illegible]. Sugar quiet; "A" soft, [illegible].

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.[illegible].

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,102 brls; wheat, 22,115 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 113,879 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfine, $[illegible]; XX, $[illegible]; XXX firmer at $[illegible]; high grades firmer at $[illegible].

GRAIN—Corn firmer at [illegible]. Oats quiet; prime, [illegible]; choice, [illegible].

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower; quoted at $[illegible].

HAY—Weak; prime, $22.00; choice, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; $17.[illegible]. Lard steady; refined tierce, $11.[illegible]; keg, $12.[illegible]. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders easier; loose, [illegible]; packed, [illegible]; long clear and clear rib, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. Bacon weak; shoulders, [illegible]; long clear and clear rib, [illegible]; short clear, [illegible]. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; canvased, [illegible].

WHISKY—Firm; Western rectified, $1.[illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, [illegible]. Sugar active and firm; common to good common, [illegible]; fair to fully fair, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible]; yellow clarified, [illegible]. Molasses quiet; common, [illegible]; centrifugal, [illegible]; fair, [illegible]; prime to choice, [illegible]. Rice steady, with fair demand; Louisiana, [illegible].

BRAN—Easier; $1.[illegible].

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, on track, $1.[illegible]; December, $1.[illegible]; January, $1.[illegible]; February, $1.[illegible]; March, $1.[illegible]. Corn in good demand; old sail yellow, on track at grain depot, [illegible]; sail mixed, on track at grain depot, [illegible]; new steamer, on track, [illegible]; old do, on track, [illegible]; sail mixed, December, [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]. Oats steady; moderate demand.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard, kettle, $11.[illegible]; steam, $11.[illegible].

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, [illegible].

EGGS—Dull.

CHEESE—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

WHISKY—Steady.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat brisk; strong; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.[illegible]; December, $1.[illegible]; January, $1.[illegible]; February, $1.[illegible]; March, $1.[illegible]; April, $1.[illegible]; May, $1.[illegible]; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.[illegible]; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn higher; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats firmer; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye steady; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 spring, cash, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $16.75 cash and January; $[illegible] February. Lard—Prime steam, $11.[illegible] cash and January; $11.[illegible] February.

HOGS—Quiet; $[illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 127,000 bu; corn, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady. Oats steady; moderate demand. Rye, $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Moderate demand.

BUTTER—Fair demand for choice grades; choice creameries, [illegible]; fair and good, [illegible]; choice ladle-packed, [illegible].

CHEESE—Demand firm and market firm.

EGGS—Quiet but steady; fresh late sources, [illegible].

HIDES—Firm; but few sales; hardly enough to establish quotations; Western dry, [illegible]; do wet, [illegible].

TALLOW—Scarce and firm; [illegible].

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,[illegible] brls, [illegible] sacks; corn, [illegible] bu; wheat, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 11¾c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.[illegible]. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 47½c. Rye dull but firm; $1.[illegible]. Barley in fair demand; $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $17.50. Lard strong and higher; 11c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib, [illegible]. Bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.14; combination sales of finished goods, 486 brls, on the basis of $1.14.

BUTTER—Easier; creamery, [illegible]; choice Western Reserve, 27c; choice Central Ohio, 25c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, spot, $1.[illegible] bid; January, $1.[illegible] bid; February, $1.[illegible]; March, $1.[illegible]; April, $1.[illegible]; May, $1.[illegible] bid. Corn firm; No. 2, spot and December, [illegible]; January, [illegible] bid; February, [illegible] bid; May, [illegible]. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER-SEED—Prime, $5.[illegible]; No. 2, $4.[illegible]; mammoth, $5.[illegible]; do January, $5.00.

CLOSED—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot, $1.[illegible]; January, $1.[illegible] bid; February, $1.[illegible]; March, $1.[illegible]; May, $1.[illegible]. Corn firm; No. 2, spot and December, held at [illegible]; January held at [illegible]; February, sales at [illegible]; May, [illegible] bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,[illegible] bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; 11¼c.

FLOUR—Dull; extra, $[illegible]; extra family, $[illegible]; A No. 1, $[illegible]; choice fancy, $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull; $1.33. Corn quiet; No. 2 white, 72c; do mixed, [illegible]. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 51c; do mixed, 49c. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 2, $1.01.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats steady; shoulders none; clear rib, [illegible]; clear sides, [illegible]. Bacon—None. Hams—Sugar-cured, [illegible].

WHISKY—Steady; $1.13.

HOGS—Firmer; $[illegible]; receipts, [illegible].

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, [illegible]; mixed, [illegible]. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 white, [illegible]. Rye quiet; No. 2, 95c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 800 bu; corn, 34,725 bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, 1,[illegible] bu; barley, 1,[illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 23,[illegible] bu; rye, none; barley, none.

This board will adjourn on Friday until Tuesday.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 28.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 18,145 bu; shipments, 22,000 bu; higher; No. 4, cash, 87¼c; January, 89½c; No. 3, cash, $1.00½; January, $1.02; No. 2, cash, $1.12. Corn—Receipts, 8,456 bu; shipments, 18,000; weak; No. 2, cash, 57½c; January, 58¼c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 28.—FLOUR—$6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firmer; cash $1.[illegible]; January, $1.[illegible]; February, $1.[illegible]; March, $1.[illegible]; April, $1.[illegible]; May, $1.[illegible].

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; nominal. Corn steady; 5,000 bu old No. 2 mixed Western at [illegible]; 4 cars new delivered on track at 66c. Oats quiet; 1,000 bu white on track at 50c. Barley quiet; 2 cars 6-rowed State at [illegible] on track.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.33@1.33½. Corn firm; [illegible]. Oats steady; [illegible].

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat lower. Corn quiet; Western mixed, 74c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11½c; low do, 11[illegible]c; good ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11¾c; low do, 11[illegible]; good ordinary, [illegible]; net receipts, 15,[illegible] bales; gross, 16,[illegible]; exports, Great Britain, [illegible]; continent, [illegible]; coastwise, [illegible]; sales, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11¼c; sales, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; stock, [illegible].

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 28.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; shipments, [illegible]; stock, [illegible]; sales, 1,[illegible]; sales at 11[illegible].

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Demand at first hands continues light, as jobbers are busily engaged in taking stock. Cotton goods quiet but steady. Prints quiet in agents' hands, and dress goods dull. Woolen goods quiet in demand, but prices generally firm.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 28.—PETROLEUM—Market active, firm, and higher; opened at [illegible]; declined to [illegible]; advanced to [illegible]; declined to [illegible]; and advanced to and closed at [illegible].

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—PETROLEUM—Active; United certificates firmer; closed at [illegible]; refined [illegible] for Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 28.—PETROLEUM—Opened at [illegible]; highest, [illegible]; lowest, [illegible]; closed at [illegible]; shipments, [illegible]; charters, [illegible].

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 28.—On the Board of Trade today regular sales were made of 15,[illegible] lbs creamery butter at [illegible], and 1,[illegible] boxes cheese at [illegible] to 10c, the latter full cream. The attendance was light, and the market not very active; butter easier; total of all sales, $[illegible].

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 28.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at [illegible].

THE TRIAL OF HAMLET.

A Great Precedent Which Judge Cox Will Do Well to Ponder Before He Goes Into Open Partnership with Guiteau.

New York World, Dec. 26.

WITTEMBERG, Dec. 10.—In rummaging about the old library in the university town of Wittemberg, I have had the good luck to light upon a number of curious manuscripts, among the least valuable of which certainly is not the one an abstract or general account of which I hereby send you. It appears that when last year Prof. Björnson was sent to collect for the University of Upsala what manuscripts might remain after the great fire, he did not extend his researches to the extensive "Bibliothek," which was really the only part of the university which remained intact. It will also be remembered that when he returned but meagerly equipped with the spoils of the university, he was abused by the resident professors. His anger and its results are passably well known. The Faculty had its quarrel with him, and the result of that quarrel is that I have the opportunity to report upon those researches in the University of Wittemberg—which once he loved and which now he hates—and which now will be accepted by the world as almost the greatest of its rehabilitations of real characters in history.

It will be remembered that in Shakspeare's tragedy "Hamlet," the hero himself, is made to die, after accomplishing the death of his stepfather, the *Queen*, and other characters. From the history as given to me by Prof. Björnson it appears, however, that hardly anything could be further from the truth than the generally accepted history. By means of the cue given me I have been enabled to discover that after *Hamlet* had committed the murders which would have made his succession to the throne certain, he was immediately taken into custody and was afforded a fair and judicial trial.

It is hard to decipher the writings of the courts of the time, especially those which have to do with Denmark, where the Norse characters are almost inextricably commingled with those which scholars ascribe now to the Gothic and now to influences which they are quite well assured are Scand; but from all the manuscript before me I am able to make out a substance, which is as follows:

Hamlet really and truly killed his father. After the death of the father *Hamlet* was not slain by the poison that was within him, but lived afterwards to stand his trial before a court in Elsinore.

And what a trial it was! After he had had time to think the subject over and reflect upon what he could do if the matter should be properly brought before a jury, he engaged lawyers, the principal of whom was his brother-in-law, *Laertius*, a lawyer who theretofore had been engaged in the real-estate business at Upsala. Public opinion was strong against *Hamlet*, for it was felt that murder was a crime. It is difficult to make out exactly who was the Judge before whom the case was tried, but from incidental circumstances having a clear bearing on the historical question it is pretty sure that the name of the presiding Judge was *Yorick*. I gather this from the general conduct of the trial, during the course of which many very astounding and ludicrous licentious privileges were given to the witnesses.

The general line of defense entered was that *Hamlet* was insane, with a permission to amend the same as often as it should seem feasible and to the interest of the prisoner to do so. The jury selected was a representative one, consisting of Lords, ladies, officers, soldiers, sailors, messengers, and other attendants. The Prosecuting-Attorney began and ended in the usual manner, such as that which has come down to us from the time when men were first accused of crime. The corpus delicti was shown, my Lord *Polonius* having been present at the killing, or at least being ready to swear that he was there, and the general fact of the homicide was not denied. Everything was therefore as it should have been to secure the execution of *Hamlet*, and, says the chronicler, he would have been hanged forthwith had not his counsel brought in the strange and unusual plea of insanity. When it was seen what the defense was to be, continues the chronicle, everybody was bewildered, for no one knew whose ox or ass might be killed or stolen by the nearest madman. But, as it appeared further on, these objections had nothing whatever to do with the question of life or property.

When the court was opened and the Prosecuting-Attorney had done his work and been briefly answered, the main business of the defense began. I could, if it were absolutely necessary, republish verbatim much of the testimony that was given, but suffice it to say that the defense first called a sister—a very aged lady—of old *Polonius*, who testified that when the *Queen* was confined of *Hamlet* there had been a great storm all through Denmark. On being cross-questioned she admitted that she knew only of a storm in the palace which had been occasioned by *Hamlet's* father, who had insisted upon being within the chamber at the time of the birth, when he certainly should have been in the next room. No; she had not noticed anything unusual in the way in which the young *Hamlet* had held the sugar to his mouth. On the redirect examination, however, it was brought out that the child had sometimes put the sugar in his eye when he ought to have put it to his lips. The nurse was then dismissed, being, however, permitted to sit close to the prisoner, for whom she had an evident affection.

Horatio and *Marcellus* were then called. They had been with the prisoner upon the platform, and said to the prisoner that they had seen a ghost. They believed it to have been the ghost of *Hamlet's* father because it looked like the old gentleman. Had informed *Hamlet* of the occurrence, and induced him to meet them on the watch. Were not superstitious, but believed in a ghost when they saw him. Were standing on the platform with *Hamlet* when the ghost appeared. *Hamlet* had seemed to see it, and if they had not caught him he would have followed it into the abyss.

On cross-examination they confessed their inability to distinguish between a ghost and a spook. Confessed that they were very much under the influence of late hours on the watch, and for several nights had been in such a state that they were afraid to be alone. This might have induced them to call *Hamlet*, but still, as he was the *Prince*, something in connection with the state of his pocket might have had an influence on them. Had not heard the ghost say anything, and were half asleep when they did so. When the *Prince* returned to them he talked very incoherently about old moles, but they could not testify as to what he had meant by such an expression. Had never heard of moles that could talk, but thought that there might be such animals. *Horatio* had been at school with *Hamlet*; had never noticed anything peculiar about him except when he—*Horatio*—was not in the room. Then *Hamlet* had talked to himself.

Polonius was then called, and testified that *Hamlet*, when asked how he did, made incoherent replies; the *Prince* had said that witness was a fishmonger. Had never dealt in fish. Prisoner had asked him if he had a daughter, when the prisoner knew that he had, for he was engaged to be married to her. Had had long conversations with the prisoner, at the end of which prisoner would say in the most unaccountable manner: "These tedious old fools." Thought that any man who couldn't tell a whale from a cloud was insane.

On cross-examination witness admitted that he didn't know whether he had a daughter or not. Was the confidential adviser of the *Prince's* father, and also of *Claudius*. Could tell a hawk from a hand-saw, as anybody in his senses could. Had dandled *Hamlet* on his knee, and always thought there was something peculiar about the boy.

An officer, a lady, a lord, a soldier, and a sailor were then examined. They considered *Hamlet* thoroughly insane; had never conversed with him, but had heard him converse with himself, which in their opinion amounted to the same thing. Had heard him express a desire that his flesh would melt. Soldier had heard him say something about the Almighty fixing his cannon, and lady had heard him remark that the uses of the world were stale; in general they had no doubt of his insanity. Had never heard him say anything about his father's ghost.

On cross-examination, the sailor said that he had heard him say something about his father's ghost being "all in his eye" or "in his mind's eye," or something of the sort.

Rosencrantz and *Guildenstern* were then called by the defense, the purpose being to show that there was a real and substantial difficulty in the affairs of the State of Denmark immediately prior to the removal of *Claudius* which would have caused any sane man to become insane, or any sensible insane man to attempt to remove the difficulty. They acknowledged that they had heard something about intrigues with the successor of *Fortinbras*, and had thought that they might have been benefited had the schemes they had heard of come to a head, but as for themselves they had never dreamed of such a thing as murder. They were allowed to leave the stand, neither party caring to have anything more to do with them.

Osric then took the stand and asserted that *Hamlet* had always been odious to him. There was a horribly disgusting flavor of earnestness about the man, which, if he (*Osric*) had ever given it much attention, would have immediately brought on a fit of the vapors. On being asked if he knew what a crank was, he replied that he certainly did not know and had no wish to know. A gentleman was then called who said that it was preposterous to suppose that he could know anything at all about the case or the other witnesses, or, indeed, anything about the matter. The keen indifference with which the gentleman treated the lawyers, the Judge, the audience, and the jury was greatly enjoyed.

As I have already said, the corpus delicti having been proved and admitted, except as far as the corpus might interfere with the animus, the twist of the case on which both sides were trying to twine themselves up to the greatest hight was the question of responsibility, and as only ordinary people had hitherto been brought forward as witnesses and the result had been nothing, it was then the plan of both sides to bring in men who, knowing nothing whatever about the particular case in hand, were supposed to know all about it in a general way. So both the prosecution and the defense produced on the stand doctors, of whom it is asked that when they disagree who shall decide, and in regard to whom it is now known that as they always disagree everybody must decide for himself. Then there arose a confusion which I must confess, old jurist as I am, I never thought could have been aroused in *Prince Hamlet's* time, although Prof. Edward Freeman may think differently, for, as is known, the Norman conquest was just preparing to present itself upon the stage.

Dr. Spitzkin was called for the defense. He testified that he was a great man at the Sorbonne—not so great as those previvisectionists who are spoken of in "Tristram Shandy," or perhaps as Dr. Brown-Monstier, but still a great man. He had studied insanity in cats and dogs, and was persuaded that any man who had a head like that of *Hamlet* could not, even if he had the most intense desire to do so, avoid being insane. He had examined *Hamlet's* skull and seen that the helmet which he could wear could never have fitted his father. Considered everybody probably insane whom that helmet would not fit. Had visited the prisoner in his cell at the Capital, and had heard him remark that "to be or not to be was the question." Had construed this observation in his own way, and had his opinions about it. He had asked the prisoner if he could see the opposite wall and was satisfied from his replies that he could not. Also, he had had the prisoner protrude his tongue, and when the tongue was out he had observed that it went a little to the left, and therefore had concluded that the prisoner, like his tongue, was somewhat out of his head. When asked if he believed in ghosts he said he had no desire to enter upon that question; being still further pressed, he said it was nobody's business whether he believed in ghosts or not; so far as killing cats was concerned he was always on hand—but as to ghosts, he eschewed them.

Hamlet was then permitted to testify for himself. He had had an express command from his father to remove *Claudius*, although he had concealed this at first on the platform where he called his father's ghost an "old mole." It was nobody's concern whether it was just or right to kill the *King* or not, the ghost had bidden him to do the deed. He was pressed by the ghost and had to do as it said. For *Polonius* he had only one word—he was an old fool, and for the rest they were either liars or whelps.

Ophelia was here called upon the stand. At her appearance even the wretched *Hamlet* hung his head and begged that she should not be questioned overmuch. She sang a little song which seems to have had some effect upon the jury.

Then after all this more experts were called up. One expert testified that in his opinion anybody who had ever seen anything out of the ordinary way was a lunatic and had better go out of the ordinary world and live there.

On cross-examination, the Doctor said that he had never seen a ghost, but on the re-examination he was compelled to admit that inasmuch as he had never seen a ghost, and therefore had not experimented with this sort of existences, he was not an expert on the subject.

Several witnesses were then produced with the purpose of showing that insanity was hereditary in the *Hamlet* family, and had shown itself in the form of homicidal mania in the *Prince's* mother. It was proved that she had been accessory to the murder of her first husband, and the conclusion was drawn that the knowledge of this fact preying on the weak mind of the *Prince* had produced in him an uncontrollable impulse, acting under which he had committed the homicide. The prisoner, however, insisted here that he was compelled to do the deed by the supernatural pressure and commands of his father's ghost.

To make a long story short, *Judge Yorick* in charging the jury said that if in their opinion *Hamlet* was insane at the time of the homicide, and irresistibly pressed by the ghost of his father, it would be necessary to acquit the prisoner, since if the pressure was irresistible it was manifest that it could not be resisted. If, on the other hand, they believed that he was sane, he must be held responsible even if he was irresistibly pressed, for in such a case the power of resistance would assume a moral phase, and *Hamlet* would be culpable because of his simple neglect to fortify his mind, as he might have done. As to insanity being hereditary in the present case, the experts were evidently of different opinions, and the jury must decide what weight was to be attached to their views. In short, the Judge charged directly into the air, as it seems then to have been the judicial fashion to do.

In a rude and uncultivated age such as was that in which this great tragedy occurred, it was almost a foregone conclusion that the jury would be fuddled by what they had heard, and consequently disagree. Such a conclusion, however, is not justified by the facts, since *Hamlet* was brought in guilty of murder in the first degree. A new trial was granted, but with the same result, and the unhappy *Prince* paid the penalty of his crimes, being hanged on the very platform where he had first met the ghost. The result was greeted with acclaim, the general opinion being that if one will associate with ghosts he must take the consequences of rashness and folly, and be judged by the company he keeps.

NO NONSENSE.

How a French Court Would Try Guiteau.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The French way of conducting the trial of the murderer Guiteau may be stated with brevity:

The murderer being presented in court, the Judge would have addressed him:

Judge—Ha, miscreant! You murdered our good President. He had done no wrong. His wife and children mourn, his country has lost him. Your life has been traced. You are a scoundrel. What can you say?

Prisoner—I was impelled by the Deity to remove the President. It was not a personal matter. Some of our politicians were abusing the President, and for the sake of peace the Deity put it into my head to remove him. The Deity did it, not I, as I was but the instrument.

Judge—Miserable! Then you plead insanity. Take the wretch to prison; summon a commission of experts in diseases of the mind to make a personal examination of the culprit and report tomorrow whether he is responsible for his acts.

The commission would have been found and the report made without more than one day's delay.

The report would have been that the miserable knew enough to know that murder was a crime; that his pretense of irresponsibility was the last resource of a desperate wretch.

That would have been the proper end of the trial. Lawyers speeches by the day to befog the case would not have been permitted.

The mouth of the murderer, if he had attempted to gabble insults, would have been stopped by the Judge. The idea of feasting the scoundrel in jail, and running after him for photographs, and flattering him by taking a cast of his horrid head, could not have been entertained for a moment.

Freedom for his blackguard tongue to have full swing day after day, loaded with foulness toward honest witnesses and decent people in general, would have been an insufferable impropriety.

The Judge would have called up the murderer on the third occasion of his appearance in the court, and without wasting words—without any foolishness of display, or rhetoric, or sentiment—sentenced him to death.

No time would have been fixed for the execution. A few days, perhaps, would have passed, during which the condemned could have been visited by a scientific man or two, to make sure that the wretch was not an irresponsible maniac, and for the formality of an application to be made for the mitigation of the sentence.

The reply to such an application would have been a simple refusal, and the day after, or, at the furthest, the third day, a huge black van would have appeared about 2 o'clock in the morning in front of the prison, and in an hour the guillotine would have been in order—and then the executioner would have knocked on the cell door of the murderer, with the information that his time had come and he must make his toilet of death. That means a close shave and hair-cutting, and a low-necked shirt. While the preparations were being made the murderer might have been allowed a cup of coffee, with perhaps a few drops of brandy in it.

Half an hour suffices for the ceremony of preparation. The services of a venerable priest may be had. The iron gates roll open without noise, and the ghastly assassin is thrust forward and under the knife, as coolly and rapidly as a hog is handled in the killing season at one of our pork houses, and in the twinkling of an eye the heavy triangle of steel glides down the ladder-like frame, hisses through the neck, and strikes a rubber cushion with a low thud.

There is nothing in this process to cultivate the vanity of miscreants to become murderers—no autographs, photographs, phonography, and no models of heads by bogus artists, or big dinners, or double breakfasts, or correspondence with female fools.

As the trial of Guiteau is conducted, it is the darkest disgrace that has fallen upon the American people since the sale of black or yellow babies at auction ceased, and it will be found to have had a farreaching demoralizing influence; one that it will require all there is of virtue and energy in the character of our people to counteract and overcome.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

Considerable Agitation Over the Bicycle Question.

The South Park Board of Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. There were present the President, John R. Walsh, and Commissioners Cornell, Russell, and Callaghan.

Commissioner Sherman was again unavoidably absent, but, as he had expressed a wish to have something to say on the question of admitting bicycles to the South Parks and boulevards, it was agreed to postpone all further consideration of that subject until the next regular meeting of the board.

Secretary Harmon read letters of remonstrance against the action of the board at its last meeting in passing affirmatively upon the bicycle question from Enos Ayres, Henry Sayre, A. J. Averell, J. M. W. Jones, Henry E. Lowe, Byron L. Smith, A. D. Lamb, J. D. Desendorf, and J. H. Dunham. The latter was quite a lengthy epistle, and was full of biting sarcasm. The following excerpts are a fair sample of the whole:

"You exclude from these drives all funeral processions, and yet have taken the very means to increase their number. The danger to life and property is too great to tolerate them in the parks or on the boulevards. Are you, gentlemen, as trustees of a great public property, to advance the pecuniary interest of any individual or any machine?"

Mr. John G. Shortall, who was present at the head of a large delegation of bicyclists, read a counter petition, which is subjoined, but which he did not wish to submit to the board until such time as they were ready to act upon the question. He hoped in the meantime to add a large number of names to it. The following is the petition as it was read:

The undersigned beg leave to express their hearty approval of your recent action throwing open the boulevards and parks to the use of the bicycle, having no doubt that whatever apprehension may exist in timid minds as to its alarming an occasional horse will very soon and entirely pass away. Very respectfully,

Murry Nelson, G. E. P. Dodge, H. J. Macfarland, John M. Clark, John Mason Loomis, George L. Dunlap, William E. Strong, N. K. Fairbank, Hiram Wheeler, Charles D. Hammill, P. D. Armour, Norman Williams, Julius S. Grinnell, R. B. Mason, John E. Earle, E. G. Mason, Chauncey J. Blair, Edwin Lee Brown.

Mr. Shortall has also prepared a set of rules and regulations for governing bicycles and their riders in the parks and on the boulevards, which he also intends to submit to the board. It is his intention to submit at the same time a communication showing what regulations are enforced concerning the bicycle in the parks of other cities in this country and in Europe. At the conclusion of his remarks the bicycle question was dropped and regular business taken up.

Commissioner Russell offered a resolution that the Superintendent be directed to report what plan, in his opinion, would give a good but not too expensive speeding track upon the park or boulevards, or what may be done to improve the road now in use. Carried.

The Singer & Talcott Stone Company's petition to have their percentage, amounting to about $8,000, paid to them with their December estimate, was concurred in, the reasons for the request as set forth in the petition being considered good and sufficient.

A few small bills were examined and passed upon, and the board then adjourned until the next regular meeting.

Dressing the Hair.

New York Letter.

At length it appears that a radical change in the fashion of arranging woman's greatest glory, her hair, is really to take place. We hear rumors of impending innovation from headquarters—in other words, from Paris. The close, prim, demure little coiffure d'Anglaise which is now worn, and has been for the past two years and more, is exceptionally suited to the small, delicate head and slim face of the average American woman. It is not so well suited to the piquant, irregular featured features of the Parisiennes, however. Therefore, they have begun to adopt a looser, softer, less severe style of coiffure. The hair will, during the winter, it seems, be worn on the neck, in coils, braids, or curls, and in the evening, when flowers are added, they will be mounted in trailing sprays and garlands to fall gracefully on the said coils, braids, or curls. The latter (the curls) are apparently destined again to meet most especial favor.

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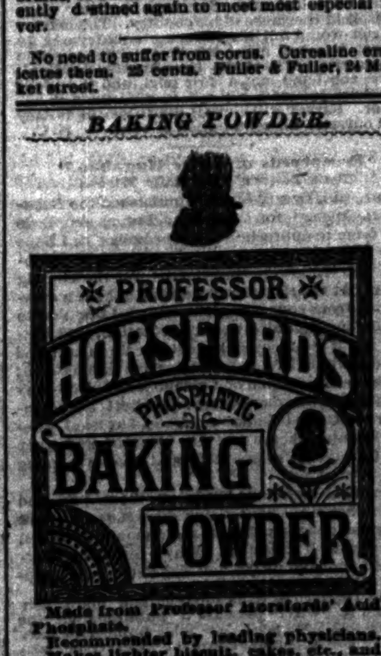

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EDUCATIONAL.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.
There are a few vacancies to be filled in this institution at the opening of the next term, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1882. Early application should be made to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

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Every purchaser speaks in the highest terms of S. S. S.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chicago City Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 50 State-st., on Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m.
W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

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Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Sioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & Yankton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque, [illegible] Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.
Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Union Depot, Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Janesville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & Dubuque Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Itasca Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:15 a. m. and 6:00 p. m.; arrive 6:45 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.
Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts. [illegible] Ticket Offices, at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin & Peoria Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ¶Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

On Saturday night to Gilman only. On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.
Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 56 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

Daily. †Daily except Sundays.
Horton's Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ||Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.
Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturday excepted. §Saturdays leave at [illegible] p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Saturdays leave at 11:05 p. m. †Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.
The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York City on [illegible].

Kankakee Line.
Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.
Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.
(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)
Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., [illegible] Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logansport Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
(Danville Route.)
Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 83 [illegible]-st., [illegible] Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot corner of Franklin and Randolph.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

For explanation of reference marks [illegible] see head of list of time-tables.

GEORGIA.

Encouraging Prospects There of Political Independentism.

An Interview with Dr. William H. Felton, Ex-Member of Congress.

He Holds that the Power of Bourbonism Is Finally Broken;

Declares that Independents Will Run for All the Principal Offices;

And Formulates the Issues Which Independentism Will Make Prominent.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 24.—As an Independent Democrat, and a bitter opponent of the Bourbon Democracy of Georgia, probably no man in this State has so much prominence today as

DR. WILLIAM H. FELTON,

of Cartersville, who for two terms represented the Seventh District of Georgia in the Lower House of Congress. Dr. Felton was elected to Congress by a handsome majority in 1876, beating William H. Dabney, of Rome. Again in 1878 he was victorious, defeating the candidate of the organized Democracy, Judge George N. Lester, the presiding officer of the Blue Ridge Circuit. Notwithstanding the fact that Judge Lester received the valuable support of the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, now one of Georgia's representatives in the Senate, and a host of other politicians, Dr. Felton had an easy victory. Two successive victories—so his friends claim—brought about a feeling of confidence; and it was this that defeated him for Congress in 1880, together with the fact that Dr. Felton failed to receive the support of the Republicans of his district, who had voted for him solidly in the two successful campaigns that preceded the one of 1880. The Republicans in the last election refused to vote for him on the ground that his practices in Washington were not in keeping with his expressions on the stump in Georgia and promises to Republicans; but it is now probable that the Doctor will regain the confidence of his Republican friends, to whom he to a great extent owed his success, as he has taken several steps towards indorsing progressive opinions and Republican principles. He is again rallying his forces about him, and will make the race for Congress from the Seventh District next November, unless he is urged to make the race for Governor at the head of an anti-Bourbon party. By some of his admirers he is regarded as a second Henry Clay, both in appearance and on the stump. That he will make it uncomfortably warm for whoever opposes him, there is little doubt.

A few days since Dr. Felton visited Atlanta for the purpose of calling upon Gen. James Longstreet, the present United States Marshal of Georgia, who is in perfect harmony with Dr. Felton; and, while here, I persuaded him to submit to

AN INTERVIEW.

He talked quite freely, as will be seen by the following:

"Doctor," I asked, "what effect, if any, will Mahone's recent victory in Virginia have upon Independence in Georgia?"

"I think one good effect will be the assurance it gives the Independents of Georgia and of the South that victory is possible. Heretofore one great obstacle to the success of the Independents has been the belief, entertained by thousands of our best citizens, that organized Democracy in Georgia and in all the Southern States was impregnable; that against its moss-covered ramparts all aggressive movements were doomed to failure. It was considered almost sacrilege to question the strength and infallibility of an organization which had so long dominated all political, social, and economic matters in the South, and whose traditions were interwoven with our history before and during the Civil War. Our young men felt that their future political, professional, and business success was largely dependent upon this organized Democracy. All their dreams and aspirations were colored in some measure by the hope of the kindly approval and friendly assistance of this political power. To oppose it was to become a political outcast—to throw yourself away politically. Independentism might succeed in some counties, in an occasional Congressional district, owing to local and personal causes; but to make an attack along the line was to fight the irresistible. Mahone's victory teaches our people that

ORGANIZED BOURBONISM IS VULNERABLE;

that, like Achilles, whose mother thoughtlessly failed to dip his heel in the River Styx, and thereby left one vulnerable place in his body, which proved his overthrow, this organization, heretofore considered invincible and perpetual in the South, is shown to be mortal—can be wounded—can be defeated; and, in my judgment, when men generally recognize that fact the prestige and power of the organization will have departed. Men have long been tired of its methods—its frauds—its intolerance—its proscription—its utter lack of well-defined principles—held together only by the hope of spoils and official place—subordinating country to party purposes—resting like an incubus upon the growth and prosperity of the South—running in ruts that the institution of Slavery cut deep in Northern thought and Southern legislation. I believe that now men who have been looking for a way of escape from these evils, and who have seen the power of Independentism, will join their political futures to this rapidly-growing movement in Georgia."

"Will there be a regular independent movement in this State next year; and who will lead it?"

"There will be; that is to say, there will be Independent candidates for all the principal offices which are to be filled by elections next year—Governor, Congressmen, and others. Indeed, the moral force of organized Bourbonism has been broken in Georgia ever since 1874. It only needed one breach in its walls

TO SHOW ITS WEAKNESS—

to remove the awe and veneration with which it inspired men. Before this time the most intelligent citizens would tremble at the simple intimation that they were not in line with their party—that they meditated anything like revolt from the behests of the assembled tricksters and manipulators of the organization. It was regarded something like excommunication from the Church in the fourteenth century. It was social ostracism. In many cases it involved business ruin. But now contempt rather than terror is awakened in liberal and intelligent minds by the threats and displeasure of Bourbon leadership. Another matter has heretofore operated in Georgia in favor of Bourbon solidity—viz.: the pretended apprehension that the State might fall into the hands of the Republican party and some Congressional districts be controlled by negro votes. But our citizens have had the courage in these last years to inquire wherein have they been benefited by this unrelenting war on the Republican party. What have we gained intellectually, morally, materially? Has the South under the dominion of organized Democracy prospered and grown in manufactures, agriculture, population, and wealth generally more than the North under Republican sway? Have our affairs been administered more honestly, more economically, and more wisely than theirs? Alas! the inquiry has not been favorable to Democratic rule in the South. Men do not regard with horror now, as they did some years ago, the possibility of Republican supremacy. If it is suggested to an intelligent man today in Georgia, his probable reply will be,

'WE CAN'T BE WORSTED.'

Everywhere in the State good men—liberal men—progressive men—are anxious for a new political régime. Our young men feel that, in following this organization, they have followed an ignis-fatuus that only deceives—that dances before them brightly just previous to our National elections, and, when the votes are counted, leaves them stranded upon political blunders and apparent corruption. Georgia is ripe today for revolt.

"You ask, Who will lead this movement? I answer, If successful, the people will lead it. The liberal men of all parties, Democrats and Republicans, forgetting all former party alliances, coalescing under the common banner, with one common purpose—to suppress present political evils, and inaugurate a better system in the State—will move on to victory. Whoever carries their standard must be the choice of the people; with a clean political record; with pluck, energy, and power on the stump; and who will shatter no glass-house as he brings home to the political tricksters and corruptionists of the State their political and official crimes."

"Do you believe all the Democrats and Republicans who are opposed to Bourbon methods and sentiments could be brought together upon one common platform; and, if so, upon what issues would the fight be made, in your opinion?"

"I believe they can. Of course there are some Republicans who will refuse to cooperate with the Independents in their fight against organized Bourbonism. For years past, in Georgia, this class of Republicans have been in secret, and sometimes in open, alliance with organized Bourbonism. Under the guise of Republicanism—of supporting their own candidates for office—they manage to cast their votes so as to do the most good for the opposition. These men are few, unexceptional, and strongly marked. The great mass of the Republicans will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with Independent Democrats in their war upon the methods and sentiments which have so long controlled the South. This will be the great issue: the total annihilation of the methods and sentiments which have retarded the prosperity and happiness of these States. If I were required to

FORMULATE THE ISSUES

that will be made prominent in this independent movement in Georgia, and upon which platform of principles Democrats and Republicans will stand until they are enforced in practice, I would give something like the following:

"1. The political 'caucus' is only advisory in its character—should have no binding force upon the actions and consciences of free citizens of a free government; but every ballot cast at an election should represent the convictions of the individual voter.

"2. We insist that it is essential to free government to have a free ballot, and a fair count of all the votes honestly cast at any State or National election; and the machinery of managing and supervising elections should be guarded and protected by law so that fraud will be impossible.

"3. Honorable payment of all honest debts—especially the payment of the National and State debts—as rapidly as our surplus revenues will authorize.

"4. In financial matters we recognize gold and silver as the money of the Constitution; and all paper issues—greenback or other paper currency—should be redeemable, at the will of the holder, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States.

"5. As soon as the reduction of the National debt will permit, we favor the repeal of all Internal-Revenue laws, and believe that all the revenues of the Federal Government should be raised by a tariff upon foreign articles imported into this country, and which tariff shall so discriminate in its provisions as to afford ample encouragement and protection to all home-industries.

"6. We advocate a liberal system of internal improvements by the Federal Government for works of a National character only—especially our water-routes of transportation.

"7. The National Government is

THE SUPREME AUTHORITY

known to the people of this country, and its laws have the first claim to our obedience. Every citizen of the United States is entitled to a full protection of his personal and political rights under those Federal laws.

"8. We believe every child should have the opportunity of acquiring a common English education in schools forever made free by a liberal support from the State Government.

"9. Monopolies, by which a privileged class exercise a controlling power over the property and labor of a multitude of citizens, are opposed to the genius and spirit of our Government; and we will steadily resist every measure or system that tends to concentrate political power or undue business opportunities in the hands of the few at the expense of the many.

"10. The present system of leasing the State convicts must be wiped from our statutes as a foul blot upon our civilization and humanity.

"11. Party proscription and sectional prejudices have greatly retarded the material growth and development of our State—which material prosperity we earnestly desire and will diligently foster; and, to this end, we will use every moral and legal means to suppress proscription and to liberalize sectional prejudices—recognizing the unity of our common Federal Government, and equality of all men before the laws."

"What do you think of President Arthur's Administration?"

"So far he has made us a wise and conservative President. His admirable bearing during the long illness of the late President endeared him very much to the country; and the non-sectional and liberal character of his recent message has convinced the people that the affairs of the Government are in safe hands. If he continues in well-doing the country will have cause to congratulate itself. He is growing rapidly in the confidence of the Southern people; and, outside of sectional politicians, the South will rejoice to find in him a President for the whole country."

GEN. LONGSTREET.

The conversation then drifted upon other matters; and I asked Dr. Felton what he thought of

GEN. LONGSTREET'S CHANCES

for a place in the new Cabinet.

"I hope that they are good," said he. "I should like very much to see him go in. Gen. Longstreet I regard as one of the very best men in the South; and, independent of his ability to fill any office to which he may be called, his appointment would be of incalculable benefit to a new party."

"Should the General go into the Cabinet, who will be his successor as United States Marshal?"

"That would be hard to say. W. A. Huff, of Atlanta, would make an excellent appointee. Huff was the United States Marshal once; Mr. Hayes told me so; that is, he told me that he had concluded to send Huff's name in for confirmation, but, during the night, before the day upon which his name was to be sent in, he was cheated out of it by the trickery of some of his enemies, who influenced Mr. Hayes to change his mind. Huff should have had it. He is the best man that I know of in Georgia now for the place, as his political influence and knowledge of men will be of great benefit to our party."

The Doctor here boarded the train and returned home. S. W. P.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Author of Flora McFlimsey.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Can you settle a question discussed with a friend as to the authorship of the poem, "Flora McFlimsey." QUERIST.

[William Allen Butler, senior member of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, Trinity Building, New York City, is the author of Flora McFlimsey.]

A Reminder.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—It is fun to see William Penn Nixon squirm over his defeat for the Collectorship. He is, however, barking up the wrong tree when he charges his defeat to the Hon. John A. Logan. Can W. P. N. look back to last spring, when he lent the influence of his paper to support of a mean dead-beat and blackmailer for a little Constable office on the West Side, and to accomplish that support allowed his paper to become the medium of scandal and abuse of an old Republican who opposed that vile officeseeker?

"Let the galled jade wince."

Before he again asks for office he must make amends for the past. SENEX.

Liable to Get His Pantaloons Kicked.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—I see that Gen. Steedman has had an eruption (I use this word as one speaking of boils and not of volcanoes) of reminiscences. If I remember rightly this is the same gentleman who swore last summer, "By God! Chester A. Arthur shall never occupy the President's chair." I wish to remark that I consider such an one a d—d coward. The first he knows some stout but stupid old donkey who followed Sherman through the War, and believed the while that he was being led by the greatest strategist of the age—the first Gen. Steedman knows some stout old donkey will walk right into the office of the *Weekly Democrat* and kick his pantaloons for him! READER.

Filaria Oculi, or Worm in a Horse's Eye.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Dec. 28.—In the daily of the 23d appeared a dispatch on filaria oculi. One would suppose from the dispatch that the like had never been seen but once or twice in America. Two or three years ago there were three or four cases reported in different sections of this country. A case was reported from this village where a two and one-fourth inch filaria was removed by Dr. Jno. J. Taylor. No doubt it is much more frequent than heretofore supposed. The writer of the dispatch referred to above says: "Several veterinary surgeons (?) were summoned. Some thought by overwork the horse had snapped a nerve of the eye and this was floating about," etc. The same class of veterinary surgeons cut out "hooks" whenever they find a case of enlargement of the nictating membrane. Such men seeing a filaria in the eye would pass it by as a snapped nerve and "dope" a horse with tobacco and ashes for "bots." There ought to be some law prohibiting such barbarities, and providing for men of ability and qualifications to practice veterinary surgery and medicine. JNO. J. TAYLOR.

A Word for Butterine.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 24.—The position of THE TRIBUNE on the butter question has attracted considerable notice here, and has been received with almost, if not quite, universal approval. The feeling prevails here that it is utterly preposterous to demand laws prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine while the prices of the genuine article are maintained at such high figures, unless it can be conclusively shown that these substitutes are unquestionably injurious to health, and that, apparently, has not yet been shown. Good butter has retailed in this city for months at prices ranging from 30 to 45 cents a pound, and it is a fact that many laboring people have been obliged to forego the use of it. They have frequently been found in the stores here asking for oleomargarine, and would be glad to use that substitute if they could get it. What they want is a fair quality of butter at a fair price; or, failing to get that, a good substitute sold openly as such and not as butter. It is a fact that in many towns within two hours' ride of this city good farmers' butter is sold daily for 20 to 25 cents a pound, and yet 35 cents is the lowest figure that will touch it at retail in Quincy. It is several years since so easy a season on stock has been experienced. The drought of the summer cut the pasturage short; but that loss was mainly recovered before the frosts stopped the fall growth of grass. Through October there were abundant rains and fall pasturage was seldom better. No question exists that the chances for butter-making are far better than they were a year ago. Still the prices named place that article almost beyond the reach of the poor, and at the same time dairymen are crying for legislation to prevent the manufacture of substitutes. How much, forsooth, will these people want for the genuine article when they have prohibited the making of substitutes, since the present exorbitant prices place butter in the category of luxuries which the poor can scarcely afford to eat? This is now a more important question than that of prohibiting the making of oleomargarine. GERANIUM.

The Irish Exchequer in Paris.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—It is none of my business, but I sometimes wonder what becomes of all the money raised in this country and Britain to further the Irish cause. Probably $5,000,000 have been contributed in this country alone within twenty years past to further Fenianism and other manifestations of Irish patriotism.

Has all this money been honestly and faithfully applied as the donors intended or the cause required? Who believes that the money given to O'Donovan-Rossa has done a particle of good or advanced the cause of Ireland one iota.

How do Irish-Americans know that the immense sums sent to Paris reach the suffering people of Ireland? In these days of defaulting bank cashiers it behooves contributors to the Irish fund to demand a strict stewardship of their custodians. But better still, because a more direct and practical use of the millions sent to O'Donovan-Rossa, Egan, or even Parnell, would it be for Irish patriots here to buy up large tracts of land in this country, give forty to eighty acres to each poor tenant, and pay his passage to this country; or else use the funds in buying up cheap lands in Ireland and parceling them out among abused tenants. Money thus used would accomplish something. Millions of dollars have been absolutely wasted by hot-headed leaders on useless agitation and mock warfare with no substantial good to the worthy cause of Ireland. E.

The Cathedral Bells.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—I was not aware until last evening that my communication asking who was responsible for the ringing of the Cathedral bells every half hour from 4 to 8 o'clock in the morning had been replied to. I have since seen the reply, and conclude that the writer is one who

Has been borne upward till he trod
Among the *hierarchy* of God!

At least in his own estimation, else why should he deliver a homily to "apathetic souls" for wishing to indulge in balmy sleep during the night-time? As your pretended Christian correspondent insinuates that I am probably one of these who "spend their nights at the club or somewhere else," I confess I spend mine "somewhere else," and I do not like to be disturbed unnecessarily in the morning. In this respect I do not believe that I am very peculiar. As he has taken the liberty to suggest that I am a great sinner, I suppose I may indulge in a like liberty. His heathen Chinee signature "Ka-a-Shin" is very appropriate for an *alien*, as I take him to be. It suggests that if alien subjects of Rome may disturb a Protestant community by ringing bells during the night, the subjects of the Chinese Empire, when they become numerous enough, may add to the "melody" the thunders of the Chinese gong. The *avant couriers* of the Chinese host are already among us, flaunting their queues—the badge of their nationality—in our midst. The disciples of Confucius will only add to the confusion—bedlam let loose. Seriously, I would like to know what business a lot of old bachelors—calling themselves *fathers*—have to come into a community of families, who are taught by Nature as well as by civilization that the night is given by the Almighty for rest and for quiet slumber, and to assume the prerogative of disturbing them in the indulgence of their God-given right? I have been told that the Bishop, when appealed to to abate the nuisance, said he couldn't do it. I thought perhaps Mayor Harrison might. If the Mayor cannot, perhaps a presentment through the grand jury would be effectual. I am told that the night-bell nuisance has been stopped in Philadelphia. W.

Repudiation in Ireland.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—For one, I am glad to read the outspoken, honest, and manly words of Col. Bend on the great Irish question, and it would be better for Ireland if more of her leaders were equally outspoken and honest. The "No-rent" manifesto is not only fallacious but the most pernicious doctrine ever promulgated in the Irish name, and is doing more even than Fenianism to weaken and destroy sympathy for the Irish cause. It is a species of Communism, and no less than the repudiation of debt.

The State of Mississippi has long had a bad name, because years ago she repudiated her public debt, and similar odium will attach to the Irish people if they persist in the "no-rent" folly and delusion. What would the Irish landlord of Chicago or Cook County think should his American tenant, after occupying his house or his farm for one or two years, join a league of other American tenants, likewise in arrears to their landlords, and issue a manifesto declaring that they will pay no future rent and no back rent, but keep on using the landlords' property? Suppose these tenants were numerous enough in Cook County to awe other tenants, and even prevent the juries of Cook County from rendering any decisions in favor of our Irish landlords suing for back rent or the possession of their rented houses and farms, would not Irishmen everywhere raise a howl and denounce the American tenants who refused to pay their debts for back rent as a set of villains little better than thieves? Parnell made the great mistake of his life when he espoused the cause of repudiation, and set the example for his countrymen. Yet it was in keeping with his previous mistake in trying to secure the absolute confiscation, in Parliament, of the Irish estates, and in opposing the noble and self-sacrificing Gladstone, who had the welfare of Ireland so much at heart. Had Parnell been as honest as Gladstone he would have aided and not opposed him in Parliament. But Parnell evidently feared that Gladstone was about to settle the vexed question, and would thus gain renown at Parnell's expense. Parnell's occupation would be gone if the Land bill became a success and peace should be again restored between landlord and tenant. Rather let Ireland suffer a little longer than that I, Parnell, should cease to be the central figure in a war of agitation. Hence the firebrand which came from his maddened red-hot brain—No more rent "till I am released."

Strange that the Irish people cannot see in the conditions imposed by Parnell the ultima thule of selfishness. The true patriot sinks himself in the cause of his country. The martyr patriot would tell his suffering countrymen to forget him and make the best terms possible for themselves with the hard-hearted landlord. Give the Land act a fair trial, and if it does not work justice I will aid in securing you another. Parnell will himself live to see the fallacy and curse of his repudiation of rent. M. C.

Prospectus of "The Bugaboo."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—I have published the *Bugaboo* in Chicago for some time, but, as people do not seem to appreciate it or recognize it, I hope you will extend professional courtesy and publish the following prospectus for the coming year. At the risk of being assassinated by a committee from your composing-room, I beg you to follow the capitalization, punctuation, and italics, and if you could have it set up in battered type it would look more attractive and natural:

The business-men of Chicago Know what they want—*The Bugaboo*—O yes! you bet! *The Bugaboo* wants the business-men, too, but *why?* Simply because they WANT *The Bugaboo*, and what the Chicago business-men *want* they are going to have! Fact!

Business-men have heads on them—yes—and when they want advertising done they go where they can get the value of their money—*because*, it is cheap if it is dear. Why? Because business-men have HEADS and *The Bugaboo* is a representative paper! It is so.

The Bugaboo is a *newspaper*, and don't you forget it. Why? Because it publishes all the news, don't you see? We *don't* publish no *more* funny stories, or sketches, or poetry, or miscellaneous matter. Why? Because it is a *newspaper*, and an elastic one at that—and if the news don't come we fill up with dead "ads," thus saving composition, which we allow the business-men.

Besides, we do *not* have to pay, by one third, as much for having our type set as the alleged "news" papers of Chicago, and, as usual, the advertiser reaps the benefit!

The Bugaboo is progressive. Why? Because it is *the* paper for news. *The Bugaboo* has ordered some beautiful, nice, long-time-credit, light-face type, which will make *The Bugaboo* more attractive. That is easily understood without explanation. Selah!

The Bugaboo has also instituted other reforms—notably, discharged some of its surplus attachés—all of which benefits the advertiser. Our interests are mutual! Tumble?

(I hear that one of my discharged editors is going to start an alleged opposition paper to be called the *Blitzen*, but we have not to do with *The Blitzen*. Why? Because *The Bugaboo* is THE paper, and advertisers appreciate the fact).

The Bugaboo is a Chicago institution, although some people don't believe it. But *it is!* And why? Because Chicago's interests are identical with its own, and *The Bugaboo* has always kept pace with Chicago—South. *Facts are facts!* Why? Because we say so!

The Bugaboo wishes all a merry Christmas—advertising rates at *counter* in counting-room. Happy New Year—single copies five cents. HALFAP.

Finley, of Ohio.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—It has frequently been our duty to correct erroneous statements of facts which appear from time to time in the columns of the "Independent" Democratic organ of this city.

In yesterday's *Times*, in its editorial columns, it attempts to refute the statement of a "country organ located near the Jacksonville Insane Asylum" as follows:

A country organ in Illinois, located near the Jacksonville Insane Asylum, says: "Hon. [illegible] pointed his Democratic predecessor, as Speaker, Chairman of a committee, thereby showing himself a bigger man than Sam Randall." Sam Randall was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and when Sam was Speaker he appointed Finley, of Ohio, Republican, Chairman of the same committee. In giving this committee to the minority he but followed a well-established precedent.

Now the political editor of the *Times* must have overtaxed his digestive apparatus in doing his Christmas turkey, else would they not fail him in correcting a "country organ"; and further, his mind's eye would be clear and quick to recognize a dearly beloved brother in this man Finley, whom the editor is ignorant enough to term a "Republican." The *Times* attempts, as will be seen, to cite a precedent for the act of Speaker Keifer in appointing a representative of the minority to a House committee Chairmanship. Says this great head-line paper: "In giving this committee (referring to the Committee on Public Expenditures) to *the minority*, he (Speaker Keifer) but followed a well-established precedent." And what *is* this "well-established precedent" cited by the *Times?* Why, the appointment by Randall, a Democrat, of Finley, of Ohio, another and *worse* Democrat, to be Chairman of said committee during the life of the Forty-sixth Congress.

The Finley referred to is Ebenezer B. Finley, of Bucyrus, Crawford County, O., who only obtained his seat in the Forty-sixth Congress after a Democratic Legislature of Ohio had re-gerrymandered a previous gerrymander of the State so as to make it impossible for Charley Foster to return to Congress.

The old Tenth Ohio District, which returned Mr. Foster to the Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses, was *always* a Democratic district by a thousand majority, but this was not enough to keep such a bold and popular leader as Gov. Foster from overcoming it, and each time with greater ease. The Democracy of the Tenth and adjoining districts were so enraged at Gov. Foster's repeated success in a Democratic stronghold that they went to Columbus and forced the then Democratic Legislature to so split up Mr. Foster's old district that from a Democratic majority of 1,000 they made it about 4,000, and called it the Eighth Ohio District. It was in *this* arena that Ebenezer B. Finley, "Republican," a follower and foul-mouthed apostle of Vallandigham, was pitted against Charles Foster—a district where any respectable Democrat like Judge Seney would have received the full majority of 4,000 votes. The "Republican" Finley was returned by 1,235 votes over Gov. Foster, and two years later his own party became disgusted with his red-mouthed treason and very sensibly shelved him as a thing of the past. He *never was* a Republican, and from his make-up he *never can* become one, unless the Lord perform a miracle upon his dark and narrow mind. TRUTH.

The Planet Mars.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHFIELD, Warren Co., Ind., Dec. 25.—Today the planet Mars is in conjunction with the earth. Its exact position in the heavens is five degrees east of the star Tejat, where the sun appears to be on the 22d of June. The motion of this planet will be retrograde—that is, west—until the 2d of February, as any one may verify by comparing it night after night with any given star in its vicinity.

This planet bears a stronger analogy to the earth than any other body in the solar system. It revolves on its axis in a fraction over twenty-four hours. It is inclined to the ecliptic 27 degrees. When its apposition happens in August, when its longitude in the heavens is about the same as that of the earth, its south pole is inclined towards the sun, and consequently we can see 27 degrees beyond its south pole. Astronomers have discovered what by some are recognized on this planet as continent and seas.

Whenever the opportunity is favorable for observing its poles they present a white appearance, which is supposed to be the accumulation of ice and snow in those regions.

As the planet Mars is only 4,000 miles in diameter, and its mean distance about 42,000,000 of miles further from the sun than the earth, the probability is it was in a condition for the production of vegetable and animal life long before our globe. There are four infinits in the universe, so far as the human mind can conceive—the past, for we can conceive of no period of the past when there was not a period prior to that; the future, for we can conceive of no possible future when there will not be a future beyond; the universe, for we can conceive of no point in the universe but what there is space beyond; and lastly, God is infinit, for He is everywhere and upholds all things by the might of His power. Everything else is finite. Change is written on the vegetable, animal, and physical world.

Our moon was probably the first planet in our system that was developed and became a world of life and animation.

This has all changed. It is now a mass of dead matter, and returning, as all organized matter must, to chaos. Next in order probably comes Mars, which today no doubt enjoys all the phases of animal and vegetable life that our own world does.

Jupiter today bears a closer analogy to the sun than to the earth.

But the time will come in the far-off future when this will all be changed, and she will be the abode of sentient life. At that time our earth will be something in the state that our moon is at the present time. But ultimately the fires of the sun will be extinguished, and she will become a mass of dead matter, incapable of forming a world of sentient life because she will have no central sun to furnish her with light and heat.

Nature is consistent—everything goes on in accordance with exact laws. The great law around which all others oscillate is change. The ephemera exists for a few short hours and ceases to be. Animal life varies from a few years to a century or upwards; vegetable life from one to a thousand or more of years. The life of planets—if I may use the term—suns, and stars are counted by millions and hundreds of millions of years; but the end comes; the old worlds pass away and new ones are brought into being. ORIN ABORN.

Sweet William.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Williampennixon "has no sores to display to the public," because he has no more sores to display; the stock is exhausted. When a beggar is sore all over, he has only to strip off his rags and turn himself round and round, as a turkey is turned on the spit, until the public has had an opportunity to view him on all sides. Williampennixon begs to assure the public that he has but one sore, and strips himself stark naked to prove that it covers his whole person. It is a case of confluent office-itch which has left only one "pit," but that "pit" is a monster, livid and all-enveloping. The despair of the situation is that the victim infected himself with the disease by voluntary inoculation. As Nebuchadnezzar crawled on his belly and ate grass, so Williampennixon prostrated himself in the dust and implored the Senator from Illinois to put his foot on his neck and keep it there, while he turned the crank of his organ and ground out tunes pleasing to his master's ear. The Senator tried all the stops of his henchman's little daily organ, and they all feebly squeaked the same tune, until finally he grew weary of the monotony, and kicked over the organ and spurned the organ-grinder.

Then up jumped little Sweet William, his face all purple with wrath, and doubled his little fist, and began to smite the Senator. But the Senator laughed until the tears ran down his swarthy cheeks to see such rage in such a little man. And then he tells the public how little William begged for the Collectorship, and how little Gil Pierce, of the *I.-O.*, begged for it for his master; and how Stone, of the *News*, begged for it for his friend, Sweet William; and how Curtis, of the *I.-O.*, begged for it too; and how they all begged, and begged again in chorus; and how the Washington correspondent of the *I.-O.* threatened while the others begged. And then, after having been spurned and kicked at the end of his long service, Williampennixon remarks that he has no complaint to make about the failure of his begging for the Collectorship, but that "there is a principle underlying and back of the appointment which is a legitimate subject of discussion."

Of course everybody knows that there must have been "a principle underlying the appointment," and what a big principle it must have been to produce such a big sore as that from which little William is suffering! This big principle which has produced this mammoth sore is the question whether, in dispensing patronage, the voice of the members of Congress or the voice of the Senator should be heard. The voice of the Senator was not for Sweet William, and Sweet William is decidedly of the opinion that it ought not to have been heard; the voice of the Congressmen was for Sweet William, and Sweet William is as decidedly of the opinion that it ought to have been heard. But the voice of the Congressmen was not heard; hence this sore, and hence these tears.

It would seem that little Williams' big principle has been authoritatively settled, and it would seem to be the duty of Williampennixon to acquiesce. He has been an organ-grinder long enough to know the place of the organ-grinder in the spoils system—to grind the tunes set for him to play, and not to murmur. Besides, it seems he did know that his big principle had been settled, for he did all his begging of the Senator until he was kicked and cuffed out of his presence. But, not content with being spurned in that quarter, he proceeded to beg of the Congressmen who, as he well knew, had nothing to do with the disposition of the particular spoil he craved.

The fact is, there is no principle in a sore. It aches all the same, regardless of the quarter whence the kick came. If the Congressmen had had the power of dispensing the Chicago Collectorship, and had kicked Williampenn out of their presence, the spot where the boot hit would have been sore, and ached and smarted, and he would have vented his little spite upon "the men chosen by communities to represent them" instead of upon the Senator. "What are we here for if not to get the offices?" exclaimed Flanagan of Texas. "What do we grind an organ for if not to be paid in the Collectorship?" exclaims Williampennixon. Stop crying, Sweet William, anoint your sore with sweet oil, keep still about it, and everybody will think it has healed. Cease to discuss big principles, and try again to make a cheap imitation newspaper for country subscribers. MOSES.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild, and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

TAPPER'S DEATH.

Inquest Over the Patient Who Expired in the Dentist's Chair.

The Doctors Disagree, of Course, as to the Propriety of Using Chloroform,

While the Jury Deprecate Its Use and Criticise the Methods of Resuscitation.

The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the death of E. H. Tapper, of Hammond, Ind., who died while under the influence of chloroform in the dental office of Sovereign Bros., No. 107 Clark street, Dec. 20, was held in the Coroner's office yesterday.

Dr. Lewis Dodge, the physician who administered the anesthetic to the deceased, was the first witness called. He testified that he was a graduate of the Philadelphia Homeopathic College, and held a diploma from that institution and a certificate from the State Board of Health. He had practiced medicine for thirty years. Dec. 20 he was called upon to administer chloroform to E. H. Tapper, who had employed Sovereign Bros. to extract some teeth for him. He took the usual precautions, examining the deceased's chest and listening to the pulsations of the heart with a view to discovering if there were any indications of heart-disease. Before administering the chloroform, he ordered the patient's collar loosened so that his respiration would not be interfered with. The chloroform used was from a four-ounce vial of the fluid, obtained at Gale's drug-store. The chloroform was poured upon cotton in a cup, and the cup was then placed over the patient's mouth. At intervals it was removed and the cotton freshly saturated with the fluid. About an ounce and a half of chloroform was used, and it required thirty minutes to render the patient insensible. The man was of a highly excitable, nervous disposition, and resisted the influence of the anesthetic. The dentist had extracted only a few teeth when the patient showed

SYMPTOMS OF SYNCOPE,

and the dentist and witness at once adopted means to restore respiration. The patient was placed upon the floor, with his extremities elevated higher than his head, ammonia was held under his nose, alcohol rubbed over his heart with a towel, and his shoes removed and his feet slapped with a wet towel. The efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing. Dr. Dyas, a neighboring physician, was sent for and pronounced life extinct. The witness then went to the Sheriff's office and telephoned to the Coroner to hold an inquest over the remains.

The witness was cross-examined by F. G. Daneker, the attorney for the deceased, who was present in the dentist's office during part of the operations. He asked Dr. Dodge if the patient had not repeatedly exclaimed, "Doctor, don't kill me! feel my pulse."

The witness replied: "He was alarmed, like all patients; they all think they are going to die."

The attorney then said: "Well, doctor, if you remember that, you certainly remember my telling Sovereign not to pull his teeth that day."

"I remember you called him aside," answered the Doctor, "but I could not hear what was said."

Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf, the Health Commissioner, who was present, asked permission to put a question to the witness, which was granted. The Doctor asked, "Were you guided by indications, or by the quantity given, and do you consider you should have increased the quantity in such a case?"

The witness replied: "Well, I should not do it again. I did not consider his excitement unusual, but in another case of the kind I should refuse to administer the anesthetic."

The witness went on to state that he had used anesthetics in probably 2,000 cases in the course of his practice, and had never before had a fatal case. He believed the patient died of paralysis of the heart.

THE DENTIST.

Stephen J. Sovereign, the dentist, testified that he was a graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, of Canada, and had practiced for fifteen years. Mr. Tapper came to his office Dec. 20 and wanted some teeth extracted, and requested the use of chloroform. Witness refused to administer it, and proposed to extract the teeth without employing any anesthetic. Mr. Tapper objected to this, and witness asked him if he knew any physician he would like to have administer the chloroform. Mr. Tapper replied that he did not, and told the dentist to get a physician, and he would go out and get a friend as a witness to the bargain about the price to be paid for the physician's services and for the extraction of the teeth. He soon returned with Mr. Daneker, and Dr. Dodge came in at the same time. The chloroform was duly administered, and he had extracted eight teeth from the lower jaw of the patient when both the Doctor and himself noticed that the patient had fainted. The remainder of the evidence corroborated that given by Dr. Dodge as to the means pursued to restore animation.

Dr. A. E. Small testified that he had known Dr. Dodge for thirty years. He had graduated from a college in which the witness was a professor, and he had signed his diploma. He could testify that Dr. Dodge was a regular graduate in high standing in Cleveland and Chicago. He had administered chloroform in hundreds of cases, but would not administer it in cases where the patient was under the influence of liquor.

Charles W. Sovereign, the other dentist of the firm, testified that Dr. Dodge had administered chloroform to over twenty patients in their office, always with satisfactory results. They had no special arrangement with Dr. Dodge, and often employed other reputable physicians.

The statement of Dr. T. J. Bluthardt, the County Physician, who made the post-mortem examination, was read. It set forth that the heart of the deceased was found to be surrounded by a fatty substance and the left ventrical full of liquid blood; the liver was enlarged and yellow, and there were evidences of incipient congestion of the brain. His conclusion was that the patient died of paralysis of the brain, directly induced by the administration of chloroform.

Dr. De Wolf was called as an expert, and testified that the use of chloroform in dental practice was

UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED BY INTELLIGENT PHYSICIANS.

It was liable to induce weakness of the heart, which, while the patient was in an upright position in the dentist's chair, did not have the power to send the blood back to the brain, as in the normal state or in a reclining position. This condition would induce sincope and paralysis of the heart. There was no impropriety in administering a moderate alcoholic stimulant before giving chloroform. Dr. De Wolf said the case was an unusual one; he had never seen a person resist the effect of chloroform for thirty minutes; they usually succumbed completely in from ten to fifteen minutes.

Mr. Sovereign asked if Dr. De Wolf would use chloroform as an anesthetic in a surgical case. Dr. De Wolf replied that he would, as it would be safe on account of the reclining position of the patient, but that no reputable physician would administer chloroform in dental practice.

Dr. Dodge observed, "That is merely your opinion."

Mr. Sovereign then wanted to know how it was that there were so few fatal cases out of the many thousand where chloroform was employed.

Dr. De Wolf said he was surprised to know that the use of chloroform was general among dentists at this day.

Dr. Bluthardt was sworn, but refused to discuss the wisdom of using chloroform; he knew it was often employed, and it was always at the patient's own risk. His impression of the case on hearing was that the operators were frightened and unskillful in trying to resuscitate the patient. The tongue of the patient should have been pulled out, and air admitted to the lungs. In a recent case, where the patient corresponded in age and physique, where an operation was performed for strangulated hernia, the same kind of an accident happened. He pulled the patient's tongue out of his mouth and administered a hypodermic injection of alcohol, and respiration and consciousness were restored.

Dr. T. C. Duncan testified that, from what he had heard of the case, the patient had a weak heart naturally, and it had been made weaker by

THE USE OF STIMULANTS.

In all such cases he would prefer to use ether or nitrous oxide. The use of chloroform in dental and obstetrical cases was entirely proper, and he had frequently used it. Deaths resulting from the use of any of the common anesthetics were not unusual. The patients knew the danger, and took the risks.

Dr. Robert D. Rea was sworn, and testified that he had practiced medicine thirty years. He always endeavored to give an anesthetic when the stomach of the patient was empty, and he generally first gave a slight stimulant, consisting of a few spoonfuls of brandy or whisky. He always kept his hand upon the patient's pulse, and never removed it. He had often had cases where the respiration stopped, but never where the heart stopped, and he always restored consciousness by pulling the tongue out. All anesthetics were dangerous, and the safest way was for patients to have their teeth pulled without taking an anesthetic, as they ought to do. The only way to tell whether it was safe or dangerous, was to wait and see if the patient died or recovered. In a case of paralysis of the heart the patient could never be revived—it was quite hopeless. Dr. Rea believed all dentists in the habit of administering anesthetics should be required to keep a galvanic battery ready for service in case of emergency.

In response to questions from the jury, Dr. Rea said a man dying of paralysis of the heart was just as dead one minute after the shock as fifteen minutes afterward; he would not administer chloroform thirty minutes

UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Dr. Roswell G. Bogue and Dr. N. W. Allport, the latter a dentist of thirty years' practice, said they never would administer chloroform in dental cases under any circumstances. Dr. Allport stated that the medical statistics showed that there was only one death in 23,000 cases where ether was used, whereas there was one in every 2,800 where chloroform was the anesthetic.

This closed the testimony, and, after a brief absence, the jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that the said Edgard H. Tapper came to his death at the dental office of Sovereign Brothers, No. 107 Clark street, from suffocation, caused by pulmonary congestion and paralysis of the heart, caused by the inhalation of chloroform administered by Dr. Lewis Dodge, for the purpose of having his teeth extracted at said dental office; and we, the jury, deprecate the use of chloroform in such cases; that we do not consider that, with the known danger of administering chloroform, sufficient precautions were observed, and that the efforts for his restoration should have been more vigorous and protracted, and we would suggest that dentists should be compelled to keep all proper appliances for resuscitating patients using anesthetics in their offices."

The jury was composed of Messrs. George E. Gerts, No. 176 Randolph street; John E. Geohegan, Fifth avenue and Randolph street; D. C. Porter, No. 175 Randolph street; Henry Thorward, No. 190 Randolph street; Arthur Cooley, No. 71 Fifth avenue; and John Hishchapp, No. 71 Fifth avenue.

STALWART JOURNALISM.

Spoils Grabbing and Bitter Disappointments.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Stalwart journalism has been quite plethoric in this country. It was fed on strong food and had a loud smell.

The journalist who had the flavor of Stalwartism partook of his nature in a peculiar way. According to his own judgment he was the most intense Republican conceived in the climate of Columbia, and yet his distinguishing principle was that there was but one of our 50,000,000 of citizens fit to be President.

Stalwart journalists knew for months before the Chicago Convention that nothing upon earth would prevent the nomination of Gen. Grant, and they absolutely pitied the poor and the feeble who differed with them in opinion.

When Grant was not nominated and Garfield was nominated, the Stalwarts wept profusely, shedding bitter, briny tears, and were Democrats for a time. A few of them, like Gen. Sickles and Col. Forney, remained Democrats.

But there was a wise old statesman—a practical, not a Christian, statesman—named Simon Cameron, and Simon had a wonderfully long nose for the news of the future.

The sunset of life had given the old man mystical lore, and events to come cast for him their shadows before. He saw that Garfield was to be elected President—that the Stalwarts would be left if they did not jump on the train at once.

Hence the expedition of Simon Cameron to the West, including a visit to Indianapolis, to see that the Republican State Central Committee should not run the campaign altogether in the interest of Bill English and the Indianapolis *Journal*; and then the Warren meeting attended by Grant, Logan, Conkling, and Cameron.

The first claim of the Stalwarts was that no Republican who had not had as many terms of the Presidency as George Washington had could be elected. They held that the conditions demanded Grant or declared defeat.

They waited after the nomination of Garfield until his election had been foreshadowed—Conkling refusing to participate in the Fifth Avenue Conference—and then rushed in to claim the whole credit of the campaign; and they have claimed everything ever since.

When Garfield had formed his Cabinet without giving a place to Johnnie New, the Indianapolis *Journal* had spasms, which continued for an entire day. Johnnie had not been able to muster a delegate for Grant at Chicago, but he felt that he was a born Boss, and that a Senatorial or Cabinet seat belonged to him.

He had almost ceased to suffer when Garfield was murdered, and then the world was illuminated with a fresh flood of light. Months have passed, and the call to the Cabinet has not come. The *Journal* grows mild as the winter goes on. The Stalwart smell is not as strong as it was. We begin to hear more in the *Journal* of ancient history and modern improvements.

In the City of New York the Stalwarts have not gained much. They have the old *Commercial Advertiser*, with the veteran Hugh Hastings, and beyond that nothing reliable. The *Tribune* and *Times* compete in the severity with which they denounce the appointment of Howe.

The *Ohio State Journal* seemed to have an aberration, for a brief period, between the applesass of cranky reformation and hard cider from the fruit of the Appomattox apple tree, but the real trouble was the sweet cider of other days had been soured by the soreness of Consular experience.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* made the most heart-rending struggle for the third term that occurred within the scope of our observation. One would have thought the *Inter-Ocean* had a mission to fasten upon the American people the inexpressible glory of Grant for a third term and forever. And after Garfield had been elected, and "removed" by Guiteau, the inestimable editor thought his time had come to get a piece of bread and butter with a touch of sorghum. He had been devoted to Logan. He had mourned for Logan, and had howled for Logan; and Logan has named another man for the Collectorship. The effect, we must say, has been quite soothing. The *Inter-Ocean's* spectacles (third-term green goggles) have been dropped. Already it perceives with the naked eye that the Stalwarts are a minority faction.

The *Globe-Democrat*, though continuing its three-line paragraphs, has an air of not caring much about who keeps school anyhow, but we cannot as yet trace in the editorial tissues the inflammatory action of a personal disappointment.

SEWERS AND THINGS.

What the Twelfth Ward Improvers Want.

The Sixth Precinct Republican Improvement Club of the Twelfth Ward met Tuesday evening at No. 428 Western avenue, the President, H. C. Bennett, in the chair.

Mr. John A. Montgomery, of the Polk Street Railroad Committee, reported that the project of a street railway on Polk street, similar to the Twelfth and Van Buren street lines, was favorably thought of by the West Division Street Railway Company, and he thought the day not far distant when the line would be in perfect running order.

The Committee on Street Improvements were not present to report, and a resolution instructing them to their utmost to report at the next meeting was unanimously adopted.

Ald. J. D. Everett, who was present in response to repeated invitations, was asked to address the club. He spoke at some length on the sewerage system, and was of the opinion that when the Leavitt street sewer was laid, as it probably would be in the spring, and when the work of putting in catch-basins and making connections with the California avenue sewer was completed, that immediate portion of the city would not be so frequently subjected to floods. Everything had been done that could be done with the limited appropriations. Regarding street improvements, he stated that the Council had ordered the paving of Western avenue from Twelfth to Lake streets. His idea, in the first place, was to have the order passed to include from the river on the south to Fullerton avenue, but the Aldermen of the Sixth Ward had violently opposed it. The Aldermen of the Thirteenth Ward had ordered the macadamizing of the same street from Lake street to Chicago avenue, and this work, when completed, would be a decided improvement. In the matter of street lights, the Alderman stated that some 600 lamps, lighted with some other material than gas, had been erected in all portions of the city, and that the meagre appropriation for that purpose had been nearly, if not quite, exhausted. Personally, he was in favor of the electric light, but it was estimated to cost $7,500 to make the experiment alone in lighting Goose Island, and the City Council could never be induced to expend

SO GREAT A SUM FOR SO SMALL A BENEFIT,

for the reason that one ward would be fighting every other ward in order to get the improvement first. Personally, he thought electricity would furnish the coming light, but he did not think any project of the kind proposed by the club could be carried successfully through the Council.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, a vote of thanks were tendered to Ald. Everett for his visit and for the information he brought. In speaking to the motion, several members expressed dissatisfaction at the conduct of Ald. Everett's colleague, Ald. Hulbert, in not even condescending to reply to the invitations sent him by the club.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the Secretary was instructed to draw up a pledge, to be signed by such members of the club as would promise to do all in their power to aid the ward's Aldermen in carrying out ward improvements.

On motion of the same gentleman, Ald. Everett was instructed to introduce, at the next Council meeting, an order for the paving with cedar blocks of West Taylor street from Ogden to Campbell avenue.

After the transaction of some minor business and the collection of $1.85 for the defrayal of expenses the club adjourned to meet at the same place next Tuesday evening.

LEADVILLE'S BULLION OUTPUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 28.—The bullion output for Leadville during the past year is $13,100,781.

Mr. A. Nathans, one of the managers of Coup's Show, has been prominently identified with the circus business for many years, and he has had control of many of the most celebrated circus companies in the United States. He contracted severe rheumatism from constant exposure, and St. Jacobs Oil relieved his rheumatic pains when nothing else, not even the best medical treatment, did him any good worth mentioning. He is enthusiastic in his praise of the Oil, and thinks it is an excellent thing for circus organizations to take with them traveling.

RADWAY'S READY REL[IEF] ...

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparillian makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

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Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

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